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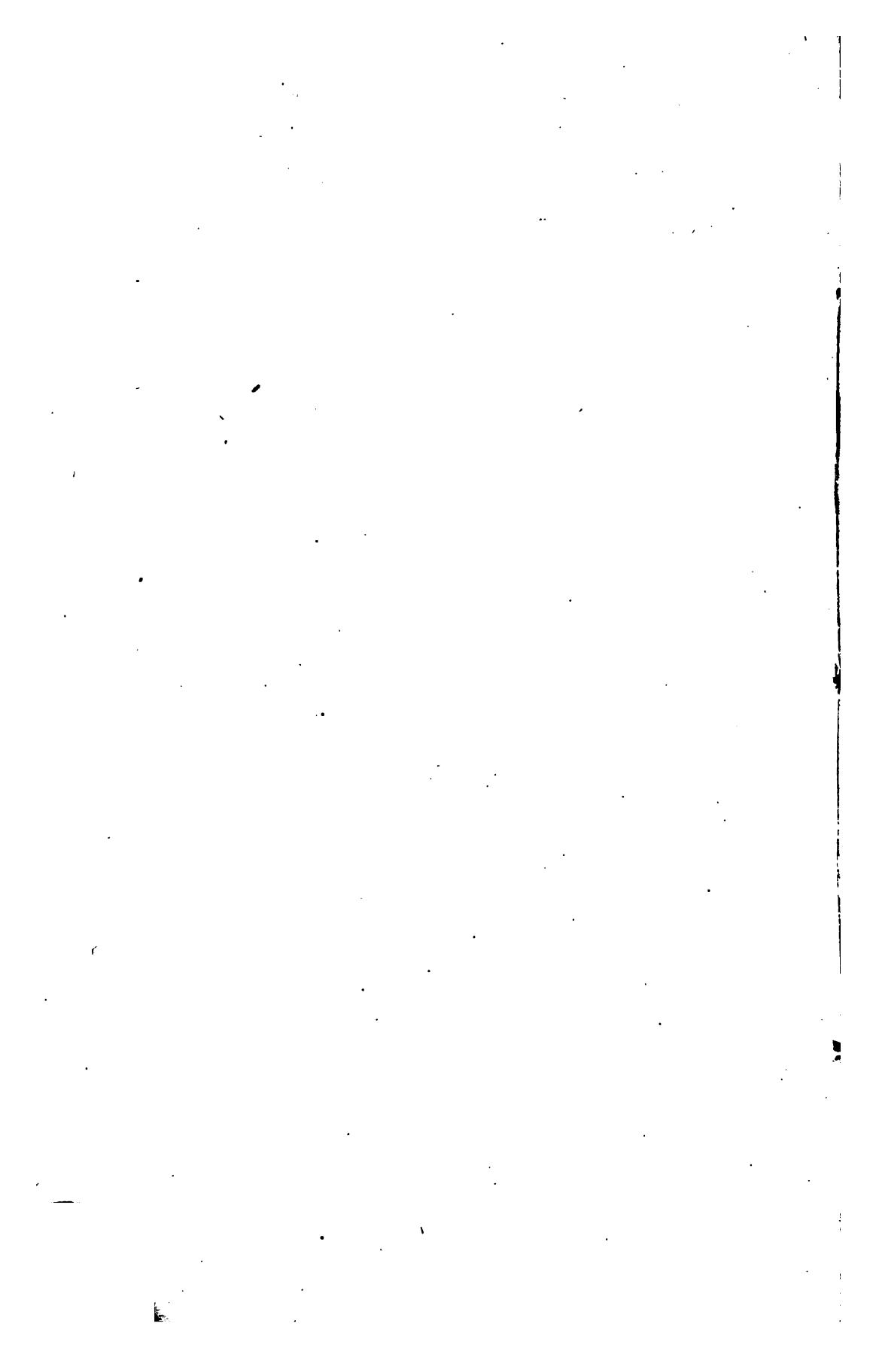
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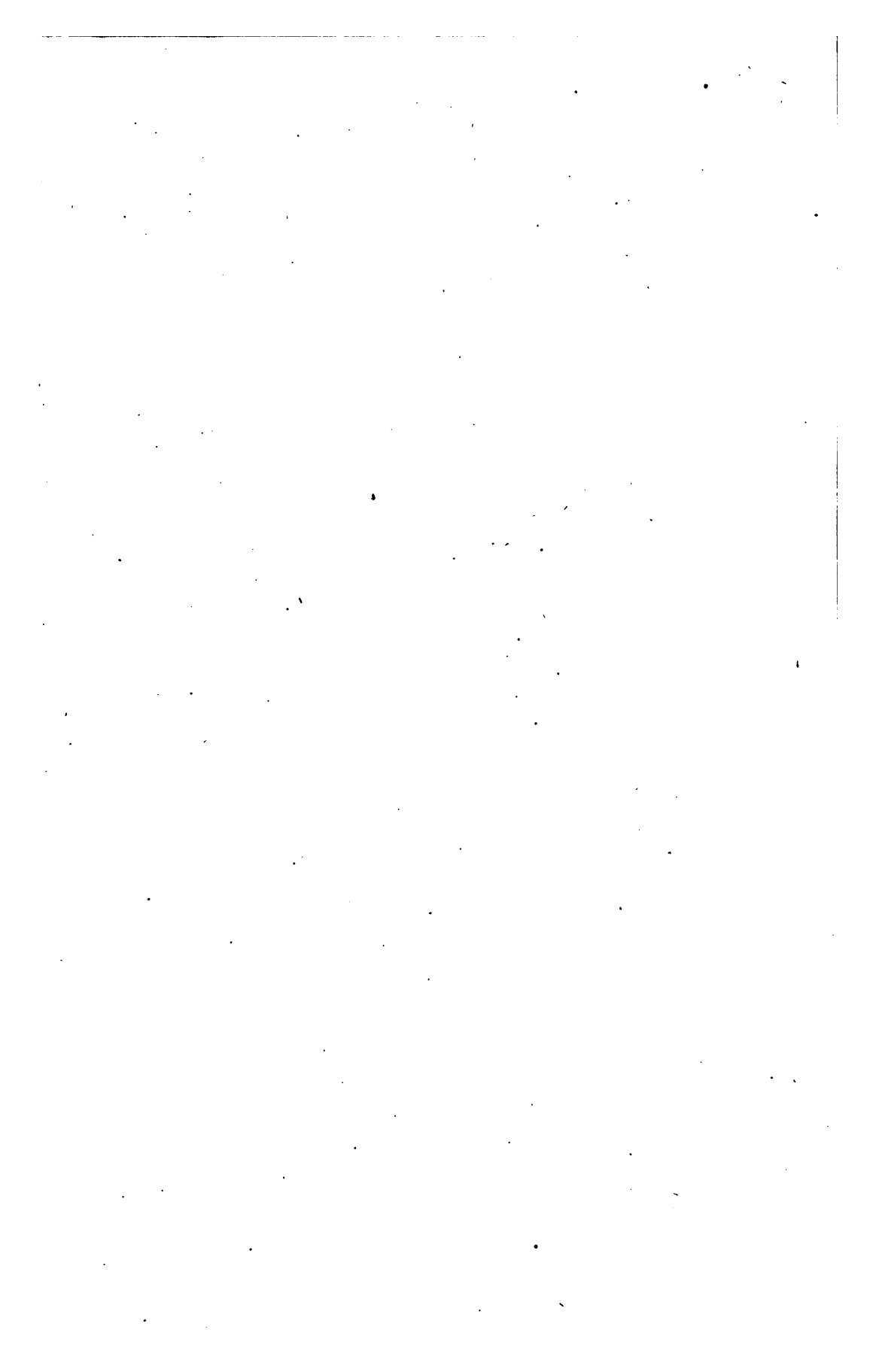
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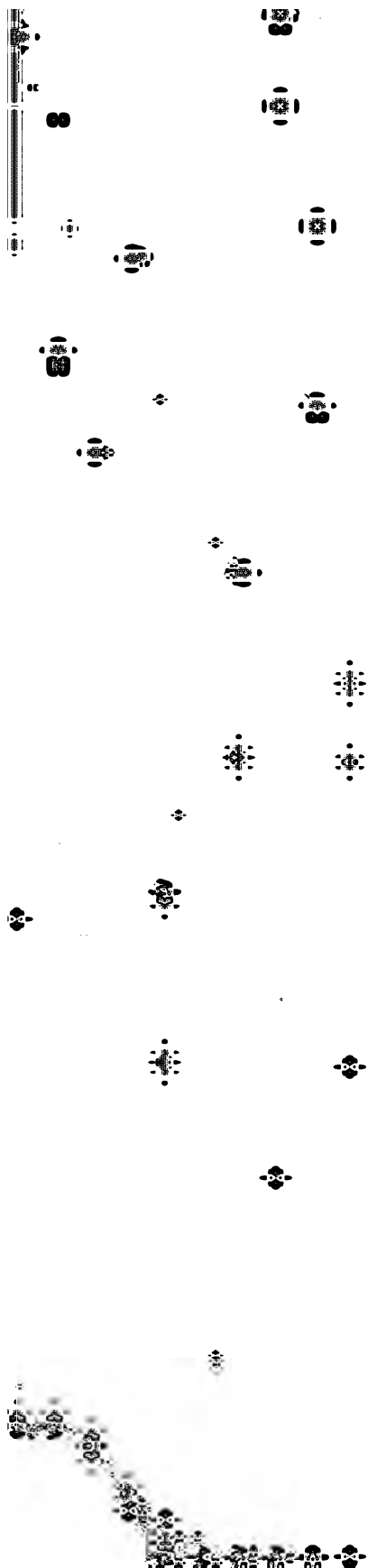
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No. 38.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1868.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

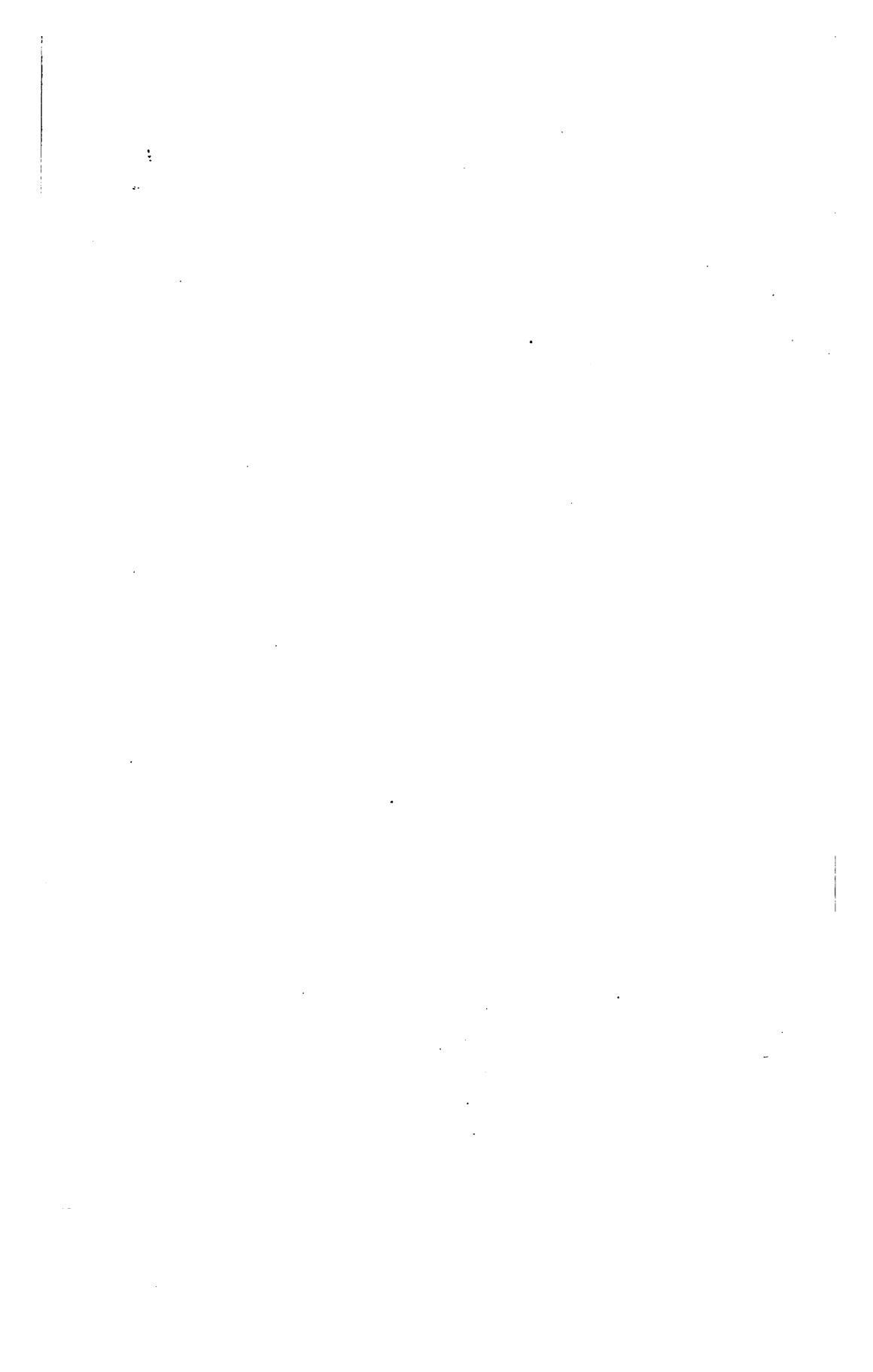
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *January 31, 1868* }

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the last annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New York.

R. E. FENTON.

[Assem. No. 38.]



REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1867. }

To His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the
Military Forces of the State of New York:*

GOVERNOR—In accordance with the requirements of the law, I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of this department for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Of all the sciences that comprise the sum total of human knowledge and experience, and affect individual well-being and national prosperity, none is so neglected or misunderstood as the science of government. Important to all, it has a peculiar and higher value to the citizen-sovereigns of this Democratic Republic. Yet it is ignored in our schools, and scarcely has a recognized place in the educational course of our universities. A subject so vast, and touching all the relations of human society, can be grasped in its entirety and details only by the profound statesman or special student, but a knowledge of the great outlines and fundamental principles should be acquired by every citizen. Yet, while politics, in its narrow sense, interests the great body, political ethics is studied by the very few. In a peculiar and progressive government such as ours,

there are necessarily debatable tenets which time and experience only can solve; but there are also principles so obvious that they should not require argument or demonstration. But, as has been shrewdly remarked, there are certain social and governmental results which the accustomed mind refuses to appreciate any more than the existence of air and water, viewing them as natural or inherent; such as the tenure of property, the existence of roads, the postal system, etc. Yet, while these need no advocate, there are other institutions as necessary and beneficent, which require a constant appeal to popular recognition, and of such is the Militia system. The main reason for this non-appreciation is, that the necessity of the military branch of government is not so constantly manifest. The machinery of civil administration, executive, legislative and judicial, is in a constantly active operation, and its protection, privileges and restraints, mould every transaction with our fellow citizens. But the exercise of the military power, which gives to the whole fabric its cohesion and strength, is exerted only in occasional emergencies, and in the meantime relaxes into mere preparatory and ceremonial phases, which, by their apparent inutility, deceive the popular mind into depreciation and neglect. Thus, those who are responsible for the administration of military affairs and the preservation of the great safeguard, are constrained to appeal continually to popular judgment and fears to demonstrate the absolute necessity of an efficient military organization, and insist upon its retention and support. If, in the reiteration of these matters, there should appear naught that is novel, it should be attributed rather to the exhaustive research of predecessors, than to any want of zeal or weakness of conviction. If, within the limits of this

report, any argument or suggestion, any review of the past or sketch of foreign systems, should tend to advance in the minds of the people or their representatives, a proper estimation of the true value of our Militia, the object of the writer will be fully attained.

An efficient military organization is a necessary part of every government ; first, to protect the body politic from external hostility and aggression ; and secondly, to ensure domestic tranquillity and the enforcement of the law. The influences in both these directions are either active or quiescent, either resisting actual force with force, or in repose, intimidatory and repressive by the very fact of existence, and in both these conditions equally essential to public order and the permanence of political institutions, and how practically essential, as exhibited in the relations of the National Guard to this State, will be hereafter discussed.

Active military operations, as comprehended in the single word, *war*, have unfortunately been the essence of history from the earliest times. No nation has escaped participation in these great human tragedies ; some, like our own, have been born amid the carnage ; others have, for centuries, embroidered the historic tapestry with battle scenes and great warriors, and still more, have battled away existence and found annihilation on gory fields. The records of the past thus furnish abundant warnings and lessons which we cannot but heed. Among these, pre-eminent, is the universal fact that subjugation, or intestine turmoil and anarchy, have been escaped by no nation, which, by luxurious neglect, parsimony, or through timid counsels, has discouraged military organization and education. This experience, unfailingly reiterated from remotest time to the present, has been embalmed in the maxim, " in

time of peace, prepare for war." But what shall be the preparation? This is the problem that each nation has sought to solve, and their varied condition and necessities have developed a corresponding diversity of military systems; a brief allusion to the most efficient of those abroad may not be amiss in estimating the value of our own, and suggesting improvement therein. The military systems of foreign countries are deserving of special consideration, for, in their influence, much that is worthy of emulation can be drawn in favor of the establishment of a system in our own land analogous to our form of government, and in consonance with the spirit and welfare of our institutions. It is not claimed that the necessity exists for us to build up a military power as colossal and mighty as that to be found in countries controlled by a monarchical government, but the same necessities and causes exist with us to a more limited extent, and the same principles should govern us in perfecting a plan that will furnish an army of citizens, ever in readiness to defend their homes, their kin and country, from any attempt to interfere with the established civil authority.

FOREIGN MILITARY SYSTEMS.

It is not proposed to trouble the reader with the full details of the organization of the military powers of the several countries, but to furnish a brief resumé of their general features.

The government of Switzerland, being more nearly allied to our own, presents in its military statism much that is to be admired, and as she, twenty-five years ago, went through a trial like ours, which severely tested her prowess in arms and the stability of her institutions, we can point to her military arm of support and defense as a

striking example of the efficiency and reliability of an army of citizen soldiery. A portion of the Cantons seceded and set up a government of their own, in similar manner to the ten Southern States, which brought on the late war in our country. The Swiss, through their well organized and disciplined militia, crushed out the rebellion in three months. This quick suppression furnished proof of what a militia well ordered and governed can do. For defense, Switzerland depends entirely upon her militia; in fact, no other military organization is tolerated. Her government requires every person to be a soldier. She keeps up no standing army, but in a few days' time, with a population of two and one-third millions, she can place in the field a thoroughly organized and practiced body of two hundred thousand (200,000) troops. The *Landstrum*, which is similar to our reserves, and which comprises all the male arms-bearing population under twenty and over forty-five, is considered to have a numerical force of over one hundred thousand (100,000), and having a sufficient knowledge of military to be of service as an auxiliary to the regular militia, in case of any need of their assistance.

Switzerland maintains upwards of twenty military schools, at which the young are instructed in military affairs with all that strictness in practice and discipline that belongs to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The provision in the Swiss Constitution, "that the Confederacy has no right to maintain standing armies," and another, that "every Swiss is subject to military duty," makes her government strong, and cements the people in their relations to society. The sustention of this excellent system has a tendency to direct the minds of the Swiss from anything that might lead to the

provocation of a rebellious and warlike spirit among themselves.

The construction of the Prussian militia system is, perhaps, more complete than that of any other foreign country. It owes its introduction to Frederick, and it obliges every man to be a soldier, and when the occasion demands, to fight. The service required of each man extends through a period of nineteen years, during which he has to undergo the rigid drill and discipline of a soldier. This period is divided into three separate divisions. The law requires every able-bodied man to serve the State personally in the army for three years, in the reserve two years, and fourteen years in the *Landwehr* or militia. In the several campaigns in which this force has been engaged, it has behaved in a manner to stamp it as veteran. In the allied army of 1813, the Prussian *Landwehr* so discharged the duties required of it, as to win the praise and confidence of the higher officers in command. The requirements of the government, that "every man must be a soldier," made this portion of the army as formidable in numbers, and being effective in discipline, constituted a force reliable and as efficient as the regular troops. The organization of the *Landwehr* is graded. The first Ban comprises all men from twenty to thirty-two years of age, not a part of the standing army, but in case of need, the base of a reinforcement to the regular forces. They are regularly drilled and inspected, and are subject at all times to such orders as may be requisite and issued. The second Ban is composed of men from thirty-two to forty years of age, not of the standing army, and is used for garrison purposes, except in the most dire emergency, when it is employed to reinforce the standing army.

The *Landstrum* embraces all the men from seventeen to

fifty years of age who are not included in either of the other classes. Without regular organization, they are only required to perform duty in case of invasion, or when their services may be needed for the defense of their territory in the most extreme emergency. While from this system there is much to be gathered that might be made of benefit to us, yet it is not necessary for us to attempt the establishment of all the rigid requirements that appertain to it. The predominant feature in it is, that every able-bodied man, between certain ages, is required to be instructed in the duties of a soldier.

Our own government would be stronger and more reliable if the same principle was, in a more mild way, infused into our people. When we consider that in Prussia every young man of eighteen is put into the army, and is required to serve three of the best years of his life, we are enabled to form some idea of the magnitude of the war establishment. Out of a population of twenty millions (20,000,000), this requirement keeps on a war footing one of the largest armies in the world. It takes from the fields and workshops an immense number of valuable men, and compels the women to the hardest toil. No distinction is made in respect to any person—the obligation extends alike to peer and peasant.

A requirement similar to that of Prussia is found in the Austrian government. There, a soldier is bound to military duty a certain term of years, generally from seven to fourteen; a portion of this time he spends in the ranks, and afterwards is permitted to return home to await any call the government may make for his services, in the meantime pursuing a system of drill and discipline.

The National Guard of France has, as much as any military force, proved the value to a nation of an organ-

ized citizen soldiery. Its ranks are filled by the middle classes, thereby introducing a moral power that otherwise might not be exercised, and which in its influence creates a self-reliance and a feeling of security that makes the government stronger and more capable of resisting any interference with its established authority. The government of France has paid much attention to the support of its military, and to keeping alive, at all times, a spirit of confidence which the organization itself generates. Its requirements under the recent law are as imperative as those of Prussia, with the exception of a few more exemptions, which the other interests of the government demand.

England, by her insular position, has in the past relied more on her naval than her military strength, but now proposes, in lieu of a regular and aristocratic army, a militia, more consonant with her claims to liberal ideas, and towards which the "Volunteer Rifle Corps" has for ten years past been tending.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN SYSTEMS.

A review of these systems exhibits the vast importance of a well organized militia in every country, and the necessity for every people to keep up a sufficient number of citizen soldiers to repel all ordinary attacks upon their own territorial boundaries, as well as put down any tumult that may arise within these limits. That great and good man who so appropriately has been styled the "Father of his Country," urged upon Congress the following: "Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of War is both comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous

“study, and that the possession of it in its most improved
“and perfect state is always of great moment to the secur-
“ity of a nation.”

Sufficient time has elapsed since the close of the war for a calm review and estimate of its effects and influences upon the militia, which must for years bear the deep impress of a conflict that has engaged, more or less, the active participation or sympathies of every one. With the stern lessons of our own war fresh in memory, the later wars and immense military preparations of European nations have excited continued interest and inquiry.

The discussions in Congress and the proposed bills for a general militia system throughout the Union, have indicated the concern of the nation, while the recent enactments of our own Legislature have wrought radical, and it is believed beneficial, changes in our State system. The same differences that mark the forms of civil government among men characterize their military system; the one extending from autocracy to the purest democracy, and the other, from a permanent and isolated force based upon universal conscription, to that principle that leaves defense to the voluntary action of the individual. Practice and theory appear alike exhausted in experiment and scheme, and amid the diversities of opinion, it seems difficult to select a system which, while adapted in all respects to the genius of the particular people, shall be alike efficient in war, and easily sustainable in peace. Recently the general tendency has been averse to dependence on large standing armies, and the lessons of our late war appear to have impressed the most advanced nations with the power of a people in arms, dormant in peace but irresistible when provoked by wrongs, and the late war, so suddenly decided at Sadowa, displays more strikingly the superiority of the

intelligent citizen army when arrayed against the merely professional force. The founders of our National Government, whose theories have been so generally justified by results, based the defense of the nation upon its militia, and in the Constitution made provision for a uniform discipline and organization. The General Government has, however, in another form, conceded to the several States the almost entire control over their militia as being more in accordance with the general spirit of our institutions, which, by confining to the State the exercise of an authority so vast and intimately affecting every citizen, avoids a concentration that would be unwieldy and might prove dangerous. The result has been a diversity of systems in the several States, a diversity, however, not affecting the interests of the whole, so long as the organization of companies and regiments and their discipline are identical. The necessities of different localities are unlike; the merely agricultural State requires a less force than one containing great commercial or manufacturing centers, and the interior State is naturally disarmed by its security compared with the State possessing a foreign frontier more or less extended. The State of New York, containing a larger city population than any of its sisters, and a frontier both foreign and sea coast of a great extent, has naturally given much attention to military affairs, with what results it is the intention hereafter to discuss.

All civilized governments demand from their citizens or subjects military allegiance. This is the foundation of all civil institutions, and must so continue until the Millennium.

An independent nation of non-resistants would soon be destroyed by feuds within or oppression from without, and as civil government must be based upon a practical recog-

nition of mankind as it is, and not on theories of human nature as it should be, the ultimate enforcement of law and order and resistance to wrong must rest with the military strength of the nation. Thus every able-bodied citizen owes to the State that protects him and his, military service when the safety of society demands it. This principle is practically shaped by the genius of respective governments. In Russia, supreme and unchallenged power demands, at need, the service of any or all, without reference to the past or future. In Prussia, the law of military allegiance has been reduced to a system, so equitable and universal in its application, that in the abstract it challenges admiration. A comparatively recent monarchy has, within the lapse of a century, reached the foremost rank of nations, and now contests supremacy with the most ancient and illustrious empires, and this result is mainly attributable to a system which makes citizen and soldier synonymous.

The French have, under every change of governmental form, acknowledged the principle of military allegiance, and though hitherto mainly dependent upon regular forces, have recently established a system analogous to that of Prussia.

It is proposed now to show the relations between the militia in its connection with: First, the general government; secondly, the State; and, lastly, the citizen.

MILITARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The military system of the United States partakes of the peculiar and complex nature of a government which recognizes sovereign States, and assumes only those duties that affect the common interest of all. A large permanent army being correctly considered as the most formidable

menace to the liberties of the people, the regular forces of the United States have always been limited to the absolute necessities of frontier and garrison duty. A continental and commanding position has relieved all fears of foreign invasion, while a vigilant jealousy of military power and an economical policy, have at times reduced the army even below the actual needs of the service, and such reduction has always been received with a complacency astonishing to the monarchist whose ideas of empire are ever inseparably connected with large armies. But as our people are the government, so also the people are the real army, thus satisfying all the conditions of popular majesty and rule. It requires no labored argument to prove how essential is this identity of people and army to the permanence of constitutional liberty. Though the people and the government are one, yet viewed as distinct, their military relations become more obvious, as the one ensures protection of life, property and political rights, so the other returns that support and allegiance that awes the factious, crushes treason, and forms the very basis of ultimate power and strength on which the whole fabric rests.

The Constitution of the United States, by providing for the organization of the militia, evidently takes for granted its prior existence in the States, and were it otherwise, the militia, in fact, includes all the arms-bearing citizens of the republic, and though national or State laws may modify such definition by exemptions and classifications, yet when the emergency arrives, the radical signification of the term obtains, and an endangered government can demand inexorably the military service of every citizen, until successful revolution transfers allegiance to a new authority, which in turn can peremptorily enforce the same service. This vast power, which alone, in the prerogatives

granted to the general administration, tastes of despotic authority, was circumscribed by the framers of that Constitution which has been so aptly termed a machine of checks and balances, in which it was intended the nice adjustment of forces should confine each institution to its proper orbit.

To Congress is given the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions;" and "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;" while to the States respectively is reserved "the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." The powers thus conferred upon the General Government are confined to the calling of the militia into service when necessary for the common defense, and to securing uniformity and homogeneity. The actual duty of organization has been hitherto confided to the several States, since the necessities of each, from position and character of population, differ, and no general and absolute requirement as to details of organization or number of organized troops could be enforced. As has before been stated, the State of New York, with a great foreign frontier, an extended seaboard, and populous cities crowded with aliens, has other needs than an interior State with a comparatively sparse population, agricultural in pursuits and native in origin. The attempt to enact any general law placing the militia under direct control of a central department or bureau at Washington, would not only fail from lack of that adaptiveness which should characterize all well-

considered legislation, but would also incur irreconcilable hostility from all those opposed to the policy of centralization. While it may be admitted that such a general system would, in the abstract, be desirable in many points, yet fear of concentration and its consequences would be vastly heightened by the proposition to place, in time of peace, the control of the whole military strength and resources of the nation in the hands of the General Government. Apart from these considerations, in themselves sufficient to defeat such a purpose, is the fact that it is manifestly contrary to the Constitution, which provides that the States shall appoint the officers of the militia; and this is without reservation, except that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the several States *when called into the actual service of the United States.*" We thus arrive at the conclusion that the military power and agency of the United States rests: First, in a regular army under the sole control of the General Government, and available for the common defense for frontier and garrison duty, serving in time of peace as a school for officers, and in time of war as a mere nucleus, around which the real military strength of the nation would crystallize.

Secondly, in the militia, in its largest significance, comprehending every citizen capable of bearing arms, and in a more narrow sense, such portion thereof as may be organized in the several States, and in all respects under the immediate and sole control of the States except when called into the actual service of the United States. The relations of the latter force are therefore twofold—those affecting the General Government and those affecting the States.

RELATION OF THE MILITIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The relations of the former are always important. No war has thus far been carried on except by means of the militia, either through primitive organizations or by volunteers from the great body. That great rebellion which so recently threatened the national life, was subdued by the militia, and at what cost, not only the stately monuments in national cemeteries proclaim, but also the thousands of solitary and unnoticed hillocks, beneath which rest the remains of armies of citizen soldiery who poured out their life blood to save their country. How many of these lives might have been saved had there existed a more perfect organization at the outset, cannot be determined, but all confess that tens of thousands of lives, and millions on millions of treasure were uselessly lost, because our citizens had forgotten that in a great and noble sense they were also soldiers; and thus forgetful, had despised the warnings and derided the efforts of those who had attempted to secure even a scanty organization, and encourage a military zeal. This prolongation of the war, with all its vast and incalculable sacrifices and losses, was one lesson, apparently too sad, too mournful, too heavily burdened with remorse to be readily forgotten, and if forgotten, then experience is indeed worthless, and history repeats itself in errors only because a stolid world refuses to learn from the past. A Mohammedan fatalism would be more commendable than such disregard of costly lessons by a nation that claims to be progressive in all the avenues that tend toward perfection, and should, above all others, appreciate and cherish the lives of its citizens.

In peace also the relations of the militia to the general government are of great importance. Reliance upon this vast power, dormant but capable of being called into

immediate action and energy when necessary, enables a reduction of the regular force to the lowest point, and thus saves vast expenditures and tranquillizes all fears of unrestrained military ambition. At no time in the history of our country has the subject of national economy and retrenchment affected so vitally the interests of every citizen; the great debts of nations, States and municipalities, with their annual burden of interest, and the current expenses of government, largely increased by abnormal agencies originating in the late war, have made excessive taxation the great political grievance of the day. To relieve the nation as far as possible from this burden, and at the same time to sustain the public credit, and to conduct to successful issues all our great national objects, should be the aim not only of statesmen but of every citizen. In this connection, the sustention of organized militia forces in the several States is of great import, since in time of peace the annual cost of militia, as compared with a regular force of equal numbers, is as one to fifty. If a regular army of fifty thousand (50,000) men cost annually fifty millions of dollars (\$50,000,000), the same number of organized militia would cost but one million of dollars (\$1,000,000), a difference in amount far greater than any variance in their respective efficiency in active service. The economical administration of the War Department, by the present Secretary *pro tem.*, which receives the richly deserved applause of the whole country, would be well sustained and seconded if the several States, by a proper and limited organization of their militia, furnished a reserve force prepared for any required occasion. Such a reserve would probably be necessary simply for its moral influence, its very existence serving every purpose of repression and menace, and therefore would, probably,

never be called into active service. If composed of regular troops its cost would be enormous, while its purposes would be as successfully subserved by the organized militia, at a cost very materially less.

RELATIONS OF THE MILITIA TO THE STATE.

Such being, in brief, the relations of the Militia to the General Government, those to the State, more intimate and not less momentous, engage attention.

The Militia is essentially a State institution, the Constitution of the United States constantly recognizing this fact; the Militia of the States existed before that instrument was framed, and is always alluded to in it as "of the States." The Articles of Confederation, which by ten years preceded the Constitution based upon them, declared that "every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined Militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered." The latter instrument grants to Congress the power "to raise and support armies," and the States are prohibited from keeping troops in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. The organization and support of the regular and professional forces are thus confined to the General Government, but the Militia remains, as in its inception, a distinctively State institution. While authority over the Militia, when not in the general service, thus rests entirely with the States, it is impliedly incumbent upon them to provide for its organization, under such general regulations, established by Congress, as will insure uniformity and harmony. For any State to neglect this duty of organization and discipline, is an offense against that Constitution which plainly declares that "a well regulated Militia is necessary to the security of a free State."

That this responsibility has been acknowledged and

accepted, is evident in the Constitutions of all the States which have made and make due provision for organization and discipline. In none of these instruments is this duty more plainly accepted and grandly declared than in the first Constitution of our own State, as follows: "*And wher as*, It is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defense, and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society, to be prepared and willing to defend it; this Convention, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, doth ordain, determine and declare that the Militia of this State, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service." Successive Constitutions have re-affirmed this duty, and legislatures have, in accordance therewith, framed Militia laws more or less efficient in their provisions. But in times of peace and tranquillity, the performance of such duty has gradually become neglected and perfunctory; the mere existence of constitutional and legal provisions has been regarded as a sufficient discharge of the obligation, as though a mere paper phantom fulfilled all the purposes. The pronunciamientos of Spanish-American revolutionists may, within their provinces, represent armies and serve all the purposes of armed battalions, but elsewhere, substantial warriors alone will answer. Legislators who deem such a subterfuge as an adroit stroke of economy, are indeed shortsighted. As between the General Government and the State, this evasion of the compact by the latter is not only undignified, but criminal; it is a palpable disregard of mutual obligations, which, if initiated by the United States, would be unqualifiedly condemned; it either leaves the nation comparatively defenseless against sudden attacks

and turmoils, or renders necessary such an increase of the regular army as would strain the financial resources of the country. To fulfill this duty it is, therefore, requisite that the State shall not only ordain Constitutions and enact laws, but shall actually organize, arm and discipline a sufficient force, and keep the same always in a condition of efficiency for such emergencies as may affect the national peace and safety.

A full discussion of the relations of the militia to the State, abstractly and as an indispensable and most important element in its government, would necessarily involve a complete review of political science. All that will be attempted here will be to demonstrate the principal points, and such only as practically affect the duties and interests of every citizen. While the defense of the State against foreign aggression is assumed, under the Constitution, by the General Government, exigencies might arise when such defense would primarily fall upon the State, and the Constitution recognizes this by the provision that no State "shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." No State is so liable to such a contingency as New York, on account of its extended frontier and seaboard, and its containing the great commercial city, whose importance and wealth would naturally attract the first hostile endeavors of a foreign enemy. While superior fortifications and naval defenses might foil such essays, and improved means of transportation assist in the concentration of the national arms at the threatened point, it is evident that absolute safety is alone ensured by the existence of a local military force. The scanty garrisons in the forts and posts would avail but little unless reinforced by the State troops in the vicinity. Such a contingency may never occur; the con-

stantly increasing might of the nation, exhibited on a gigantic scale so recently, may seem a sufficient guarantee against molestation by other powers, yet a proper consideration of the danger, and provision to meet it, cannot safely be neglected. Our great State, first in population and in wealth, should feel a conscious and laudable pride in its ability to defend itself as in the war of 1812, or to assist its menaced neighbors, as in that invasion of Pennsylvania that culminated at Gettysburg.

To repress insurrection and assist in the enforcement of the laws, are offices of the organized militia as important, and more probable as to their necessities, than any repulse of foreign hostilities. The suppression of riots has been a frequent duty, and the records of New York city exhibit many examples of the efficiency of the National Guard in the punishment of the evil-disposed, the protection of life and property, and the restoration of order. The enforcement of the laws has also been successfully maintained, and reference need be made only to the services rendered at various times in the "anti-rent districts," and to the inauguration of the "Metropolitan Police Law" in New York city. These, however, are but the open manifestations of the importance of the militia as a conservator of public order. As has been previously remarked, the influences of the military arm of the Government are both active and quiescent, in the latter phase being repressive of disorder and opposition to the laws, by the very fact of its known existence. The National Guard, though it were never arrayed for hostile action, is a constant menace to the evil-disposed. As the security of society exists in the law, so the law depends for its efficiency upon the power and certainty of its enforcement. What ensures this enforcement? Not the acqui-

escence of the entire people, for not a law is enacted but has its protestants, and when the law contemplates the suppression of crime, all the evil and desperate elements of society are arrayed against it; nor is it the civil force of sheriffs, constables and police—these are successful because they are the mere skirmishers of the mighty and recognized power behind them, it is the organized military forces, armed with the most efficient weapons and acting in that disciplined harmony that awes by its suggestive irresistibility.

There is no alternative except the organization of an armed constabulary, a scheme not only most expensive, cumbrous and obnoxious to public sentiment, but objectionable in all respects. The proposition not long since made to organize and arm the Metropolitan Police as a military brigade, was not only ill-advised, but impracticable. Such a standing army would not only violate the Constitutional provision that “no State shall keep troops in time of peace,” but would be a most dangerous experiment, by placing an active armed force under the control of a civil commission. Moreover, it was an insult to those noble regiments whose services to the Metropolis have been inestimable, and of whom it has been justly remarked, that each parade through the crowded streets has been worth millions of money by an exhibition to “the dangerous classes,” of an army devoted to the sustention of law and order, and prepared at a moment’s notice to actively manifest such devotion. What more sublime spectacle does the world present than this body of zealous and ardent young men, not non-producers, but engaged in every branch of industry, and by their daily labors adding to the wealth of the State, and mingling with their fellow-citizens in all the affairs of society, but

suddenly, at the tap of the drum, arrayed in martial guise and disciplined subordination, with serried ranks and glittering steel, prepared to defend and enforce the law and the edicts of the courts, or to repress, at risk of life and limb, the violence of the mob? What merely mercenary body would invite such confidence and repose as these young National-Guardsmen, bound by every tie, social and domestic, to the sustention of law and order? But society, in accepting and enjoying this security, should not selfishly demand it as a gratuity, or forget the personal sacrifices made by those who organize protection. How promptly and willingly our citizens pay the premium that insures their property from loss by fire, and which in the aggregate amounts to millions annually! How much more willing should they be to pay the insignificant premium required to insure their property and lives against the more fierce and ruthless fire of human passions, when the mob assembles the vicious and vile, intent on rapine and murder?

The latest assessed valuation of real and personal property in this State is one billion, six hundred and sixty-four millions, one hundred and seven thousand and seven hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,664,107,725). Of this, at least one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) represents property liable to loss by unrestrained violence, or to depreciation by the chances of such loss. The premium for security of this great amount, by the support of an adequate military force, is less than one-tenth of one per cent, or if based upon actual instead of assessed value, it is less than one-twentieth of one per cent, a mere trifle when the additional protection of life is taken into consideration. How absurd and ridiculous appear those animadversions against the militia, fulminated by occa-

sional Boards of Supervisors seeking a spurious reputation for economy, and knowing that the legislative representatives of the people are bound to provide protection as well for the foolish as the wise !

If the whole National Guard of this State was disbanded, and society dependent entirely upon the civil forces and improvised associations for the suppression of disorder, what would be the result ? No theoretical answer to this is necessary, as the recent annals furnish one. Circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never occur again, drew from the city of New York the entire National Guard to repel the invasion of a sister State. Its absence was made the fortuitous occasion of a riot, the sanguinary and terrible features of which are unequalled in our history, and have seldom been paralleled elsewhere. Though the police, aided by all accessible national and volunteer troops, and by citizen organization, performed prodigies of valor and heroic effort, it was not till the return of the city regiments that the horrible riot was quelled, and the whole bloody episode would seem to render unnecessary any apology or argument for the National Guard. The intelligent and well-meaning opponents of that body should perceive that the want of preparation and the absence of a visible and recognized force, would encourage all the worst elements of society, who would monopolize the advantages of organization and discipline. In time of great and sudden public alarm, organized defense is not always spontaneous; on the contrary, the unexpected and unaccustomed danger paralyzes individual and local energy ; panic ensues, and the law-abiding and the innocent become the easy prey of the violent, acting in disciplined concert and towards predetermined ends. But it is safe to predict that such a defenseless condition will

never occur. The National Guard drawn from the people and endeared to them by past services, and the assurance of present security, is a permanent institution, and it only remains to determine the details of organization and government, and to establish them upon a permanent basis.

RELATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD TO THE CITIZEN.

But before entering upon such discussion, allusion should be made to the relations existing between the members of the National Guard, both as a body and individually, and their fellow citizens.

The burden of military service is as onerous as it is necessary; to many it is in itself distasteful, and to others it is objectionable as interfering with business pursuits or social pleasures. To those who voluntarily assume the duty, the remainder owe an obligation which is too often ignored. It should be remembered that the National-Guardsman has entered into a serious contract, requiring on his part a large expenditure of time and money, and involving possible jeopardy of life and limb. These are real sacrifices which should be appreciated by those who escape them, and not, as too often, derided as a vain monomania for wearing a uniform. The soldier has a great pride in his distinctive garb, which is the badge of an honorable profession of public duty, but it should be remembered that for every day that he exhibits it to his fellow citizens, there are a score of days devoted to laborious drill and study. He also bears large and pecuniary assessments, to which the trifling commutation or the military tax of the civilian is unimportant. When, with the State or more local pride, the public witnesses the march of the battalions and their proficiency in every martial exercise, there should be recalled the hours of patient

endeavor and toil that have produced such laudable results, and captious opposition to the few civil exemptions claimed by the citizen-soldier should be silenced. What too severe criticisms can be made upon the conduct of business men who object to the employment of those enlisted in the National Guard because an occasional absence is required for the purposes of inspection or drill? It is the business man that enjoys to the fullest extent the security of property and the undisturbed confidence and flow of trade that are assured by firm and stable government. Moreover, the habits of discipline and subordination learned in the most perfect and rigid of schools, have an inestimable business value, and the employer may rest secure in the presence of his clerks at the evening drill, as the best protection from the thousand temptations to evil that leisure hours offer to the young. No policy can be more short sighted and injurious than that which deprives our young men of these lessons of self-restraint, of the physical exercise and endurance, of the influence of discipline and obedience to proper authority; and substitutes nothing so worthy in their stead.

While the entire Militia of the State is liable to military service when occasion demands, the permanent organization of only a small proportion is desirable. The position and necessities of the country do not require that universal performance of service demanded by the Prussian system, which is perfectly adapted to a nation hemmed in by powerful and ambitious neighbors. The force should be sufficiently large for all probable emergencies and serving as a support and nucleus of organization when more extended operations become necessary. On the other hand, it should be no larger than actually requisite, and judiciously distributed according to popula-

tion. In the rural districts with a light population, few and small organizations only are required, while in the cities should be concentrated the great majority. In the country there will always be a great difficulty in sustaining companies even, since distance renders assemblage for drills arduous and consequently unfrequent; while public sentiment, confident in the generally peaceful disposition of the residents, is repugnant to the cost of means that apparently possess no utility. In the cities and large towns and their vicinity, dense population affords facilities for assemblage, while the necessities of a military reserve to the civil authorities are recognized.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

It will be very evident to the reflective mind, after an examination of the military systems of other countries, and a consideration of the beneficial results secured thereby, that our own country would be greatly advanced by an infusion of the same rigidity in requiring our youth to be trained in the military science, as is in existence in those localities. This might easily obtain by the introduction into our schools, academies and colleges, of such a course of military instruction, drill and discipline, in connection with the regular studies, as in a short time would make every young man a soldier, or at least to that extent, in case of his services being demanded, he would not be entirely ignorant of the duties that might be required of him.

Tennyson once said, in expressing himself upon this subject to an officer who had manifested a deep interest in the same: "I hope that you will not cease from your labors until it is the law of the land, that every man-child in it shall be trained to the use of arms." And Knox, at an

early day, laid down the first requisite of a good militia: "That efficient institutions must be established for the military education of the youth, and that the knowledge acquired therein shall be diffused throughout the community by the means of rotation."

We should never be in so unprepared a condition for carrying on a war as the opening of the great rebellion found the country, and our people should throw off the indifference as to our military status, such as the peace which succeeds our late great struggle is apt to engender. Had the means for obtaining an education in arms been more ample and more generally diffused, and not so universally neglected, the loss of thousands of lives would have been avoided, and millions of dollars saved to our people. The war, if inaugurated, would not have continued through so many years, and to-day we would have enjoyed the blessings of a truly united country. A few schools in our country have adopted a system of military education. Those that had incorporated this important feature into their government prior to the war, furnished many persons, who, by the education thus received, were enabled to obtain prominent positions in the volunteer army. Others have engrafted this branch of education as a part of their course, from the necessities which were developed by the war.

The General Government has already taken some initiatory steps towards the introduction of a course of military instruction into such schools and colleges in the United States as might desire it, and it is to be hoped that the interest already awakened will result in the adoption of a general system as a part of the regular course of study in our institutions of learning.

"Education," said a great British statesman, "is the

cheap defense of nations." Military education is indispensably necessary to the science of an army and the protection of a State.

DISCIPLINE.

The strict discipline of a standing army cannot be applied, in all its severity, to the National Guard. It should be, so far as practicable, approximated. For no body of men so constituted can be made effective in carrying out the objects for which they are organized, unless they learn the lesson of perfect obedience, which may seem difficult at first, but the necessity of which is soon understood, and through habit and attention is quickly infused into the great body with all the perfectness that belongs to the workings of the most elaborate piece of machinery. Through such means the different elements are connected into one body, and animated by the same impulses constitute an organization, mobile, and full of power and activity. "In union there is strength;" and an army that is thoroughly disciplined is possessed of a power and influence that is irresistible as against a number twice as large, but without this important element. An army cannot exist without discipline. Take away this essential and controlling feature, and the whole fabric would fall, or would be destitute of morale, of mutual dependence and harmony, of *esprit de corps*, and would result in a frenzied mob, disrupted by internal jealousies and disorders, making the whole subversive of its true interests and purposes. A non-disciplined army establishes a false idea of the duties of the soldier, and makes the force entirely useless for the purposes of war, or for any aid that might be demanded by the civil authorities.

In the same manner as the regular army is disciplined, so should the militia be governed. While in some particulars it might not be necessary, and in others modifications are needed, yet the general features of discipline in a standing army should be infused into the militia, so that in case it should be ordered into the United States service, in this important specialty, it would not be found in a discouraging condition as compared with the regular army.

A great improvement has been made already in the National Guard, in its discipline and effectiveness, during the past year, but there is an opportunity for a more marked advance, and it is hoped that every officer of the organization will exhibit a deeper interest and desire to secure a thorough condition of discipline, thereby making their commands ever ready and effective for such services as are liable to be required of them.

ENCAMPMENT.

A general encampment of the Militia is indispensably necessary for its development and advancement. In this way the men are brought together in large masses and are habituated in all the varied duties of the camp and the field. They are encamped in tents, are required to perform sentry duty, guard-mounting, dress-parade, and are daily instructed in the drill. In a very few days they become familiar with the routine duties of the profession of arms, and are in readiness when the exigency arrives to put into practice the teachings of the school and camp. Through such means only can we have an army of citizen-soldiery ready, even while quietly engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, to spring to arms at a moment's notice, form in battle array, with the precision and effectiveness

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brought together but once in a year, and then but for a day or two, are unable to attain that proficiency in drill and discipline that would make them reliable in the event of their services being actively required. And yet these organizations demand from the State the same support as do those located in the cities and populous villages that can be assembled in a few hours, and which, by the frequency of their drills and parades, can always be depended upon for the greatest emergency.

It is in the cities and large villages that the military organization is most needed; it is an auxiliary force to the police, and by its presence maintains good order and prevents lawlessness, thereby securing to the citizen his vested rights and privileges.

It is certain that a smaller force, well disciplined and thoroughly instructed, that can be quickly collected, is of more service to the State, in the protection of its varied interests, than a large force scattered throughout its entire borders, and difficult of concentration, without the burden of taxation being very grievous upon the people.

The State must sustain a military force; the General Government demands it, our own protection and interests require it, and there is no use in keeping up the organization unless it shall be in a condition to discharge all its obligations. The question recurs, How large shall this force be, and how distributed? For all our wants in a time of peace, I am of the opinion that the force could, with propriety, be reduced one-half, and with very few exceptions, should be principally located in the cities, with a small force in the populous villages on our northern boundaries, and at such points in the southern part of the State as would seem to be available for the protection of the people resident in that locality.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The system of the election of officers, to the extent now provided by law, is a great drawback towards the advancement of the National Guard. It interferes with the establishment of discipline when promotion is dependent upon the will and voice of those occupying inferior positions. Favoritism, or special admiration for a man irrespective of any qualification he may have for the office to which he aspires, too often elevates him to an official station for which he is totally unqualified and signally unfitted. To make the military effective, it should be divested of every consideration not bearing upon the true interests involved in those matters which are to make it reliable and trustworthy in its relations to society and the general good.

The Commander-in-chief should have sufficient appointing power, so that there may be a certain proportion of the officers whom he can hold responsible for a proper discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and so should the intermediate officers have a like source of responsibility.

The election of Brigadier-Generals is, in all its features, wrong. Men for this important position are, by the system of election, apt to be selected, who, upon a thorough examination, would be found entirely disqualified, in every respect, for a discharge of its duties; whereas, if the appointment is intrusted to the Commander-in-chief, pride, and a desire to benefit the service, would be an incentive to secure the best talent possible. The National Guard should be progressive, and its friends should not cling so tenaciously to the theory, that the elective system is the best; a theory which, in every respect, has been long since exploded. When men wanted such positions simply

for display, and to wear the gaudy uniform, the elective system was very well, but if the interests of the National Guard are to be advanced, the same course as is in existence in all other countries, should be adopted and acted upon with us. In this way, the future of the organization is secured, and a line of responsibility created which is ever active and ever in condition to be used for the general good.

EXEMPTIONS.

It is the pride of the State of New York, that its present National Guard is composed of the elite of its younger citizens, and to secure this, the State has furnished inducements to this class, to connect themselves with the organization, by exemptions of members of the military from onerous civil obligations, such as jury duty, limited amount of taxation, etc., while other and strong efforts have been made to attract to the ranks, the best and most reliable elements of society.

Surely these exemptions are but trifles when we take into consideration the value and importance of the services performed, and that no other compensation is provided. While in some localities the exemptions are liable to be abused, yet in the majority of instances where benefit is derived, the service rendered is more than equivalent to the relief experienced, and I have been surprised at the opposition which has sprung up in a few localities against these exemptions and the action which has been taken by some of the local legislative boards in reference to the same.

Peace now is not a security that peace will always exist, and the only means to prevent its violation is by the maintenance of an organized force of citizen soldiers, ever ready to spring to arms at any approach of danger.

The cities on our exposed frontier are ever liable to require the services of a force additional to the local civil power, and the authorities should aid in fostering the organizations of the National Guard, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of its advancement.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

The application of the breech-loading principle to military small arms has marked a new era in the science of war. This great improvement, which threatens to revolutionize tactics and modify the principles of strategy, has been accepted with a promptitude and unanimity remarkable in view of military conservatism, and indicative of the unqualified appreciation of its merits.

Since the grand exhibition of the superiority of this improved arm on the field of Sadowa, by limiting to a single great battle the conflict between two powerful nations, there has been no question of its ultimate adoption by every great power. Already the several European governments have either adopted the new system or are making preparation for the conversion of old arms or the substitution of new ones. The regular army of the United States is being rapidly armed with guns converted into breech loaders, and even the Canadian militia are provided with the Snider Enfield rifle.

Appreciating the importance of these facts, a board of officers has been convened by special orders from these headquarters, and engaged during the past year in a series of examinations and practical tests, to determine the most efficient breech-loading arm for the use of the National Guard.

These examinations and tests have been as thorough and extended as possible, and the most valuable inventions

for new arms yet devised have been exhibited to the board, whose public sessions were attended by the officers of several European governments, sent to this country to inspect and report upon breech-loading arms. The board has also been engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most advisable system for a conversion of the muzzle-loading arms now owned by the State, and will soon make a report of its proceedings and decision.

In view of the importance of a speedy adoption of the new armament for the National Guard, it is earnestly recommended that a special appropriation be made for the conversion of ten thousand arms during the present year. In this connection, the necessity of a system of target practice may be properly presented. This exercise has been much neglected of late, and might be appropriately combined with encampment duty, and encouraged by the annual reward of suitable prizes.

INSECURITY OF RECORDS.

I desire to call the attention of your Excellency, and through you, the Legislature, to the insecurity of the records of this office. It is of the greatest importance that the muster-rolls of the late volunteer forces should be so cared for as to preserve them for reference through successive administrations. These records constitute the only source, save the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, by which the soldier is enabled to obtain a certificate of his military service, authenticated by the original documents. They contain a history of every officer and soldier who went from the State into the service of the United States in the late war, and by constant use are becoming so worn as in a short time to be of little service, unless something is done to restore them.

Reference is made to them every day to trace the fate of some soldier whose history is unknown, or to make such extracts as will enable the officers of the General Government to make the final payments of bounty, pay, &c. They are wearing out, and must soon be valueless, unless some means are adopted for their better preservation. The destruction by fire or otherwise, of the papers of this office, would make a loss that would be greatly felt, and be irreparable. In their security every citizen of the State is deeply interested, and nothing that can be done to insure their safety should be neglected. The history of the gallant soldiery of the Empire State is borne upon the rolls here on file, and to their credit and for their faithfulness and honor, the same should be so preserved that future generations may read of their gallantry and bravery on the many southern battle-fields of the late war, and the efforts made by them to maintain inviolable the sacred trusts bequeathed us by the fathers of the Revolution. A fire-proof safe, of sufficient capacity, should be secured for use, until the new capitol shall be completed, with its fire-proof vaults, in which their safety may be guaranteed for all future time.

The muster-out rolls should be copied into books specially prepared, that their preservation may be insured, and that easy reference may be made thereto. The labor would be very great, but the expense attending the same comparatively light.

SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In no instance where the services of the National Guard have been required, either to furnish aid to the civil authorities in the suppression of riots, or to maintain the majesty and supremacy of the law, or to answer the calls

of the general government, has any failure occurred in a prompt response to the duties demanded, and never has any reflection or imputation rested upon the organization in the discharge of every obligation incurred by any orders under which it may have acted. Its duty to the public has ever been faithfully and honorably performed, and it has stood for years as the great conservator of good order, especially in the large cities where crime is ever alive, and where daily riots are only prevented by the knowledge that a well-armed and well-disciplined military force is ever ready to lend its aid and support to the police authorities. Its services at the outbreak of the late rebellion can never be underrated, and will never be forgotten. In April, 1861, immediately after the war had been inaugurated, and the safety of the National Capital was threatened, the State of New York sent to the point of danger eleven regiments of its National Guard, comprising over seven thousand officers and men, whose presence undoubtedly saved the nation from a fearful disaster at the very commencement of hostilities. In addition to the force above named, six complete regiments of the State Militia volunteered during the first months of the war, and were mustered into the service of the United States and served in an honorable capacity for three years. Over five thousand officers for volunteer regiments were furnished by the militia of this State.

The rebellion having revived in all a military ardor, and the advance in military science having exhibited many serious defects, the Legislature of the State enacted, April 23d, 1862, an amended law, which provided for an enrollment of the arms-bearing population, and the organization of an active force. While this body was in process of organization, the State was enabled to send

from its incomplete ranks into the service of the general government, nine thousand men, who were mustered in for three months. And again, after active volunteering and drafts for the general service had depleted the ranks of the National Guard, twenty-six regiments, comprising fourteen thousand men, marched to the defense of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Again, in 1864, ten regiments of the National Guard were mustered into the United States service for one hundred days. And during the years of 1864-65, when threatened raids from Canada harassed and distracted the Government, the National Guard ordered on duty at exposed points on the frontier, relieved the apprehensions of our citizens, and saved the detailing of troops from the armies in front of Richmond, and frustrated the designs of our enemies.

This hasty sketch of the services of the National Guard displays its efficiency and usefulness at a period when the demands of the General Government, by volunteering or forced drafts from its ranks, constantly tended to impair and disorganize it, and exhibits a vitality and zeal under every discouragement which deserves, and should receive, the respect of all. The services required of the State Military have ever been honorably and creditably performed, and it should be the pride and the desire of our citizens to lend every encouragement to the granting of aid and support for the purpose of increasing its standing and effectiveness.

LABOR OF THE OFFICE.

The duties imposed upon this department by law and regulations are still very great. Those connected with the organization and maintenance of the National Guard are more onerous than at any other time in its history, by reason of the present organized force being larger than

ever before; besides, the existing laws governing it are more complete and exacting than heretofore, and never has such a rigid system of discipline, accountability for public property, exactness and completeness of returns to be made, and strict conformity to law and regulations been required, as at the present time. A series of books has to be maintained in the National Guard Department, showing at all times its condition, the changes caused by the removals, resignations or discharges of officers, and the varied correspondence to and from the office.

There is still much labor connected with the Volunteer Department. Of the large number of officers and men furnished by this State in the late war, nearly half a million, or about one-fifth of the quota of the loyal States, whose record is filed in this office, many have not received their pensions, back pay or bounty; certificates of service for the procurement of the same have to be furnished from this office; in addition, certificates of service in lieu of discharges where soldiers have lost the latter; duplicate or certified copies of commissions for officers where the originals have been lost or destroyed; certificates of credit of men to secure them State or local bounty, or for the information and guidance of officials having charge of the payment of the same; certificates showing the military history of officers and men; information concerning the fate of officers and soldiers for inquiring and anxious relatives and friends; information necessary in the preparation of histories of individuals or commands; information in relation to officers or men constantly called for from the Pension Office and other departments of the General Government at Washington; addresses of officers mustered out of the service; and many other minute details have to be furnished, imposing much labor

in the careful examination of the muster-rolls and other records of the office, and making extracts, copies or certificates from the same, or preparing endorsements or letters as the case may require. A record of the correspondence to and from the office is very carefully kept.

The history of the officers who served in the volunteer regiments from this State during the war, published herewith, has involved a large expenditure of time and labor. This history, which it is believed will prove of inestimable value for time to come, and which has been carefully prepared from the most accurate information at command, gives the position of the officer at the date of his entry into service, and traces his promotions along up through the several grades, and shows how he left the service, whether by death, resignation, discharge, dismissal or muster-out with his regiment. The synonyms of the various commands, and the official list of the battles in which each participated, is also given. It is believed that the duties to be performed by this Department during the next year will not differ materially from those of the present. The National Guard Department, with all its interests, is to be maintained, new reforms are needed, which it is the intention to introduce gradually, the changes of the past year are to be perfected, and in general such labor is needed as will make the military arm of the service reliable and ready whenever it may be called into action.

In the volunteer department the records are to be made complete, accessible, and rearranged, a work very necessary, and which the duties connected with the organization and muster-out of the force have hitherto prevented. The demands made upon this Department by the various officers of the General Government, in relation to dis-

charged officers and soldiers, will continue throughout the year, as will numerous daily applications from agents and friends of the soldiers all over the United States. The identification of soldiers for admission to the various national asylums for disabled volunteers, and the verification of the records of national cemeteries, will probably continue through the coming year.

There are other details connected with the labor of the office, which it has not been deemed necessary to mention.

GENERAL REVIEW.

In a general review of what has preceded in reference to the importance of the sustention of the military power, and the consideration which has been given to its history, its relations to society, its bearing upon the moral condition of the people, its intimate connection with government, and the digest of other systems than our own, we are led to the conclusion that modern warfare is the offspring of science and civilization; that it has its rules and its principles which it is necessary to thoroughly master before being worthy to command, and that it is wiser to profit by such lessons of history as are taught in the experiences of the past, than to purchase experience by the blood of battle-fields. From the days of early Greece, which perfected all the arts, military education has been deemed indispensable for great success in arms.

One of the most important parts of government is its military establishment; it is a co-ordinate branch of the civil authority, and as such has equally as strong claims upon the popular mind for recognition and support.

In the last exigency, when the civil authority shall have exhausted its resources, appeal must be made to the military. The truth of history has proven this, and has

clearly demonstrated the benefits that governments have derived from appeals of this character.

Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace." In the consideration of the necessity for a well organized militia it is also discovered that an important feature in its construction should be readiness. If not at all times thoroughly organized and ready it had better not exist. Discipline must be maintained to make such a body efficient when called into service. To secure such a result a small part of the population has only to give up an inconsiderable portion of its time in each year to the attention that the importance of the subject demands. The necessity of the militia in a city like New York is apparent even to the most casual observer; although it has a good and efficient police, there are times of popular excitement when the city must rely upon the presence of an armed force for the preservation of the public peace. The organized militia are particularly applicable for this duty; as citizens they are vitally interested in the preservation of order and the suppression of crime and lawless violence; when their duty as soldiers is performed they return to the position of citizens. An organization is also important in every populous village and city, and the local authorities should foster such in every manner possible. The simple fact of a man being a member of the local militia makes him a better citizen. He familiarizes himself with the necessity of obedience and submission, and feels the responsibility which rests upon him to at all times foster a spirit of acquiescence to the constituted lawful authorities. The militia, even in its very imperfect condition before the late war, was a school from which graduated many officers, who reached prominent positions.

in the volunteer service. The education they gained from their crude teachings was the means of enabling them to take a prominent position in the army, and to bring into practice the self-culture of the soldier, acquired not alone in academies, but in a limited way in that greater school, the camp and the drill room.

If our people would be inspired by the wise utterances of the great men of the past there would be no hindrance to the establishment of a perfect system of military training. John Adams wished to have every man on the continent at some time a soldier, and compelled on occasions to bear arms. And General Sherman says, "Now is the appointed time, if ever, in our history, to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation." Gov. Seymour said, in one of his messages, "Our State can only be made secure by arming, equipping and drilling our militia. If this is not done it will be a criminal neglect of the best interests, honor and safety of the State "

The strength of the active militia should be such as to answer all the demands of the State in time of peace, and in such numbers as will constitute a nucleus in the hour of danger.

It should not be so large as to prevent the necessary support being given by the Legislature, nor so small as to prevent its services being of value in case of need. The importance of keeping alive the militia as a great peace establishment, and as a nursery of strength in the hour of danger, should ever dignify the office of the citizen-soldier, and infuse a true soldierly feeling into the organizations representing the same. The lessons that the late war taught us should never be forgotten, and should lead us to a more careful preparation for any future contingency.

At the inauguration of the late rebellion, we had but a handful of regulars and but an inefficient militia. However, the National Guard of New York and Massachusetts saved the national capital; and had the same rigid discipline been required in our military organization as is maintained by the Swiss, the rebellion would probably never have been inaugurated, and if so, would have been squelched in a very short time. This inefficiency of the military led to abortive attempts at conscription, high bounties, gross frauds, extravagant consumption of material and a general derangement of our financial system; whereas, if the organization had been more perfect, the great losses sustained by the country would have been in a great degree lessened, and the difficulties we are now contending with entirely avoided. It is to be hoped that never again will the people of this State relax into a condition of sleepiness, so far as its military status is concerned; but that such a force will ever be maintained as the growing interests of the State demand, and whilst our own has at all times been in advance of other States, no good reason exists why the imperfections that are to be found in our system should not be corrected, and our militia placed upon a basis that will render it reliable and effective at all times, and whenever its services may be needed.

During the time that I have had the honor of holding my present office I have labored energetically and zealously to perfect the condition of the National Guard; I have, through your approval, introduced many reforms that ally the organization more closely to that of the regular army. The too frequent custom of an officer resigning upon being promoted to office, upon the most frivolous excuse, has been checked, and a system of accountability for the public property of the State

established, from which important benefits have already been secured; no resignation is accepted unless accompanied by certificates of non-indebtedness from the property officers of the State Military Government.

The staff organizations have been made to conform to the army of the United States; organizations which simply existed in name have been wiped out, and in general I have used such efforts to perfect the military in its discipline and efficiency as would reflect credit upon the same if called into the service of the State or of the United States.

A board for the examination of officers has been in session during the year, and the recommendations which have succeeded its examinations have met with approval, and its influence has been productive of much good. The members of the board deserve special thanks for the fairness and impartiality which have marked their examinations. The same commission will be continued through the present year. A commission has also been appointed to revise the present general regulations of the State. It is composed of able and experienced officers, and I have no doubt but that the result of their labor will do much towards elevating the condition of the National Guard.

It has been my aim and desire, prompted by the deep interest I know you feel in the success of the military arm of the State government, to make it, so far as seemed practicable, conform in its various departments to the organization of a standing army. I believe this to be absolutely necessary for its usefulness as a self-reliant power, and also to infuse in it a spirit of discipline that will give to it a feeling of reliability and security whenever it should be called into service.

I would respectfully recommend to the Legislature, for reasons heretofore given, first, that the maximum force of

the National Guard be reduced to twenty-five or thirty thousand; secondly, that special appropriations be made for taking an enrollment of the reserve militia; for the alteration of a limited number of the arms now in use by the National Guard; for making copies of the muster rolls of the volunteer department. With these appropriations, reasonable in amount, in addition to the regular sum yearly appropriated, the National Guard will be placed in a condition that hereafter, in my judgment, will render it self-supporting.

I cannot close this report without a public acknowledgment of your continued confidence, and esteem, and the success I have met with in the discharge of the duties of the department, I feel to share with those who have labored energetically and faithfully in the discharge of the varied duties committed to their care and disposition.

To Col. J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Bentley, late Acting Assistant, Maj. Alfred H. Taylor, Chief Clerk, and the other attachés of the department, I give this public expression of my thanks for the manner they have discharged the obligations intrusted to them.

The tables and statements that will be submitted with this report will furnish a full history of the National Guard, and of such matters connected with the Volunteer department as claim especial attention. The history of every volunteer officer will be found to be a valuable record, and constitute a work that will dignify every library, and be valuable in every household.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obdt. servant,

SELDEN E. MARVIN,

Adjutant General.

APPENDICES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

1. Reports of National Guard Regiments in the late War.
2. Register of the Military Force of the State of New York.
3. Recapitulation of the Military Force of the State.
4. Abstract of Muster and Inspection Rolls for year 1867, by Regiments.
5. Recapitulation of same by Brigades.
6. Recapitulation of same by Divisions.
7. Table of Military Districts of the State.
8. Brevet Commissions issued to Members of the National Guard.
9. List of Officers of the National Guard retired from Service.
10. General Orders and Circulars of the Department for 1867.

REPORTS
OF
REGIMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
WHICH SERVED IN THE LATE WAR.

The following reports, received in response to a circular duly transmitted, are hereby published as an act of justice to those organizations of the National Guard which, at an early day, in the outset of the late war, tendered their services to the General Government, and faithfully and honorably fulfilled every demand made upon them :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF NEW YORK. }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 13th, 1867. }

Circular.

To the commanding officer of

You will, as soon as practicable, forward to these headquarters a history of the services of your regiment in the late war, for publication in the next annual report of the department. It is desirable that it should be as complete as possible, in order that the State may know of the valuable aid and assistance furnished by the National Guard of this State to the General Government in the suppression of the late rebellion.

If your regiment did not enter the service of the United States as an organization, you will send an estimate, based upon such information as you may have at command, of the number of men that, connected with it prior to the war, enlisted into the national service. Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *January 31st*, 1868. }

GENERAL—In compliance with your circular of November 13th, 1867, I have the honor to forward herewith an authentic history of the services of this regiment during the great rebellion.

Very respectfully,

EMMONS CLARK,

Col. Com. Seventh Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

To Gen. S. E. MARVIN,

Adjutant General S. N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE SERVICE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION.

1861.

On the 14th of January, 1861—three months prior to the fall of Fort Sumter—the board of officers of the Seventh regiment privately passed the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, Should the exigency arise, we feel confidence in having the commandant express to the Governor of the State the desire of this regiment to perform such duty as he may prescribe.”

On the 15th of April President Lincoln called out 75,000 of the militia of the various States, and instantly on the appearance of this proclamation the regiment was put at the disposal of Governor Morgan; and at a meeting of the board of officers it was voted that “the colonel be requested to notify the major general that this regiment responds to the call of the country as made by the President through the Governor of the State, and that the regiment is ready to march forthwith.”

This, perhaps, may be pronounced the beginning of the Seventh regiment's connection with the war, although it should be said that Lieutenant General Scott had previously intimated his special desire to have the Seventh regiment as one “somewhat national, and held deservedly in the highest respect,” detailed to Washington for any sudden emergency that might arise. As the Seventh regiment was the first of the New York militia to take the field, and as it already enjoyed a national reputation, its devotion elicited much applause throughout the loyal States, and served a good

purpose in setting an example of promptness. A reference to the public press of the country, at that time, will show the profound influence it exerted; and a similar reference to the record of the great popular meetings called soon after in the city of New York, will show in what terms this action was then spoken of.

General Sandford having both telegraphed and written at once to General Scott that "the Seventh regiment was ready and waiting orders to proceed to Washington," he received the requisite orders late on the night of the 17th, and made them known to the board of officers. The succeeding day was passed in hurried preparation for the march to Washington. The regiment was instantly filled to its maximum by its own members and ex-members, and had recruiting been necessary could have been filled to a brigade. The following were the orders:

HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, *April 17th, 1861.* }

(*General Orders No. 43.*)

In pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, Major General Sandford is hereby directed to detail one regiment of 800 men, or two regiments amounting to the same number, for immediate service, to be reported forthwith to the President of the United States, to serve until relieved by other regiments, or by a regiment or regiments of volunteer militia, to be organized under an act of the Legislature of the State, passed April 16th, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW YORK, *April 17th, 1861.* }

(*Special Orders No. 8.*)

In pursuance of General Orders No. 43 from general headquarters, the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Colonel Lefferts, is hereby detailed for immediate service at the National Capitol. Col. Lefferts will order his regiment to assemble at its armory on Friday at 3 P. M., armed and equipped for embarkation, each man supplied with provisions for twenty-four hours. Colonel Lefferts will, upon his arrival at Washington, report to General Scott.

The Major General congratulates the Seventh regiment upon being the first corps detailed from this State, in response to the call of the constituted authorities, to support the Constitution and to vindicate the honor of that glorious flag which was consecrated by the blood of our fathers.

By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major General Commanding.

In compliance with these orders, Col. Lefferts ordered the regiment to assemble at the hour prescribed, in full fatigue uniform,

with overcoats, knapsack, and blanket rolled on the knapsack, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and plate, and one day's ration.

At the hour appointed the regiment assembled, and soon after marched 991 strong, officers and men thoroughly provided with arms, ammunition, overcoats, blankets, camp equipage and all other necessities for service. The two light howitzers and filled caissons of the regiment moved at the head of the column. The regiment was in excellent condition. Business was suspended in the city by universal consent, and an enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of New York before or since, accompanied the departure of the regiment. The Quartermaster General of the State had arranged for the transportation of the regiment to Washington by the New Jersey railroad, so as to leave the foot of Cortlandt street at 5 o'clock P. M. of the 19th. The regiment, however, was somewhat retarded, finding it difficult to force its way through the thronged streets from its armory to the ferry, several hundred thousand people having assembled from the city and the adjoining part of the State, on its line of march. The whole city was completely decked with flags for the occasion, as also was the shipping in the harbor.

During the night the regiment moved by rail to Philadelphia, arriving at 1:30 A. M., having been greeted at the stations on the route with the firing of cannon and the cheers and prayers of the people who had assembled; many of the houses along the route were illuminated. Supplies were procured, after daylight, from the stores and hotels.

Immediately on reaching Philadelphia, Col. Lefferts, who had expected to push through to Washington, via Baltimore, by rail, was informed by the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad that the bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore had been destroyed, the rails torn up, and the track there made absolutely impassable by the enemy. This information was confirmed beyond doubt by telegrams from Governor Hicks, of Maryland, and Mayor Brown, of Baltimore. At the same time the news came that an armed mob was in substantial possession of Baltimore, and that armed forces were destroying the track between Baltimore and Washington. The distance from Havre de Grace to Washington was eighty miles, and the regiment being unprovided with supplies, and especially with trains to carry them, could not march it—or, at least, without a delay which the urgency of its orders would not sanction. It was promptly resolved

to forthwith embark the regiment on a steamer, and proceed to Washington by the shortest practicable route—that is, by the Potomac, if that river was open, or a convoy could be procured, and if not, then by Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, there to debark and march by land.

The steamer *Boston* was immediately chartered and fitted out. Her own cargo was discharged, three days' rations of beef and bread and some extra ammunition, were bought and put on board; two o'clock was fixed as the hour of departure. It was not, however, until shortly after four o'clock, that the steamer was made ready to leave, and meantime, the Eighth regiment of Massachusetts militia, which had also been delayed in Philadelphia, started by rail for Havre de Grace, under command of Brigadier General B. F. Butler. This officer strongly urged the Seventh regiment to take that route to Annapolis. But it had been found on inquiry that the only available vessel at Havre de Grace was the ferry boat *Maryland*, a crazy affair, not large enough to contain the Seventh and the Massachusetts regiments together; and, besides, the enemy had already got so far towards Havre de Grace, in the work of destruction, that it was to be presumed he would reach this boat, burn or disable it, and so close up that route to Washington. Col. Lefferts and his officers accordingly saw no reason to depart from the course they had previously determined upon.

The *Boston* being an old and small steamer, used for plying between New York and Philadelphia, the regiment suffered much inconvenience from want of room, and it was also on short rations; but all the discomforts which raw troops are wont to find on transports, were borne with admirable spirit and temper.

The capes of Chesapeake bay were reached about noon of the 21st, and towards evening the passing boats were hailed for news from Washington and the Potomac river. Before leaving Philadelphia Col. Lefferts had telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking to be met off Fort Monroe, or near the mouth of the Potomac, by a dispatch boat with instructions. The wires having been cut by the enemy, this telegram did not reach Washington; no news was obtained from the light ship, which was hailed at 5 o'clock, nor from the neighboring vessels. As a matter of fact, the enemy, under General Taliaferro, had already occupied Norfolk and Portsmouth in force, Gosport Navy Yard had been abandoned and burned by our forces, and our fleet itself had been scuttled, and was in flames. This news was obtained from a trading vessel

in the afternoon, and it was reasonably presumed that the Potomac had already been blockaded by at least one battery, sufficient to drive back an unarmed transport. Colonel (afterwards Major General) S. R. Curtis, who accompanied the regiment through its perilous pioneering to Washington, joined in the counsels of the officers of the regiment on this point. The *Boston* was headed towards Annapolis.

Soon after midnight the engines slowed, and at dawn the steamer was at the mouth of the harbor of Annapolis. When the fog lifted, the frigate *Constitution* was descried ahead, flying the flag of the Union. Half a mile further on was the ferry boat *Maryland*, her decks crowded with the Eighth Massachusetts, and fast in a mud bank, where she had been for twenty-four hours.

Although anxious to land his regiment at once, both for the sake of the comfort of the troops and for the great work of forcing a way through to Washington, Colonel Lefferts directed the *Boston* first to assist the *Maryland*; several hours were passed in this effort. Meanwhile Colonel Lefferts and some of his officers landed, and were met by the mayor of Annapolis, who formally protested against the debarkation of the regiment, and predicted a bloody and difficult march through the State, should one be attempted. He appealed to Captain Blake and the naval officers to confirm his assertions, and the latter frankly confessed that the march would be hotly contested. Colonel Lefferts, however, returned to the *Boston*, and after ordering one more effort to assist the Massachusetts regiment, felt obliged to abandon it for the present. It is proper to remark that the advantages of the route to Annapolis, selected by the Seventh, were already apparent. The Massachusetts regiment was, though little more than two-thirds as strong as the Seventh, "packed as close as negroes in the steerage of a slave ship," and "had been for a day on quarter rations of a biscuit, an inch of salt pork and a tin cup half full of water." Had the Seventh taken the Havre de Grace route (which its officers had discussed and rejected in their own deliberations before presentation by General Butler), it would, at that moment, have been on the mud bank, with the Eighth Massachusetts back at Havre de Grace; or else the Seventh would have been left useless at Havre de Grace, ignorant of the fate of the *Maryland*.

At 5 o'clock P. M. of the 22d, the regiment landed, and encamped on the green slope stretching down from the Academy to the Sev-

ern. The mayor, with a delegation of citizens, again came with protests, and predictions of bloodshed. As the fate of the capital was still unknown—the prevailing rumor being that it had fallen—the Seventh preferred to march early the next morning. As the regiment had but ten rounds of ammunition, and no provisions beyond the morning's ration, means were taken to procure supplies and wagons. The regiment bivouacked inside the old fort.

The quartermaster and his party found great difficulty in procuring transportation for the baggage, supplies, ammunition and sick, and trouble, even, in buying provisions, though everything taken was liberally paid for. At this juncture Colonel Lander, and soon after one other messenger, arrived—two of no less than eight messengers, by whom General Scott (relying especially for succor on the Seventh regiment, and troubled at its non-arrival) had sent messages to the regiment, which he supposed to be at Annapolis. Colonel Lander's news was, that "The situation of affairs at Washington was extremely critical, and that the Government was intensely anxious that the Seventh regiment should hasten forward." Soon after, however, more hopeful dispatches came, announcing that the Capital was thus far safe. This was the first tidings the regiment had received since leaving New York.

These dispatches having recommended the re-opening, if possible, of the railroad route via Annapolis Junction, in order to re-establish communication between Washington and the north, Colonel Lefferts prepared to pursue this course. General Butler had previously occupied the railroad depot, and a part of the track beyond, with two companies of the Eighth Massachusetts. Misunderstanding, somewhat, the nature of his position and authority, that officer sent an *order* to Colonel Lefferts to detail two companies to relieve the Massachusetts men, so that the latter might push forward. Colonel Lefferts returned this order with such an explanation as prevented General Butler from making any further error as to the extent of his command, and informed him, also, that his regiment, as the first to occupy Annapolis, and as the larger and better equipped, was entitled to the honor of the advance. General Butler had already sent word to the governor of Massachusetts that he was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from that State, before moving on Washington.

The sixth company, Captain Nevers, and the second company, Captain Clark (the latter the largest in the regiment), were selected

for the advance. Colonel Lander, a brave and afterwards famous officer, consulting with these officers, gave it as his opinion that the march was, though necessary, extremely hazardous, and that it could not probably be achieved without a loss of 200 or 300 men. A messenger was now sent off in open boat across Chesapeake Bay to New York, to announce the proposed march, and to procure supplies to be sent by water to Annapolis and thence by railroad to Washington.

At night signal rockets of alarm was thrown up from the *Constitution* in the bay, and the "long roll" was instantly beat. In little more than five minutes the regiment was in line, with howitzers manned. The alarm proved, however, to come from the arrival of more troops in the *Baltic*. It should be remarked that signal lights were frequently shown at night by the secessionist squads, mounted and unmounted, who gathered and formed plans during the day.

At 3 o'clock A. M. of the 24th April the second and sixth companies were ready for the march, and with them a howitzer detachment from the tenth company, under Lieutenant Bunting—the whole under command of Captain Nevers. The detachment was about 250 strong, and was furnished with three days' uncooked rations, consisting of salt pork or beef, and six navy biscuits per man.

The advance detachment pushed through Annapolis before daylight, and found a part of the two companies of the Massachusetts regiment in possession of the depot, while the rest had re-laid for three miles the track torn up by the enemy. They had also repaired an engine which had been taken apart,—most of the other rolling stock having been sent to Baltimore. A train, however, was extemporized and moved forward. Two platform cars, containing the howitzers and its ammunition and men, preceded the engine, and two small passenger cars, the first containing the second and the other the sixth company, followed it. Two miles from the depot the train came upon the outlying picket of the Eighth Massachusetts, two companies, about 150 strong, under Lieutenant Colonel Hincks. They had been left entirely without supplies for twenty-four hours; the Seventh halted long enough to divide with them their scanty rations, for which the Massachusetts regiment was very grateful.

The two companies of the Seventh now took the advance, and pioneered the road to Washington. A squad of the enemy being

descried breaking the road ahead, a detachment of the second company, under Lieutenant Farnham, and one of the sixth under Lieutenant Halstead, were sent forward to disperse them. The hostile party took the alarm and made good its retreat into the woods. Small bodies of mounted men hovered along the line of march during the day and night, but ventured no opposition. Three miles out from the depot the road was so badly broken that the two companies quitted the cars, and moved forward by the flank in light-marching order, skirmishers being thrown out, and the cars containing the howitzer and the piled knapsacks being drawn by the aid of ropes.

At 9 o'clock A. M. six miles had been made, and the advance accordingly halted in good position, after pushing out a reconnoissance, until 10 o'clock, when the main body of the regiment came up. The latter had marched eight miles from the Academy, in the three preceding hours. The column then moved forward, the second and sixth companies still in advance, with skirmishers thrown out to the distance of half a mile on each side of the road. The two platform cars were dragged by the column. The engine and passenger cars had been left in the rear for the use of the Eighth Massachusetts, now also on the march from Annapolis. The sun-struck and the exhausted were pulled along on the cars by their comrades.

In this advance the column moved slowly, carefully repairing the track. Great delays were occasioned by the frequent gaps, and by the ingenuity with which the rails had been concealed. The skirmishers, however, were instructed to search the woods and ditches, and the removed material was nearly all recovered. An advance detachment of the Eighth lent their aid to this work. As most of the regiment had not had sound sleep for several days, as they were unused to campaigning, had been worn down alike with the excitement of the national peril and the fatigues of day and night, and had had scanty rations, this march and labor, under a noonday sun, with the mercury ranging from eighty-five to ninety degrees, became extremely trying; nor would anything but the object in view and its *esprit du corps* have sustained the regiment in it.

The railroad bridge crossing the stream near Millersville Station having been burned by the enemy, it became necessary to rebuild it. For this purpose a heavy regimental detail was made under Sergeant Scott, under direction of the engineer corps. Trees were

felled and hewn, and the rails cut with chisel and sledge to the proper lengths, and spiked to the wood. At sundown the bridge was built. The delay enabled the main body of the Massachusetts Eighth to come up to the rear of the Seventh.

The night march, after the long day's toil, was more trying than even that under the burning sun. The rough road bed was slippery from the rain, a short but drenching storm having burst at the close of the day, soaking the garments and blankets of the troops. The night was as raw and chill as the day had been sultry, and in the darkness the uneven marching became extremely laborious. The repairs, also, had to be conducted as before, and the platform cars to be dragged. Side tracks were taken up and put on the cars, to supply missing rails, and these latter, and their chairs and spikes, were hunted for in the woods and swamp all night long. The repairs during the night devolved wholly on the Seventh.

The skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant Farnham, had at length pushed forward to the Junction, where all reports had represented that a large force was collected, and entered the village. The regiment halted a mile distant, between three and four o'clock, and at daylight Captain Clark pushed forward and joined Lieutenant Farnham at the Junction. Here the regiment halted for rest and sleep after its long march, and its twenty-four to thirty hours of labor and watchfulness. At 10 o'clock A. M. of the 23d it left the Junction on a train sent forward to convey it, and at noon arrived at Washington.

At Washington the regiment was received with overwhelming enthusiasm and gratitude, and the President and his Cabinet, and General Scott, were profuse in expressions of praise. It was at once quartered in the House of Representatives, and relieved the patriotic citizens (many of high rank) who had been performing guard duty in the city. The journals of that day have recorded the thousands of eulogies passed upon this march of the Seventh regiment by the press and public meetings throughout the loyal States—the most common expression being that the regiment “had saved the Capitol.” Many of the members of the regiment who marched to Washington have since fallen in battle, and others bear the scars of long service. It may be doubted, however, whether anything subsequent in their records, considering the exigencies and the perils of the hour, and the fact that they were

then unwonted to hardships and exposure, reflects more credit on their gallantry and patriotism.

On the 26th of April the regiment was mustered into the United States service for thirty days from the date of muster by Major (afterwards Major General) McDowell, in presence of the President, the Secretaries of State and War, and other personages. The total strength of the regiment as then mustered was 1,034 men.

On the 28th the steamer *Daylight*, chartered by friends of the regiment in New York, and loaded with stores and supplies, arrived with a detachment of men who had been left behind, under Captain E. L. Viele. On the 30th, the residue of the regimental baggage and its camp and garrison equipage having arrived from Annapolis, Colonel Lefferts reported to Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, commanding the department of Washington, that he was prepared to go into camp forthwith. On the 1st of May Colonel Mansfield ordered the regiment into camp, and assistant Adjutant General Irvin McDowell relieved it from guard duty at the Capitol, and wrote to Colonel Lefferts, as follows :

"It is with sincere regret I find the hour of your departure at hand. It is a positive pleasure to have your regiment here, for I do not exaggerate when I say a finer body of a thousand men are not on the face of this globe."

The Seventh regiment having been the first regiment in the Union army to encamp in front of the enemy (a fact of which the city and State of New York may perhaps well be proud) in the war of the rebellion, its officers had a choice of fine camping-grounds. They selected the admirable one on Meridian Hill, two miles from Washington, on the Harper's Ferry road, comprising the house of Dr. Stone, and about forty acres around it. The camp was called in honor of the Secretary of War, Camp Cameron. The ninth and tenth companies, under Captain Veile, first occupied and laid out the camp, which afterwards became a model of soldierly neatness and comfort.

On the day after its arrival an order marked "confidential," in General Mansfield's handwriting, was hastily sent out to the camp, in these words : "Please have your command furnished with full supply of ball cartridges before dark, and hold them at any moment ready to take the field. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, Col. Com'g."

About the same time Lieutenant General Scott sent, through Colonel Mansfield, instructions that, "in case of an alarm of attack at night, you will march your regiment directly to the President's

House," and also to "put out your pickets from your camp in the highway far enough for you to rally before attacked." These instructions were observed; but, although it was generally understood that the move made by the regiment would be the occasion for an attack from the enemy, to whom spies had communicated it, none was attempted.

The regiment at this time, May 3d, reported 38 officers and 946 men present for duty, with 15 men sick, and 3 officers and 32 men absent—an aggregate of 1,034. The following consolidated report will show the strength of the regiment as it was on May 5th:

	Number mustered.	Joined since.	Total.	In camp, Sunday roll.	At hotels.	In hospital.	On furlough as reported	On furlough as at headquarters.
Field.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Staff.....	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
Non-commis'd...	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
A.....	113	6	119	103	4	..	12	13
B.....	147	7	154	143	4	2	5	6
C.....	102	1	103	95	3	1	4	4
D.....	106	..	106	94	1	5	6	8
E.....	88	3	91	85	4	..	2	3
F.....	114	7	121	105	10	1	5	5
G.....	111	4	115	105	3	..	7	7
H.....	125	11	136	126	..	3	7	7
I.....	29	6	35	34	1	2	1	1
K.....	78	2	80	75	1	..	4	3
Band.								
Total.....	1,034	47	1,081	986	31	14	53	57

As all these were members or ex-members of the regiment, and no recruits, and as it is doubtful whether any other militia regiment of those which followed the Seventh from New York, or, perhaps, from any other State, contained nearly that number of its own members, exclusive of recruits, it will be seen that both in members and drill the Seventh had been worthy of its reputation. A detachment of 68 recruits, however, having arrived from New York on the 13th of May, Colonel Lefferts reported to the Adjutant General's office an aggregate of 1156. All the ten companies were provided with rifled muskets, and the two flank companies with sabre bayonets. The regiment had 30 rounds of ammunition per man, and camp and garrison equipage for about 1000 men. Two of the companies had been drilled in artillery practice with the

howitzer. Target practice with the rifled muskets commenced on the 11th of May. Picket duty and drill were carefully attended to.

The enemy, whose attack on Washington had been daily expected, had been strangely and fatally inactive, and the capital was soon thoroughly safe. On the 23d of May Colonel Lefferts received the following order:

“Please have your regiment at the head of Long Bridge by 2 o'clock to-night, and let them march without music or noise, and report to Colonel Heintzleman, U. S. Army.

MANSFIELD,

Brig. Gen'l and Commanding.”

It was understood by the regiment in general that it was to move forward to attack the enemy; and preparations were made with that view, the order having been received with the wildest enthusiasm. At midnight the regiment was in readiness, and proceeded to its task, leaving the ninth and tenth companies guarding its camp. The main body of the Federal troops crossed the Potomac into Virginia at those points—the Chain Bridge, the Long Bridge and Alexandria. The Seventh was halted by order half a mile beyond the river, and there remained during the day. At sundown the regiment moved forward and bivouacked a mile from Long Bridge. This was the initial occupation of Virginia.

At daylight the next morning Colonel Lefferts sent Captain Viele to the point now occupied by Fort Runyon, where a New Jersey regiment had begun intrenching, with instructions to ask the engineering officer in command there, “as a special favor, to allow the Seventh regiment to assist in this work.” This offer of services was accepted; it was proposed that the Seventh should work upon the southwest angle of Fort Runyon. A detail of two hundred men was immediately put upon the work, first felling the orchard on the summit; and then running a line of earthworks, with trenches as directed in the prescribed plan. An order assigning the regiment to the trenches soon after arrived from General Sanford. During this and the day succeeding a fresh detail was put upon the work every two hours.

On the evening of May 26th the regiment was returned to its former duty by the following complimentary order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, }
 SUNDAY, May 26th, 1861. }

Colonel LEFFERTS,

Commanding Seventh Regiment of New York :

SIR—Your regiment has accomplished all that was intended in coming over to Arlington to take possession of the Heights, and has labored very manfully in the intrenchments also. The security of this city (Washington) renders it imperative that you should resume your encampment, and you will this afternoon march over accordingly, and hold your regiment ready to turn out when called upon.

Very respectfully,

J. K. F. MANSFIELD,

General Commanding Department of Washington.

On the 30th of May the Secretary of War visited the regiment, addressed it in terms of the highest praise, and then announced that its term of service having expired four days before, he had already issued an order that it should be mustered out. "You have remained," he said, "until the imminent danger has now passed away." The following was the order alluded to :

"The commanding officer of the Seventh regiment New York volunteers will proceed with his regiment to the city of New York, where it will be mustered out of the service of the United States by Lieutenant M. Cogswell, Eighth infantry. It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the Capitol when it was believed to have been in peril, to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged to serve has now expired, the service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens; whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York.

(Signed)

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General."

On the 31st of May the regiment marched from Camp Cameron, leaving its valuable camp furniture for the use of the Ninth regiment N. Y. militia. On the 1st of June it reached New York, and was received with great enthusiasm. On the 3d of June the regiment was mustered out of the service, forty-five days after its march to save the capital. The aldermen and the common council passed a vote, "welcoming them back with feelings of joy and gratitude, to our city, which feels a just pride in them," and many other official expressions of praise were received, including those of the governor of Massachusetts, the town of Beverly, in that State, and the Eighth Massachusetts regiment.

1862.

Towards the end of February, 1862, when General McClellan was nearly completing his preparations for an advance into Virginia, Colonel Lefferts sent to that officer, and also to the Secretary of War, a proffer of the services of the regiment for any emergency that might arise at Washington, with a view of being called upon at a moment's notice. The Secretary, on the 25th of February, expressed to the messenger his gratification at the tender of service, and replied that should any emergency arise, he would unhesitatingly call upon the regiment. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, on the 7th of March, sent word that "He would, in all probability, be glad to avail himself of the services of the Seventh regiment, within ten days or a fortnight."

In the latter part of May, 1862, an expeditionary force of the enemy, under General Jackson, routed General Banks in the Shenandoah valley, drove his army into Maryland, and menaced Washington. President Lincoln immediately called on the militia for aid. Governor Morgan, aware that the Seventh regiment was prepared for instant service, ordered that regiment, on the 25th of May, "To proceed immediately to the city of Washington and report for duty to the Secretary of War." The order was received by Colonel Lefferts at 11 P. M., and the summons to the regiment was instantly issued, appearing in the papers of the next morning. On the 26th a similar order came from headquarters at Albany, except that Colonel Lefferts was ordered to report to Brigadier General Wadsworth, military governor of Washington.

Before sundown the regiment left its armory and marched down Broadway, its progress being hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm by the citizens, recalling that of the 19th of April, 1861. Though but ten hours had elapsed since most of the regiment had received warning, it carried about 600 men, the remainder following soon after, at the earliest possible moment.

At nightfall of the 27th May, the regiment arrived at Baltimore, and was ordered by General Dix, commanding the middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore, to remain for duty in that city. On the 28th General Dix ordered the regiment to go into camp in Stewart's Grove on Stewart's Hill, in the outskirts of the

city. The camp was handsomely laid out, and known as Camp Dix, afterwards Camp Wool.

The duties of the regiment began on the following day with the detail of one company, to act as guard at the Mount Clare depot (where riots had lately occurred), for the workshops, buildings and property, relieving the detail from the Third New York Volunteers, previously there. Captain Clark's company was first selected for the duty.

The consolidated report for June 4th showed that there was a total present, of officers and men 735 ; absent 43 ; aggregate 778. Besides its drills and guard duty, the regiment was called upon to furnish details for a variety of military services each day.

On the 6th of June an order was received from Brigadier General Montgomery to proceed at once with the entire command to Fort Federal Hill, relieving the Third N. Y. Volunteers at that post. The guard duty of this important fort thenceforward devolved upon the regiment, and it was accordingly drilled in artillery practice, with the heavy ordnance. A daily detail of twelve men was made for guard at the Medical Purveyor's department, and one of ten at the Quartermaster's. Details were made to help transport the sick and wounded, to arrest the disloyal, to guard deserters, escort convalescents and exchanged prisoners, and convey prisoners to Fort Delaware. To particularize these duties will not be necessary. Meanwhile a company was constantly on guard as before at Mount Clare Depot.

On the 19th of June the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three months, dating from May 25th. On the 24th of August an order was issued by Major General Wool, commanding the department, that "The Seventh, Nineteenth, Thirty-seventh and Forty-seventh regiments N. Y. State militia, whose term of service of three months is about expiring, will hold themselves in readiness to return to New York, preparatory to being mustered out of the service of the United States." Accordingly these preparations were made ; but at the request of General Wool the Seventh regiment remained three days longer, until he could provide a suitable force to take its place. On the 27th it received orders to return to New York the following day. At 2 P. M. of the 29th it was in New York. On the 5th of September it was mustered out of the service by Captain Mott, after a term of one hundred and two days.

The following order will suggest the importance with which the duty at Fort Federal Hill was invested:

"The Brigadier General commanding directs that the columbiads and sea-coast howitzers at Fort Federal Hill be loaded with shell, the flank casement 24-pdr. howitzers being loaded with grape shot. This to continue until further orders.

"The General leaves it to your discretion to keep any of the other pieces in your bastions loaded, and would recall to your mind his conversation with you concerning the importance of 'hand grenades' in the peculiar position of your fort, with reference to the surrounding blocks of houses. The General takes it for granted that the muskets of your men are kept loaded and in firing condition at all times."

Disturbances having broken out in the brigade of General Spinola, encamped at East New York, and the officers being powerless to control their own mutinous men, on the 11th of September, 1862, Brigadier General Hall, commanding the Third brigade, in compliance with a general order from headquarters at Albany of the same date, directed Colonel Lefferts to detail five companies of his command to proceed to East New York, with camp equipage, and there to report to General Spinola for duty. The second, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth companies were selected for this purpose, and on the 12th proceeded to Camp Spinola, under command of Lieut. Colonel Price. The detachment was but 222 strong when it arrived on the ground, but by the arrival of reinforcements in a day or two became nearly 500 strong—partly composed of the remaining companies in the regiment. The regiment was relieved, after about a week's service, by the Twenty-second regiment.

1863.

In June, 1863, General Lee having defeated General Hooker at Chancellorsville, crossed the Potomac and marched through Maryland, threatening at once Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. On the 15th of June the President called out 100,000 militia from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Virginia, and the same day Secretary Stanton sent to Governor Seymour a request to aid the movement by sending some of the militia of New York. The Governor replied, "I will spare no efforts to send you troops at once; I have sent orders to the militia officers of the State." The telegram sent that day to Colonel Lefferts did not reach that officer (who was absent from the city in the evening) until the morning of the 16th. It was as follows:

"The Governor desires to know immediately how soon the Seventh regiment can be in readiness to move to Philadelphia. Cannot the Seventh be the first regiment?"

J. B. STONEHOUSE,

A. A. Adjutant General."

Colonel Lefferts instantly, at 10 A. M. of the 16th, replied: "I presume I can move with my regiment this evening." In response he was directed to "proceed forthwith with your regiment, as full as possible, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and report to Major General Couch. May volunteer for not to exceed three (3) months service; most likely not more than thirty (30) days will be required." Meanwhile Colonel Lefferts had all the non-commissioned officers of the regiment busy in assembling the regiment at the armory, and arranged for its transportation the same afternoon. But while the Colonel was absent from the armory, General Hall, being uninformed that these arrangements had been completed, by some misunderstanding dismissed the regiment until the next morning.

At 8 A. M. of the 17th of June the regiment was in line, and proceeded via Amboy to Philadelphia, and here it was met by an order from General Halleck, General-in-Chief, to "proceed without delay to Baltimore, and report to Major General Schenck." The same night, accordingly, the regiment went on to Baltimore, and, reporting to General Schenck, was ordered on duty in the city on the night of the 18th and the day following, in the afternoon of the 19th relieving the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment N. Y. volunteers (then known as the Eighth N. Y. artillery), Colonel Porter, a battalion of which still garrisoned Fort Federal Hill, as when the Seventh had left it, the year before. The same day the second, sixth and ninth companies were detailed to guard 1,200 Confederate prisoners in their march through the city to go to Fort Delaware.

At Fort Federal Hill the regiment remained until the 3d of July, engaged in various duty, being frequently reduced to an effective strength within the fort of 150 men. Besides the garrisoning of the fort and the artillery drill there, the regiment constructed abattis on Federal Hill; arrested secessionists in Baltimore; was the provost guard of the city; escorted prisoners to Fort Delaware and Fort Monroe, and deserters to Washington; detailed men for the signal service; acted as pickets on the bridges and roads, and as marines on the gunboats.

On the 4th of July the enemy was decisively defeated at Get-

tysburg, and on the 5th he was in full retreat. Baltimore being now safe, all available troops there were pushed forward. On the 5th of July the Seventh regiment was, by order of General Schenck, detailed from the Second separate brigade and assigned to the command of Brigadier General Briggs, with orders to "proceed without delay to Frederick City, Md. They will go in light-marching order, taking with them only their blankets, overcoats, haversacks and canteens. They will be provided with three days' cooked rations, and with sixty rounds of ammunition—forty in their cartridge boxes and twenty on their persons. The baggage and camp equipage will be collected together and left at Fort Federal Hill."

This order was received at night, and the detachments on picket duty at Bridge, Long Bridge, Switzer's Bridge, Locust Point, Brush river and Gunpowder river, were called in so promptly that (though two of these posts were respectively nine and twelve miles distant) the whole regiment marched at 8 A. M. next morning, in a drenching rain. It proceeded by rail to Monocacy Junction, and was there halted until a decision could be arrived at whether it should go on to Harper's Ferry. On the 7th the regiment marched thence to Frederick, and the second company was assigned to picket duty on the Emmetsburg pike; the ninth on the Hagerstown road; the first at the bridges at Monocacy, and the third to guard the hospitals. The same day an order was received from General Meade's headquarters transferring the Seventh regiment to the Third army corps, army of the Potomac, Major General French commanding. On the 8th Colonel Lefferts was assigned by General French to the command of Frederick, relieving in command that officer himself, who had been ordered to the command of the Third army corps. Lieutenant Colonel Price took command of the regiment until the 10th, when Colonel Lefferts was relieved in command of the troops in and around Frederick by General Schriver. The duties of the regiment at Frederick, and more especially at Monocacy, were important, and demanded great vigilance.

On the 14th of July General Halleck ordered the regiment to be sent at once to New York by rail, to report to General Wool. The infamous draft riots had broken out in that city. The detachments were instantly called in, and, by much exertion and forced marches, the regiment had broken camp and marched to Monocacy Junction within four and a half hours from the receipt of the

order. But vexatious delays in transportation prevented the regiment from arriving in New York before daylight of the 16th. It then marched up Broadway, and reported for duty to General Wool, at his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas hotel. That officer directed the regiment to proceed to the regimental armory and remain in readiness for immediate service. At three P. M. the following order was received :—

“NEW YORK, 16th July, 1863.

“Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh regiment, N. Y. S. M., will proceed and take station with his regiment as follows :

“His head-quarters, with one battalion, at the Eighteenth precinct, and one battalion, under command of the senior field officer, at the Twenty-first precinct; the colonel commanding both. He is charged with suppressing all mobs and riots, and will sternly use all means he has in doing so. His district extends from Seventh street to Sixty-fifth street; and he will make such further distribution of his regiment as he may think proper. He will continue in that district until he receives further orders, and will make frequent reports to these head-quarters.

“By command of

“Brev. Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

“JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, *Lieut.-Col. A. D. C., U. S. A.*”

The regiment was at once marched into the district indicated, with head-quarters at the police-station in Thirty-fifth street, near Third avenue. During the march thither the regiment received straggling shots from houses, but suffered no casualties. At six P. M. Colonel Lefferts sent the second and third companies, Captain Clark commanding, to the corner of Second avenue and Twenty-second street, where a mob was reported to be collecting. This detachment had a sharp skirmish, with many exchanges of shots with rioters who were concealed in houses. The only loss suffered was one man slightly wounded in the hand with a buck-shot. Other patrolling parties also exchanged shots, but without loss to the regiment. At ten o'clock P. M. a detachment of four companies and a battery of two pieces, Lieutenant-Colonel Price commanding, passed through the district from Thirty-fifth street to Fourteenth street, making a thorough patrol between Third avenue and East river. After midnight all was quiet.

On the morning of the 17th Colonel Lefferts proceeded with his whole force to Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue, and surrounded the block there, while a platoon of police, aided by the regiment, searched the houses, and also those of the neighbouring squares. About 250 arms (many of them loaded and capped) were secured, and considerable clothing which had been stolen

from the store of Messrs. Brooks. In the afternoon the regiment returned to the armory, where it was on duty till the 20th of July. After that time the force on duty was reduced to a single company, and the duty continued to be nominal till about the 20th of August, when the whole regiment was called on again, on account of the resumption of the draft. No disturbance, however, ensued, and at the close of the month the guard duty had substantially ceased. On the 21st of July it was mustered out of the United States service, and received pay for thirty-six days.

Not to review the minor services performed by the regiment during the interims between these campaigns, it appears that the first of its short campaigns lasted forty-five days; the second, 102 days; the third, thirty-six days; to which may be added the duties performed at East New York and in the draft riots, after muster-out from the United States service. These services were all rendered at times of exigency, when the need was greatest, and when, more than at other times, there was prospect of difficult and perilous duty. But it is not only or chiefly the record just given of the services of the regiment as a body that properly sets forth what it did for the country. The achievements of the great number of distinguished officers whom it furnished to the volunteer and regular army, are justly its own achievements, and reflect glory upon it as the school where they were trained. In that sense the Seventh regiment was present by its representative soldiers everywhere throughout Virginia and along the Atlantic seaboard, and at many of the great battle-fields of the west. To set forth even a summary of these services would be impossible, but some clue to their variety and value may be obtained from the following list of those members of the Seventh regiment who served outside its own ranks in the war of the rebellion, with the rank they held; and appended the list of those who fell in the discharge of their duties.

Names and Rank of the Members of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., who served in the regular and volunteer Army and Navy of the United States during the Great Rebellion.

"A" COMPANY (First Co.).

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| 1. Capt. Charles G. Bacon, | 6. Captain W. H. Cooper, |
| 2. Capt. Robert Bailey, | 7. Lieut. G. F. Cooke, |
| 3. Capt. Augustus Belknap, Jr., | 8. Capt. W. H. Corsa, |
| 4. Midship'n Charles Belknap, U. S. N. | 9. Surgeon J. C. Dalton, |
| 5. Ensign Chas. W. Chauncey, U. S. N. | 10. Capt. B. F. Davis, |

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| 11. Lieut. Col. W. J. Denslow, Jr., | 28. Lieut. C. L. Reynolds, |
| 12. Lieut. A. De Orville, | 29. Capt. George W. Ring, |
| 13. Capt. H. C. Ellis, | 30. Capt. Theodore Russell, |
| 14. Lieut. R. D. Evans, | 31. Lieut. J. W. Sibell, |
| 15. Capt. James Fairgrieve, | 32. Major F. D. Slocumb, |
| 16. Serg't Major George W. Freeland, | 33. Lieut. Beneke C. Stout, |
| 17. Brig. Gen. O. H. Hart, | 34. Maj. Charles W. Swift, |
| 18. Capt. C. E. Heuberer, | 35. Lieut. Charles J. Theriott, |
| 19. Lieut. T. S. Kirkland, | 36. Lieut. E. C. Tiffany, |
| 20. Capt. George Le Fort, | 37. Surgeon John Trenor, |
| 21. Adjutant C. H. Lyons, | 38. Surgeon Eustace Trenor, |
| 22. Major Frederick J. Mears, | 39. Capt. J. J. Trenor, |
| 23. Capt. F. E. McIlvaine, | 40. Lieut. S. C. Thwaite, |
| 24. Capt. A. B. McGowan, | 41. Lieut. A. B. Villeplaite, |
| 25. Serg't Major J. Marrow, | 42. Lieut. W. P. Wheeler, |
| 26. Lieut. W. A. Nichols, | 43. Lieut. M. P. Whitlock, U. S. N. |
| 27. Lieut. R. H. Plass, | |

" B " COMPANY (Second Co.).

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| 1. Capt. Henry H. Alden, | 31. Engineer R. F. Hatfield, |
| 2. Capt. Richard Alison, | 32. Capt. Townsend L. Hatfield, |
| 3. Col. William H. Allen, | 33. Lieut. Col. Henry G. Healey, |
| 4. Major Charles Appleby, | 34. Capt. Henry H. Harrall, |
| 5. Hospital Steward Evert S. Bedford, | 35. Major William H. Harrall, |
| 6. Capt. Edward Bernard, | 36. Purser Thomas W. K. Holder, |
| 7. Lieut. Col. George A. Bernard, | 37. Brig. Gen. Edward Jardine, |
| 8. Capt. J. Frederick Bisbee, | 38. Capt. Eugene Kely, |
| 9. Lieut. Richard Brouner, | 39. Maj. James S. King, |
| 10. Brig. Gen. William H. Brown, | 40. Capt. J. H. Liebenau, |
| 11. Capt. John C. Bloomfield, | 41. Maj. John Lawrence, |
| 12. Lieut. A. M. Burtis, | 42. Maj. Robert W. Leonard, |
| 13. Lieut. William O. Chapman, | 43. Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Macfarland, |
| 14. Major Joseph J. Comstock, Jr., | 44. Capt. J. A. McMicken, |
| 15. Capt. James C. Cooley, | 45. Lieut. Col. David W. Marshall, |
| 16. Lieut. Col. William Chalmers, | 46. Master J. Walter Mackie, U. S. N. |
| 17. Lieut. Col. Robert Cottier, | 47. Capt. David Miller, |
| 18. Major Gen. Abram Duryee, | 48. Lieut. Col. David I. Miln; |
| 19. Lieut. Col. Alexander Douglas, | 49. Capt. James B. Mix, |
| 20. Paymaster Wm. L. Darling, U. S. N. | 50. Maj. Gen. Edward L. Molineaux, |
| 21. Capt. James Du Barre, | 51. Lieut. James Miller, |
| 22. Lieut. Lewis G. Dudley, | 52. Lieut. Silas A. Miller, |
| 23. Lieut. Henry B. Dyer, | 53. Engineer Isaac Newton, U. S. N. |
| 24. Capt. Charles Emerson, | 54. Col. Theodore W. Parmlee, |
| 25. Capt. William Edwards, | 55. Capt. William D. Pearne, |
| 26. Col. Noah L. Farnham, | 56. Capt. Moses L. M. Piexotto, |
| 27. Lieut. Benjamin Gregory, | 57. Sergt. Gurdon S. Phipps, |
| 28. Paymaster Henry S. Gregory, U. S. N. | 58. Col. Henry M. Porter, |
| 29. Paymaster Oscar Hall, U. S. N. | 59. Lieut. De Van Postley, |
| 30. Lieut. Norwood A. Halsey, | 60. Maj. James W. Powell, |

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| 61. Capt. Glenn Putnam, | 71. Capt. Lucian M. Thayer, |
| 62. Lieut. Charles R. Reed, | 72. Lieut. Julius H. Tiemann, |
| 63. Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler, | 73. Lieut. George H. Tybring, |
| 64. Lieut. Col. Henry F. Savage, | 74. Capt. Charles S. Van Norden, |
| 65. Capt. Simon W. Scott, | 75. Lieut. A. H. Vroom, |
| 66. Capt. George W. Selover, | 76. Capt. A. P. Webster, |
| 67. Capt. Charles H. Sterling, | 77. Capt. E. B. Webster, |
| 68. Col. George W. Stillwell, | 78. Lieut. Gulian V. Weir, |
| 69. Lieut. E. W. Stratton, | 79. Capt. William H. Williams, |
| 70. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Fay, | 80. Lieut. James Wood. |

"C" COMPANY (Third Co.).

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| 1. Col. William P. Bailey, | 30. Lieut. Charles F. Marsh, |
| 2. Lieut. Col. Jacob L. Brower, | 31. Paymaster J. W. Mangam, |
| 3. Lieut. Charles L. Brown, | 32. Capt. Samuel G. Milligan, |
| 4. Capt. William C. Burton, | 33. Lieut. George H. Packwood, |
| 5. Capt. G. W. Bomford, | 34. Lieut. Wm. H. Peck, |
| 6. Lieut. George W. Bacon, | 35. Lieut. A. H. Purdy, |
| 7. Lieut. George B. Butler, | 36. Capt. H. G. Radcliffe, |
| 8. Capt. Eugene F. Benedict, | 37. Sergt. Louis L. Robbins, |
| 9. Capt. A. S. Bush, | 38. Lieut. A. M. C. Smith, Jr., |
| 10. Col. Clinton G. Colgate, | 39. Lieut. Joseph M. Stamford, |
| 11. Lieut. Col. W. H. Cheesbrough, | 40. Capt. Waldo Sprague, |
| 12. Paymaster C. R. Crane, | 41. Capt. Theodore Staggs, |
| 13. Lieut. Gardner K. Doughty, | 42. Brig. Gen. Henry E. Tremaine, |
| 14. Lieut. Col. Thomas Elliot, | 43. Capt. George Tuthill, |
| 15. Capt. L. A. Fish, | 44. Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Turnbull, |
| 16. Adjutant Philip D. Gulager, | 45. Capt. William W. Tracy, |
| 17. Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, | 46. Surgeon S. Barnett Tuthill, U. S. N. |
| 18. Capt. William Howland, | 47. Lieut. W. R. Tremaine, |
| 19. Capt. Moses C. Hagadorn, | 48. Sergt. Lewis C. Updike, |
| 20. Lieut. Col. Robert McD. Hart, | 49. James B. Van Cleef, U. S. N. |
| 21. Capt. Frederick Hurst, | 50. Lieut. William A. Verplanck, |
| 22. Major Frank Jaffrey, | 51. Maj. A. N. Winslow, |
| 23. Lieut. L. M. Johnson, | 52. Brig. Gen. John G. Wright, |
| 24. Lieut. E. Ketchum, Jr., | 53. Capt. David T. Wright, |
| 25. Capt. J. N. Lewis, Jr., | 54. Capt. William E. Van Wyck, |
| 26. Sergt. David O. Logan, | 55. Capt. George R. Wheaton, |
| 27. Brig. Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben, | 56. Adj. William L. Watkins, |
| 28. Capt. Henry H. Mott, | 57. Surg. James M. Wilson, U. S. N. |
| 29. Capt. H. W. T. Mali, | |

"D" COMPANY (Fourth Co.).

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| 1. Brig. Gen. William B. Barton, | 7. Lieut. Joseph Cantrell, |
| 2. Lieut. Henry C. Belden, | 8. Ensign Walter Cooper, U. S. N. |
| 3. Lieut. Albert C. Burdick, | 9. Lieut. William E. Fiske, |
| 4. Col. Alford B. Chapman, | 10. Lieut. Henry J. Foster, |
| 5. Lieut. Col. William H. Crocker, | 11. Brig. Gen. William Gurney, |
| 6. Capt. George A. Crocker, | 12. Sergt. Louis Gulager, |

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| 13. Lieut. S. F. B. Gillespie, | 28. Lieut. Charles J. Murphy, |
| 14. Capt. Edward A. Harrison, | 29. Lieut. Joseph Neustadter, |
| 15. Lieut. Charles R. Hickox, | 30. Brig. Gen. Robert Nugent, |
| 16. Lieut. Leonard Hay, | 31. Maj. Mortimer B. Owen, |
| 17. Sergt. John Jarvis, | 32. Sergt. Maj. Edward J. Olssen, |
| 18. Sergt. Maj. William A. Jackson, | 33. Lieut. William H. Roome, |
| 19. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Little, | 34. Lieut. Col. George Sangster, |
| 20. Capt. John L. Little, | 35. Lieut. J. D. Schuller, |
| 21. Lieut. A. V. B. Lockrow, | 36. Lieut. Samuel J. Smith, |
| 22. Col. James E. Mallon, | 37. Major Frank K. Smith, |
| 23. Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Marshall, | 38. Sergt. Archibald A. Snodgrass, |
| 24. Lieut. John E. Moies, | 39. Col. Z. L. Spaulding, |
| 25. Lieut. A. C. Merritt, | 40. Capt. Samuel H. Starr, |
| 26. Lieut. Aaron J. Mixsell, | 41. Capt. Peter B. Steel, |
| 27. Maj. Samuel W. McPherson, | 42. Capt. Joseph B. Stevenson, |

"E" COMPANY (Fifth Co.).

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| 1. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Addis, | 28. Col. J. G. Kappner, |
| 2. Capt. E. D. Benedict, | 29. Lieut. S. M. Kellinger, |
| 3. Capt. W. A. Brusle, jr., | 30. Lieut. William H. Kingsland, |
| 4. Capt. James Bell, | 31. Capt. John S. Loud, |
| 5. Capt. Geo. W. Bissell, | 32. Capt. George W. Lewis, |
| 6. Sergt. John Bolton, | 33. Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Morrison, |
| 7. Lieut. Frederick Creighton, jr., | 34. Lieut. George W. Murray, |
| 8. Lieut. E. F. Corrie, | 35. Lieut. Benjamin T. Martin, |
| 9. Capt. C. R. Cargill, | 36. Lieut. S. E. L. Mitchell, |
| 10. Capt. William Coles, | 37. Col. James R. O'Beirne, |
| 11. Ensign Frederick Eckel, U. S. N. | 38. Ensign H. M. Paterson, U. S. N. |
| 12. Capt. Ed. S. Earle, | 39. Lieut. George A. Price, |
| 13. Lieut. Robert Eagan, | 40. Lieut. W. A. Prentiss, jr., |
| 14. Maj. F. S. Earle, | 41. Capt. Thomas J. Roberts, |
| 15. Adj. Frank C. Filley, | 42. Capt. William H. Romaine, |
| 16. Maj. Alfred Foote, | 43. Lieut. Noah B. Stokely, |
| 17. Adj. Charles J. Frothingham, | 44. Capt. Frank A. Silva, |
| 18. Sergt. Augustus Fleet, | 45. Lieut. M. A. Stearns, |
| 19. Lieut. Col. Louis Fitzgerald, | 46. Lieut. Col. George Tucker, |
| 20. Capt. F. Grain, jr., | 47. Lieut. Henry N. Timolat, |
| 21. Sergt. Levi Grosvenor, | 48. Capt. William H. Underhill, |
| 22. Capt. G. M. Husted, | 49. Capt. P. Vosburg, |
| 23. Capt. William P. Halstead, | 50. Capt. James L. Waugh, |
| 24. Lieut. C. O. F. Haynes, | 51. Capt. Robert Wheaton, |
| 25. Capt. J. M. Hawkins, | 52. Capt. F. E. Waldron, |
| 26. Capt. B. R. Keiffer, | 53. Lieut. L. L. Young. |
| 27. Sergt. W. E. Kidder, | |

"F" COMPANY (Sixth Co.).

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| 1. Col. Alexander Annan, | 4. Col. Lewis T. Barney, |
| 2. Capt. Henry Arnold, | 5. Lieut. James W. Benkard, jr., |
| 3. Col. Charles G. Bartlett, | 6. Capt. Jabez H. Bradbury, |

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| 7. Maj. Clarence S. Brown, | 52. Capt. Theodore Mallaby, jr., |
| 8. Lieut. George I. Browning, | 53. Maj. Edward Marrener, |
| 9. Capt. Samuel Carey, | 54. Col. Thomas B. Marsh, |
| 10. Lieut. Col. Lynde Catlin, | 55. Sergt. George L. Middlebrook, |
| 11. Capt. C. I. Cambreling, | 56. Maj. Lindley M. H. Miller, |
| 12. Capt. P. R. Chadwick, | 57. Col. Charles L. Norton, |
| 13. Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson, | 58. Capt. George H. Palmer, |
| 14. Capt. Poinsett Cooper, | 59. Lieut. Col. Tattnall Paulding, |
| 15. Capt. Edward A. Cowdrey, | 60. Paymaster Chas. B. Perry, U. S. N. |
| 16. Maj. Frank H. Cowdrey, | 61. Major Horatio Potter, jr., |
| 17. Capt. Edward Cozzens, | 62. Capt. James P. Raymond, |
| 18. Capt. James D. W. Cutting, | 63. Lieut. S. H. Robbins, |
| 19. Lieut. Col. L. L. Cuvillier, | 64. Lieut. Col. W. H. Roome, |
| 20. Capt. Archibald Douglass, | 65. Maj. Philip Schuyler, jr., |
| 21. Lieut. Charles N. Dubois, | 66. Capt. Augustus Shimmel, |
| 22. Capt. Robert S. Dumont, | 67. Col. Robert G. Shaw, |
| 23. Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Duryea, | 68. Lieut. W. Munn. G. Shaw, |
| 24. Capt. George P. Edgar, | 69. Capt. A. E. Sheldon, |
| 25. Capt. Joseph S. Edsall, | 70. Chaplain J. Tuttle Smith, |
| 26. Lieut. C. H. Ellingwood, | 71. Lieut. Charles G. Smedberg, |
| 27. Lieut. Asher M. Ellsworth, | 72. Lieut. Col. William R. Smedberg, |
| 28. Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, | 73. Maj. W. W. Stephenson, |
| 29. Lieut. James F. Evans, | 74. Lieut. Henry A. Still, |
| 30. Lieut. Col. George W. Ford, | 75. Capt. Edward C. Sturgis, |
| 31. Lieut. James W. Ford, | 76. Lieut. Charles T. Sutton, |
| 32. Lieut. G. W. Forney, | 77. Capt. Deforest H. Thoma, |
| 33. Brig. Gen. John A. Foster, | 78. Capt. Gould H. Thorp, |
| 34. Lieut. J. W. French, jr., | 79. Lieut. F. A. Tracy, |
| 35. Lieut. James Gordon, jr., | 80. Capt. Fanning C. Tucker, |
| 36. Capt. S. A. Gould, | 81. Capt. W. Gracie Ulshoeffer, |
| 37. Capt. Charles C. Haight, | 82. Lieut. Charles F. Van Duser, |
| 38. Lieut. Edward Halsted, | 83. Lieut. W. Henry Vance, |
| 39. Lieut. John L. Hyde, | 84. Lieut. James H. Van Nostrand, |
| 40. Lieut. Col. Richard F. Halsted, | 85. Maj. Philip L. Van Rensselaer, |
| 41. Maj. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, | 86. Lieut. George R. Vernon, |
| 42. Lieut. John F. Hardy, | 87. Lieut. James B. Vose, |
| 43. Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Hopkins, | 88. Capt. Robert Warren, |
| 44. Capt. Francis A. Howell, | 89. Master Benjamin S. Weeks, U. S. N. |
| 45. Capt. Henry W. Hicks, jr., | 90. Lieut. Edward W. West, |
| 46. Col. Harmon D. Hull, | 91. Lieut. Roswell Weston, |
| 47. Capt. Julian James, | 92. Paymaster F. A. Wheeler, U. S. N. |
| 48. Maj. Rufus King, jr., | 93. Engineer George H. White, U. S. N. |
| 49. Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, | 94. Col. W. W. Winthrop, |
| 50. Brig. Gen. William H. Lawrence, | 95. Surgeon Wilmer S. Wood, |
| 51. Capt. Mortimer Livingston, | 96. Lieut. George W. Young. |

"G" COMPANY (Seventh Co.).

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| 1. Capt. R. S. Alcock, | 4. Capt. C. A. Alvord, jr., |
| 2. Capt. T. H. Annable, | 5. Lieut. A. S. Bogart, |
| 3. Lieut. Col. Smith W. Anderson, | 6. Capt. Edwin Bishop, |

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| 7. Brig. Gen. R. N. Bowerman, | 36. Maj. John D. Moriarty, |
| 8. Lieut. A. H. Britton, | 37. Col. Edward Murray, |
| 9. Capt. Edwin Blunt, | 38. Capt. L. R. McDonough, |
| 10. Lieut. Col. George Bishop, | 39. Sergt. Thomas H. Millen, |
| 11. Paymaster C. J. Breck, U. S. N. | 40. Capt. George A. Morey, |
| 12. Col. H. S. Chatfield, | 41. Adjt. Albert A. Neal, |
| 13. Capt. John H. Colvin, | 42. Col. William Northridge, |
| 14. Capt. J. N. Coyne, | 43. Capt. Fitz James O'Brien, |
| 15. Maj. E. Donaldson, | 44. Capt. John Oldershaw, |
| 16. Lieut. Col. Abram Denike, | 45. Lieut. Col. William Patten, |
| 17. Sergt. H. Duncan, | 46. Capt. James Plant, |
| 18. Lieut. Col. William B. C. Duryee, | 47. Lieut. J. F. Robinson, |
| 19. Capt. Jacob Duryee, | 48. Lieut. Col. Eugene Roberts, |
| 20. Maj. Edward Eddy, jr., | 49. Brig. Gen. Allen Rutherford, |
| 21. Lieut. John H. Gardner, jr., | 50. Private William E. Schenck, |
| 22. Lieut. J. Graham Gardner, | 51. Lieut. Col. George H. Stevens, |
| 23. Lieut. W. F. Geisse, | 52. Lieut. Col. Henry Street, |
| 24. Col. E. R. Goodrich, | 53. Maj. R. K. Stewart, |
| 25. Capt. Lewis B. Goodnow, | 54. Capt. F. J. Steers, |
| 26. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hartwell, | 55. Capt. R. B. Smith, |
| 27. Maj. Robert Hutchins, | 56. Lieut. Col. Samuel Truesdell, |
| 28. Capt. E. J. Henry, * | 57. Col. Charles Turnbull, |
| 29. Lieut. T. B. Hughes, | 58. Brig. Gen. F. E. Trotter, |
| 30. Lieut. James H. Ingersoll, | 59. Capt. William H. Underhill, |
| 31. Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Jones, | 60. Capt. T. C. Vidal, |
| 32. Maj. P. C. Kingsland, | 61. Maj. H. L. Vanderweyde, |
| 33. Capt. Louis H. Lent, | 62. Adjutant E. Van Ness, |
| 34. Capt. James W. Lounsberry, | 63. Lieut. H. J. Winters, |
| 35. Col. John P. Leverich, | 64. Capt. William J. Williams. |

"H" COMPANY (Eighth Co.).

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| 1. Capt. Robert T. Barry, | 20. Lieut. Robert O. N. Ford, |
| 2. Lieut. Col. William L. M. Burger, | 21. Capt. S. J. Foster, |
| 3. Serg't Maj. Augustus Barton, | 22. Capt. James B. Grant, |
| 4. Capt. James T. Baker, | 23. Capt. F. H. Grant, |
| 5. Paymaster John M. Baker, | 24. Brig. Gen. H. S. Gansevoort, |
| 6. Capt. C. A. Blake, | 25. Adjt. William Henderson, |
| 7. Capt. Hollis W. Buckley, | 26. Capt. John H. Hull, |
| 8. Lieut. Col. C. H. Burtis, | 27. Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, |
| 9. Ensign H. D. Burdett, U. S. N. | 28. Lieut. James C. Hyatt, |
| 10. Lieut. N. H. Baylis, U. S. N. | 29. Brig. Gen. John Hendrickson, |
| 11. Capt. Oliver Cotter, | 30. Paymaster T. Granville Hoyt, U.S.N. |
| 12. Maj. James S. Casey, | 31. Lieut. William C. Jacobson, |
| 13. Capt. William J. Carlton, | 32. Lieut. E. R. Johnson, |
| 14. Paymaster Frank Cargill, U. S. N. | 33. Capt. Edward C. Kettle, |
| 15. Lieut. Thomas W. Dick, | 34. Private J. Lawrence Keese, |
| 16. Capt. H. C. Ellis, | 35. Lieut. E. Kirby, |
| 17. Capt. A. F. Eno, | 36. Capt. J. N. T. Levick, |
| 18. Capt. William I. Ellis, | 37. Capt. Walter Lloyd, |
| 19. Surgeon William B. Eager, jr. | 38. Maj. Gen. John M. McNeil, |

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| 39. Col. Albert P. Moulton, | 53. Lieut. Col. C. E. Prescott, |
| 40. Capt. E. S. Mann, | 54. Lieut. Edward L. Postley, |
| 41. Capt. S. A. Mellick, | 55. Capt. Philip C. Rogers, |
| 42. Lieut. Col. H. S. Murray, | 56. Maj. P. B. Spear, |
| 43. Capt. E. R. Merriman. | 57. Capt. Adrian Spear, |
| 44. Maj. Charles E. Mears, | 58. Lieut. Charles L. Smith, |
| 45. Capt. William D. Mansfield, | 59. Adj. J. F. Satherwaite, |
| 46. Capt. Theodore W. Morgan, | 60. Col. Charles E. Smith, |
| 47. Capt. A. V. Meeks, | 61. Capt. E. N. K. Talcott, |
| 48. Capt. E. B. Norton, | 62. Lieut. J. D. Wickham, |
| 49. Paymaster William H. Owen, | 63. Capt. George C. Williams, |
| 50. Brig. Gen. John H. Oley, | 64. Capt. J. Howard Wells, |
| 51. Adj. Lewis O. Parmlee, | 65. Lieut. J. J. Webber. |
| 52. Lieut. F. T. Peet, | |

"I" COMPANY (Ninth Co.).

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| 1. Capt. C. J. C. Ball. | 22. Maj. B. B. Miller, |
| 2. Lieut. William L. Bramhall, | 23. Lieut. G. C. Moore, |
| 3. Capt. Theodore H. Bush, | 24. Lieut. J. P. Manning, |
| 4. Lieut. L. W. Brainard, | 25. Sergt. T. A. McCrossen, |
| 5. Sergt. J. Barrett, | 26. Engineer Edward B. Mingay, |
| 6. Engineer A. M. Cummings, U. S. N. | 27. Lieut. Theodore Oliver, |
| 7. Lieut. Col. W. B. Coan, | 28. Capt. Nelson Plato, |
| 8. Lieut. George E. Dayton, | 29. Capt. John Rodgers, |
| 9. Lieut. G. D. Davis, | 30. Capt. Fenton Rockwell, |
| 10. Lieut. Barry Davies, | 31. Maj. A. O. Shaw, |
| 11. Sergt. Fordred Drayson, | 32. Lieut. A. B. Spier, |
| 12. Capt. Franklin Ellis, | 33. Capt. T. B. Stout, |
| 13. Lieut. Clinton Eddy, | 34. Maj. Ivan Tailor, |
| 14. Lieut. D. R. Franklin, | 35. Lieut. George F. Van Brunt, |
| 15. Capt. Samuel Giberson, | 36. Lieut. George M. Welles, |
| 16. Capt. L. O. Goodridge, | 37. Lieut. D. W. White, |
| 17. Brig. Gen. E. E. Graves, | 38. Lieut. James G. White, |
| 18. Sergt. R. M. Harmstead, | 39. Lieut. W. H. Wiley, |
| 19. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, | 40. Maj. Theodore Winthrop, |
| 20. Lieut. Col. R. T. Mitchell, | 41. Capt. William Wheeler. |
| 21. Capt. Henry Matthews, | |

"K" COMPANY (Tenth Co.).

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| 1. Capt. Hoffman Atkinson, | 12. Capt. Edward D. Hervilly, |
| 2. Capt. T. B. Bunting, | 13. Maj. Samuel Dana, |
| 3. Lieutenant Henry Bradshaw, | 14. Lieut. William Dimmock, |
| 4. Lieut. Milnor Brown, | 15. Maj. C. J. Dubois, |
| 5. Capt. John H. Coster, | 16. Lieut. Col. J. Livingston De Peyster, |
| 6. Col. Charles Coster, | 17. Capt. Thomas Freeborn, |
| 7. Lieut. Jeremiah W. Coster, | 18. Maj. Theodore K. Gibbs, |
| 8. Lieut. Whittingham Cox, | 19. Adj. Charles A. Gadsen, |
| 9. Sergt. John L. Churchill, | 20. Lieut. John G. Hecksher, |
| 10. Paymaster Frank Clark, | 21. Lieut. Richard B. Hall, |
| 11. Sergt. David Drake, | 22. Lieut. Herbert H. Hall, |

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| 23. Adj. Effingham T. Hyatt, | 43. Maj. William H. Schieffelin, |
| 24. Lieut. Col. Edward P. Hollister, | 44. Capt. F. A. Schermerhorn, |
| 25. Capt. H. H. Holbrook, | 45. Capt. Robert S. Seabury, |
| 26. Lieut. Col. William A. Kobbe, | 46. Adj. W. H. M. Sistare, |
| 27. Maj. Thomas Lord, jr., | 47. Capt. J. Stewart Slasson, |
| 28. Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland, jr., | 48. Lieut. Wright Staples, |
| 29. Capt. F. W. Leggett, | 49. Lieut. David J. Scott, |
| 30. Maj. R. L. Morris, jr., | 50. Sergt. Maj. Edward F. Thompson, |
| 31. Capt. Robert Morris, | 51. Capt. J. Brainard Taylor, |
| 32. Maj. Nathan F. Moss, | 52. Lieut. W. W. Tompkins, |
| 33. Capt. Henry W. Miller, | 53. Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, |
| 34. Capt. George M. Miller, | 54. Maj. Stephen Van Rensselaer, |
| 35. Lieut. J. Delancey Neill, | 55. Surgeon A. Van Cortlandt, |
| 36. Col. J. Frederick Pierson, | 56. Capt. E. B. Van Winkle,* |
| 37. Lieut. Col. Henry L. Pierson, jr., | 57. Maj. O. Wetmore, jr., |
| 38. Capt. J. Henry Plume, | 58. Adj. W. S. Wallace, |
| 39. Lieut. Col. Clifton K. Prentiss, | 59. Adj. John C. White, |
| 40. Adj. Fritz Robert, | 60. Capt. John B. Winslow, |
| 41. Paymaster William H. Reid, | 61. Private Edward B. Welles, |
| 42. Capt. Henry A. Sands, | 62. Engineer Charles Winter, U. S. N. |

Names and rank of the Members of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., who were killed, or died of disease or wounds in the United States service.

"A" COMPANY (First Co.).

1. Capt. George B. Le Fort, killed at the Wilderness, Va.
2. Capt. Theodore Russell, killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
3. Capt. J. J. Trenor, killed at Fair Oaks, Va.

"B" COMPANY (Second Co.).

4. Capt. Henry H. Alden, killed at Ball's Bluff, Va.
5. Col. Noah L. Farnham, died from wounds, Bull Run, Va., (1861).
6. Capt. Eugene Kelty, killed at Baton Rouge, La.
7. Lieut. Silas A. Miller, killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
8. Sergt. Gurdon S. Phipps, killed at Bristow Station, Va.
9. Lieut. D. Van Postley, killed at Donaldsonville, La.

"C" COMPANY (Third Co.).

10. Lieut. Col. Robert McD. Hart, killed at Cedar Creek, Va.
11. Lieut. John A. Baker, died in the U. S. service, Fort Federal Hill, Md.
12. Capt. Frederick Hurst, died from wounds, Charleston, S. C.
13. Capt. H. G. Radcliffe, killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
14. Capt. Samuel G. Mulligan, died in the U. S. service, Elizabeth, N. J.
15. Lieut. W. R. Tremaine, died in the U. S. service, New York.

"D" COMPANY (Fourth Co.).

16. Col. Alford B. Chapman, killed at the Wilderness, Va.
17. Capt. Edward A. Harrison, killed at Bull Run, Va., (1862).
18. Col. James E. Mallon, killed at Bristow Station, Va.
19. Lieut. John E. Moies, died in the U. S. service, New Orleans, La.
20. Capt. Samuel H. Starr, died in the U. S. service, Vicksburg, Miss.

"E" COMPANY (Fifth Co.).

21. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Addis, died from wounds in the U. S. service.
22. Capt. George W. Bissell, died in the U. S. service.
23. Sergt. Augustus Fleet, killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
24. Lieut. William H. Kingsland, died at Andersonville, Ga.
25. Capt. George W. Lewis, died from wounds, Harrison's Landing, Va.
26. Lieut. Henry N. Timolat, killed in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.
27. Lieut. Col. George Tucker, died in the U. S. service, New Orleans, La.

"F" COMPANY (Sixth Co.).

28. Capt. Henry Arnold, killed at Olustree, Fla.
29. Capt. Edward A. Cowdrey, mortally wounded at Five Forks, Va.
30. Capt. Asher M. Ellsworth, died in the U. S. service, Port Hudson, La.
31. Capt. Henry W. Hicks, mortally wounded at Port Hudson, La.
32. Maj. Lindley M. H. Miller, died in the U. S. service, New York, June, 1864.
33. Col. Robert G. Shaw, killed at Fort Wagner, S. C.
34. Lieut. Charles J. Smedberg, died in camp near Falmouth, Va.
35. Lieut. Frederick A. Tracy, died in the U. S. service, New York, June 3, 1862.
36. Lieut. Charles F. Van Duser, killed at Gaines' Mill, Va.
37. Lieut. James H. Van Nostrand, died a prisoner of war at Lynchburg, Va.

"G" COMPANY (Seventh Co.).

38. Lieut. A. S. Bogert, died from wounds, Fair Oaks, Va.
39. Capt. Louis H. Lent, killed at Fort Wagner, S. C.
40. Capt. Fitz-James O'Brien, died from wounds, Blooming Gap, Va.
41. Capt. George A. Morey, died in U. S. service, Harrison's Landing, Va.
42. Lieut. Col. George H. Stevens, killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
43. Capt. William J. Williams, killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
44. Private William E. Schenck, drowned in the U. S. service, New York harbor

"H" COMPANY (Eighth Co.).

45. Private J. Lawrence Keese, killed in U. S. service, Washington, D. C.
46. Capt. S. A. Mellick, died in U. S. service, Fortress Monroe, Va.
47. Adj. Lewis O. Parmelee, killed at Antietam, Md.

"I" COMPANY (Ninth Co.).

48. Maj. Theodore Winthrop, killed at Great Bethel, Va.
49. Capt. William Wheeler, killed at Culp's Farm, Va.
50. Sergt. Fordred Draysen, killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

"K" COMPANY (Tenth Co.).

51. Lieut. Milnor Brown, killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
52. Adj. Charles A. Gadsen, killed at Camden, N. C.
53. Capt. J. Henry Plume, killed at Manassas, Va.
54. Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss, died from wounds, Petersburg, Va.
55. Capt. Henry A. Sand, killed at Antietam, Md.
56. Capt. Robert Seabury, killed at Spottsylvania, Va.
57. Capt. Wright Staples, killed in the Wilderness, Va.
58. Private Edward B. Welles, died in the U. S. service, Baltimore, Md.

Total number of Members of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. who served as Officers in the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States during the Great Rebellion.

"A" Company (First Co.).....	43
"B" Company (Second Co.)	80
"C" Company (Third Co.)	57
"D" Company (Fourth Co.).....	42
"E" Company (Fifth Co.).....	53
"F" Company (Sixth Co.).....	96
"G" Company (Seventh Co.).....	64
"H" Company (Eighth Co.).....	65
"I" Company (Ninth Co.)	41
"K" Company (Tenth Co.).....	62
Total.....	603

Number of members of the Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y. who were killed, or died of disease or wounds in the United States service during the great rebellion 58

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1867. }

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.:*

GENERAL—Upon the receipt of the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter measures were at once taken to place the Fourteenth regiment upon a war footing. Vacancies in the commissioned officers were filled, recruiting actively commenced, and the ranks so quickly filled that on the 18th day of April, 1861, report was made to headquarters that the regiment was in readiness to be marched to the front.

Until May 18th the regiment remained in Brooklyn drilling and equipping, expecting daily to receive marching orders. By this time the General Government, declining to receive or order any more militia regiments to the front, accepting only such organizations as enlisted for three years or the war, the different companies of the regiment were assembled in camp at "Fort Greene," and terms of enlistment into the United States service proposed to them. Without one dissenting voice they were enthusiastically received, and on the afternoon of May 18th the Brooklyn Fourteenth, consisting of eight line companies and an engineer corps, (an aggregate of 825 officers and men) commanded by Col. Alfred M. Wood, broke camp and started for Washington, passing through the streets of Brooklyn to the ferry amidst the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. The loud huzzas of the people who thronged the sidewalks and streets, and the waving of handkerchiefs of the fairer portion of the throng, sufficiently attested the interest and sympathy in a regiment in whose ranks were the representatives of the first families of the "City of Churches."

The regiment proceeded to Washington via Baltimore, passing through the latter city on Sunday, May 19th—the first troops to pass after the assault upon the Sixth Massachusetts regiment—although the forts at that time were occupied by Union soldiers, arrived in Washington on the evening of the 19th, quartered two days in the city, and on the 22d moved into camp on "Meridian Hill," two miles north of the city.

On the 23d of May was regularly mustered into the United States service, for the period of the war, by Gen. Irwin McDowell.

Remained in this camp until July 2d. Previous to this time a detachment from the regiment participated, in conjunction with other troops, in the first crossing to the Virginia shore. On the above date the regiment broke camp, crossed the Potomac via Long Bridge, and camped in the vicinity of Arlington House—a place of historical interest, and one well calculated to awaken the enthusiasm of young soldiers, and recall the patriotism and noble life of him who stands before the civilized world, the epitome of soldier, patriot and christian. While in this camp two companies were added to our organization. Our aggregate now being 960, we were assigned to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter.

July, 1861—On the 16th day of July the campaign opened with us. The division marched to Annandale, bivouacked for the night, resumed the march on the following morning, passed through Fair-

fax, which had been evacuated on the approach of the Union army, from thence to a point north of Centreville, where the division remained until the 21st. At 3 A. M. the troops moved out of camp. To fully describe the scene at that hour, a poet's brain and pencil were needed. The moon never shone more brightly, and as each regiment filed out of its camp towards the column already *en route* on the pike, the moon's rays, reflected from thousands of bayonets and polished barrels, resembled a phosphorescent sea, whose brilliancy the fortunate beholder can never forget, and only faintly describe.

As part of Hunter's flanking column, Porter's brigade passed down the Warrenton pike to a point beyond Cub Run, bore off to the right, and crossed Bull Run at Sudley's ford, went into action and unintermittingly fought for four hours and a half; was at length forced to retire, the enemy being reinforced by the arrival of fresh troops under Johnson. Three times during the engagement the regiment occupied that spot opposite the "Henry" house, its character fitly described in its name, "slaughter pen." On gaining that position for the third time, it re-captured the guns of Rickett's battery, but for lack of support was obliged to abandon them.

The conduct of the regiment during the day was of such a character as to have won the praise of the commanding general, and special mention in general orders.

The loss of the regiment was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	2	21
Wounded .....	..	64
Prisoners .....	..	30
Died of wounds.....	..	10

During the early part of the engagement Col. Wood was wounded, and taken prisoner; afterwards sent to Richmond, held with others as hostages for privateers captured by U. S. steamer San Jacinto. On his release, was discharged from service, his wound unfitting him for field service.

July 22d, 1861—The regiment returned with the retreating column, and went into the old camp at Arlington, reaching that point on the 22d inst.

Shortly after our return to camp, the engineer corps being in excess of a regular organization, was discharged the service.

Sept. 28th, 1861—Remained in this camp until Sept. 28th, when

the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. E. B. Fowler, participated in the advance of the army upon Munson's and Hall's Hills. The enemy, falling back with only a show of resistance, these positions were occupied, and the regiment and brigade, the latter under command of Gen. E. D. Keyes, went into winter quarters on Upton's Hill, and remained there until the spring of 1862.

The duties of the regiment during this winter were of no light character. Besides the daily routine of drills (regimental and brigade) it performed unusually severe picket duty, which, by the way, was a branch of duty not so thoroughly systematized as at a later date, when the task came at longer intervals and was borne impartially by all the troops on the immediate front, including the cavalry force, which at this time was not used.

Nov. 18th, 1861—On the 18th Nov., while the regiment was on picket, covering the front near Fall's church, the outposts were suddenly attacked by Stuart's First Virginia cavalry, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, numbering about 500 men; despite the courage and determined resistance of the company occupying the post, it was driven in, the enemy only retiring upon the approach of the reserve. The loss in this encounter was two killed, three wounded, ten prisoners; the latter including one officer—Lieut. Grummen.

March 10th, 1862—On the morning of the 10th of March, 1862, marched towards Centerville, Gen. C. C. Augur commanding brigade, and camped four miles beyond Fairfax C. H.; learned that the enemy had fallen back from Centerville, where, it had been currently reported, he was strongly intrenched. While at this point a party under command of Capt. Mallory was sent from the regiment to the battlefield of the 21st of July, to re-inter the skeletons of those who had fallen on that day, and whose remains had been rooted up by the hogs and washed by rains from their shallow graves. A curious case of identification is, perhaps, worthy of record. Conspicuous among the skeletons was one which was nearly perfect. Clinging to the legs were fragments of cloth which, notwithstanding the time it had been exposed, nearly nine months, still bore unmistakable evidence as being part of our regimental uniform. This fact being proved, conjectures arose as to whom the skeleton belonged, when one of the party called attention to the peculiar formation of the teeth, and on closer examination the remains were completely identified as one of our comrades, whose peculiarity in regard to his teeth was well

known. The fact of his fate being until now unknown, the completeness of this recognition created considerable excitement and interest.

March 16th, 1862—March 16th left camp and marched to Alexandria, a distance of twenty-one miles, in the midst of a violent rain storm. Streams, which in ordinary weather barely trickled across the road, were now swollen to the magnitude of rivers. In some instances our men barely escaped a watery death, being swept from their feet by the strong current. It was subsequently ascertained that three men of another regiment, which crossed a few minutes after the Fourteenth, were swept down the stream, and before assistance could reach them perished. The regiment quartered in the city for the night. It was expected that the regiment would embark for the peninsula from this point, but on the morning of the 16th took the cars and returned to Upton's Hill and re-occupied our old camp; left again on the 18th, and went into camp on the Leesburg road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alexandria.

April 4th, 1862—Remained here until April 4th, 1862, when, separating from the army of the Potomac, marched from Alexandria, bivouacking about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. Resuming the march on the 5th proceeded via Fairfax, Centreville and Blackburn's ford, to within a half mile of Manassas Junction, and occupied the cantonment "Wigfall," recently occupied by the Confederate troops.

April 6th, 1862—Marched at 8 A. M. on the 6th via Manassas Junction and Broad River, to within a mile of Bristow Station, and camped in a swampy wood. Remained here until the 15th inst. During this time we were visited by a snow and rain storm, which lasted five days. The troops occupying shelter tents, their only protection against the elements, suffered severely, and the fevers, which became so prevalent in the command at a later date, trace their origin to this boggy camp.

April 15th, 1862—Broke camp on the 15th and marched to Catlett's Station. On the morning of the 16th the brigade and two regiments of cavalry, under command of Gen. C. C. Augur, left camp, the objective point Fredericksburg. After marching about twenty miles in heavy marching order the regiment was ordered to throw off knapsacks, leaving them behind at the roadside. Each man paired with a cavalry man of the "Harris' Light," one of the regiments mentioned above, commanded by Lieut. Col. now Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick. The men relieved of their knapsacks

seemed renewed with vigor, and as each man assisted himself by taking hold of a stirrup the march was resumed, and we pushed forward at an increased rate, partaking more the character of a trot than a walk.

In this novel way we proceeded about four miles, when the enemy was struck; the regular order of march was at once resumed; line formed and the attack commenced. The enemy falling back the regiment bivouacked on the spot recently occupied by the retiring foe. Distance marched, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

During the night the commanding general attempted to gain possession of the bridges across the Rappahannock. The cavalry were directed to make a wide detour around the enemy on our front, strike the road in his rear, and, by a forced march, reach the river in time to save the bridge from destruction, and cut off the retreat of the enemy. Either informed or suspecting the plan, the enemy fell back in the early part of the night to a point on the road well adapted for a barricade and ambuscade. Here he was reinforced by infantry drawn from Fredericksburg. Our cavalry struck the road almost immediately in front of this masked position, and, believing the enemy to be in their rear, advanced somewhat incautiously, and fell into the snare, suffering severely. The Fourteenth was ordered up to their support. The balance of the brigade, then two miles in the rear, hearing the noise of the fight, imprudently beat the long roll; the enemy, then becoming aware of the vicinity of strong supports, fell back across the river, firing the bridges in their passage, and the command only reached the banks as the rear column wound over the hills back of the city. Batteries were put in position, and a few parting shots thrown at the retreating foe. A squad of cavalymen lingering in the rear received a shell in its midst, which unhorsed a few and scattered the remainder in every direction except that from which the shot came.

The departure of the enemy was so hurried that no attempt was made on their part to transport any bulky stores, and we witnessed the burning of large quantities of ammunition, quartermaster and commissary stores. With drums beating and colors flying the brigade passed through the village of Falmouth, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and pitched camp on the heights fronting and covering the latter city. Shortly after our arrival here, a detachment under command of Capt. Mallory, Fourteenth regiment, captured about three hundred barrels of flour, secreted on an island in the Rappahannock river, just above Falmouth.

May 25th, 1862—Remained in this camp until May 25th, during which time Gen. McDowell was concentrating his command at this point for the purpose of joining McClellan's right by the land route. On this date the troops broke camp and crossed the river, halting at Masshonnax creek, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Fredericksburg. The further advance of our column was checked on the receipt of the intelligence that Jackson had moved up the valley. Shields' division, of McDowell's corps, was at once put in motion towards the valley, and our brigade on the 29th followed in the same route, leaving a small command at Fredericksburg. Marched sixteen miles on the road to Catlett's.

May 30th, 1862—Resumed the march on the 30th, and camped four miles from Catlett's. Marched twenty miles.

On the 31st reached Catlett's, took the cars via Manassas Junction and Gap railroad, proceeded to Front Royal, arriving there during a heavy rain storm.

June 1st, 1862—On the afternoon of June 1st bivouacked on the roadside. At 3 A. M., June 2d, ordered on board cars again. On reaching the bridge across the Shenandoah the engineer of the train refused to cross until daylight. At daybreak, on examination it was discovered that the timbers of the bridge were nearly cut through. With less caution on part of the engineer a terrible disaster would have occurred.

By this time Jackson commenced his retreat down the valley, closely followed by Shields. Gen. McDowell started our column towards Fredericksburg to resume the original plan of reinforcing McClellan. Proceeding as far as Haymarket by rail we disembarked and waited until the balance of the division had come up.

June 6th, 1862—Marched to Warrenton; distant twelve miles.

On the 8th moved on to Warrenton Junction; distant eleven miles.

On the 9th to about five miles beyond Catlett's Station, and went into camp. Here was received news of Shields' reverse in the valley, and the brigade was held at this point until the 14th, awaiting developments.

June 14th, 1862—On that day marched to Fredericksburg, re-occupying the old camp; distance twenty-six miles.

July 23d, 1862—On July 23d two companies of the regiment (B and C) accompanied the Harris light cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, on an expedition in direction of Richmond, to beyond Po river, returning to camp on the 25th inst.

The expedition was eminently successful, destroying a rebel cavalry camp, railroad cars, and a large quantity of ammunition, besides capturing a number of prisoners.

August 5th, 1862—From this time until August 5th nothing of importance occurred, detachments from the regiment occasionally figuring in a scouting party beyond the Rappahannock. On the morning of the 5th the brigade and division went on a reconnoissance as far as Spottsylvania C. H.; distant seventeen miles. We were divided into two columns, and advanced on different roads. The one to which our regiment was attached met with no enemy; the other column had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, without much loss on either side. Returned to camp on the 8th by a different route, marching about fifteen miles, accomplishing the object of our reconnoissance.

About this time became part of the army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. John Pope, who, with the greater part of his army, was at Culpepper. The battle of Cedar Mountain occurring on the 9th, and as the battle was expected to be continued on the following days, Hatch's brigade was dispatched at daylight, Sunday, the 10th, to reinforce him. We traveled along the northern bank of the Rappahannock until we reached Ellis' ford, which the troops waded, waist deep, holding cartridge box above their heads to prevent damage to the ammunition. On reaching the opposite bank halted for the night; distance marched, twenty miles.

Aug. 11—The march of the following day will be long remembered by those who participated in it. Up to that time it was probably the severest march the regiment had ever experienced. The sun poured down her fiercest rays upon our heads. The troops toiled along under the weight of muskets, ammunition, knapsacks and blankets, the road ankle deep in dust, which continually rose in choking clouds, filling ears, eyes and mouth. Another fact contributed to our discomfort; the springs were miles apart, and so scant of water that the rear of a column, on reaching them, found either a few drops to quench a torturing thirst, or else the water so muddied by the dipping of numberless cups in their shallow depths, as to be unfit for draught. Notwithstanding the severity of the march the command pushed on with scarcely a murmur, as it was believed to be a grave emergency that called for such herculean efforts. "Our comrades want us," was the word we heard, and every soldier's heart responded to the cry. Footsore and weary, physically exhausted, but not faint

in heart, so the men struggled on, each true soldier feeling that his presence was needed on the morrow for a double purpose—one blow in defence of a nation's life, another for a comrade in distress. At last a resting place was reached when within two miles of Culpepper C. H. The brigade bivouacked in line of battle, and soon after we learned that the enemy had retired across the Rapidan; distance marched, twenty-eight miles. •

Aug. 16th, 1862—On the 16th moved into camp near Cedar Mountain. On the 17th marched to the Rapidan river to support the Harris light cavalry guarding Mitchell's ford. The object of this march was to cover the withdrawal of our army to the northern bank of the Rappahannock. Remained at the ford until the night of the 18th, when we withdrew, and with the balance of the brigade, under Gen. Hatch, became the rear guard of the army. We crossed the river on the morning of the 20th, closely followed by the enemy.

Aug. 21st, 1862—On the 21st the enemy opened his batteries all along the river, and for three days the cannonading was incessant. The regiment during these days was supporting batteries and shifting from one point to another, wherever the enemy seemed disposed to force a crossing. The casualties in the regiment were few, and as follows:

Killed	2
Wounded	6
Prisoner (officer on division staff)	1

The enemy moving towards our right, and Stuart's cavalry having made a raid upon our train at Catlett's Station, the brigade was moved towards Warrenton, arriving there on the 23d. Gen. Stuart had shortly before passed through the town, laden with plunder from our trains, included in which was Gen. Pope's baggage.

On the 26th marched in the direction of Sulphur Springs. Here another artillery duel took place, and brisk skirmishing along on the banks of the river. The enemy, still moving towards our right, passed around to our rear, and we moved back through Warrenton.

Aug. 28th, 1862—On the 28th our division (King's) struck the enemy (Jackson's division) near Gainesville, and a sharp fight ensued, which continued until dark, when the enemy fiercely charged our line, the attack falling principally on Gibbon's brigade.

which handsomely repulsed and drove him back into the woods from which he had advanced. The division occupied the field and rested in line of battle. The loss in the regiment was comparatively light ; Surg. Farley, of the Fourteenth, was taken prisoner.

The action had shown evidently that we were inferior in number to the enemy, whose line overlapped ours during the engagement ; and had the fight been resumed on the following day the result would have been doubtful. The division moved at 2 A. M. next morning towards Manassas Junction, reaching that place about mid-day. While making coffee the head of Fitz John Porter's column came up and passed down the road in the direction of Gainesville. When the column had passed, our division followed in the rear, and turned off at the Sudley ford road, halting near the stone house on the Warrenton road. Here we remained in reserve until late in the afternoon, when we were sent on the Warrenton road towards Gainesville, where we formed line and struck the enemy near Groveton, and became hotly engaged.

The Fourteenth regiment occupied the left of the first line, the line extending from the Warrenton road to a belt of woods just beyond the left of the regiment. The enemy fighting every inch of ground, was being slowly driven back, when, as Col. Fowler was on the front of the regiment directing the advance of the line, a large body of the enemy came in on the left through the woods already mentioned, and from a direction supposed to be occupied by Fitz John Porter's command ; and when within a few paces of our line opened a murderous enfilading fire, which literally mowed down our front, changing at once the whole aspect of the battle, and the brigade was compelled to fall back. Col. Fowler was severely wounded ; Capts. Davy and Mallory mortally wounded, and a large percentage of officers and men killed or wounded. Those of the latter, unable to walk, left upon the field. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Lieut. Col. De Bevoise. Our loss was as follows :

Killed	20
Wounded	60
Prisoners .....	..
Missing .....	..

On the 30th engaged the enemy for the second time on the battle-field of Bull Run. The loss was very severe, in proportion to our reduced numbers, particularly in badly wounded :

Killed	5
Wounded	20
Prisoners	unknown
Missing	unknown

We fell back across Bull Run with the retreating army, and arrived at Centreville on the morning of the 31st.

Sept. 1st, marched to Fairfax.

On the 2d marched to Falls Church, and encamped on the old spot which had been so often revisited at Upton's Hill.

On the 6th crossed the Potomac by the way of Aqueduct Bridge, passed through Washington, and halted near Leesboro.

Left Leesboro on the 9th and marched to Rockville. Resumed the march on the following day, and continued on to Lisbon.

On the 12th marched to New Market.

On the 13th marched to within a mile of Frederick City.

Left camp on the 14th, passed through the town of Middletown, and formed line at the base of South Mountain, near Wagon Road Gap. The enemy occupied the crest of the Mountain, a spot having so many natural points of defence that it was apparently impregnable, and it seemed impossible that he could be dislodged. The toilsome ascent on the right of the road was commenced, halting at intervals to gain breath for a further advance. At length we arrived to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line, which rested on the edge of a cornfield, the ground between the two lines covered by a dense growth of woods. The enemy was evidently awaiting the falling back of their skirmish line, before opening their fire upon us. Our line of battle so closely followed our own skirmish line, that the instant we struck their skirmish line we opened a battalion fire, and the first intimation the enemy had of our contiguity, was the murderous fusillade poured into the line, as it stood waiting for the initial opening of a battle—the preliminary skirmishing, etc.—which in this instance did not occur. Owing to the manner of our approach, described above, and the advantage gained in this stunning blow dealt the enemy, we were enabled to gain a foothold upon the plateau on which the enemy's line was formed. The fight raged with bitter fierceness. The enemy, evidently chagrined at the result of our attack, strove vainly but persistently to drive us down the mountain sides, charging upon us with fearful yells, to be driven back with frightful loss, and in turn charged upon and driven still farther back. Night crept on, and our ammunition was nearly exhausted, but we

still held the ground, and the enemy only sullenly returned our fire at intervals. Supports coming up at this time, our line fell back and bivouacked under the crest.

During the night the enemy retreated towards Antietam creek. Owing to our severe losses in previous battles, our regiment was reduced to about one hundred men. In this engagement our loss was thirty per cent. of the men engaged. Gen. Hatch was wounded, and the command of the brigade was assigned to Col. Phelps, senior officer.

Killed	9
Wounded	22

On the 15th marched over the battlefield, still strewn with the unburied dead, and halted on the east bank of Antietam creek; eleven miles.

On the afternoon of the 16th forded the creek and moved to the extreme right of our lines, skirmishing with the enemy on our passage thither; finally got into position about 8 P. M.; rested on our arms. During the night our rest was frequently broken by a skirmish fire, which continued at intervals throughout the night.

On the morning of the 17th we were aroused from our slumbers by the roar of artillery, and a few moments after engaged the enemy, against heavy odds, and, under a terrific fire, held the field. Our loss was the heaviest in proportion to our reduced numbers the regiment had ever sustained. Eight men killed and twenty-three wounded. As at the battle of South Mountain, most of those wounded were severely so, and death ensued in the majority of such cases. Among the number was Capt. Myers, C company.

It would be well to note here, that previous to the battle of the 14th a number of recruits joined the regiment, but being neither armed nor drilled were not put into our ranks. In some few instances they got possession of arms and entered our ranks, and their record at both battles was full as commendable as the record of the older members of the regiment.

On the 18th lay on our arms all day, the work of burying the dead on our immediate front hurriedly prosecuted, as the stench was sickening in the extreme. The bodies having been exposed nearly two days in the hot sun were already in an advanced state of decomposition.

On the 19th, the enemy having fallen back across the river

Potomac, we advanced to within a half mile of Sharpsburg, and went into camp. On our passage thither crossed the field. Here lay unburied friend and foe, and so thickly huddled together that the column was obliged to separate, and each man pick his way over, not around, the bodies, as that was impossible. The woods bore unmistakable evidence of the fierceness of the conflict. Huge limbs, eighteen inches in diameter, had been lopped off close to the trunk by shot and shell, and from their base to high above the lower branches every inch of bark had been peeled, and the ground was covered by the *debris*, giving the appearance of a thick undergrowth.

While near Sharpsburg changed camp a number of times for sanitary reasons, and from this time until October no change of particular importance occurred. Our new men were daily drilled and prepared for a future campaign, upon which we daily expected to be called.

On the 20th left camp and marched to Fairplay, about six miles distant; remained there until the 26th, when we marched ten miles upon horrible roads, and during a heavy rain storm, and bivouacked near Buena Vista.

On the 27th marched to near Crampton Gap, in Pleasant valley. Continued the march on the 28th through the Gap and Burkettsville, to a point near Berlin, on the Potomac; distance marched two days, fifteen miles.

On the 29th crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the pontoon bridge, and marched ten miles; camped within a short distance of Lorettsville.

Nov. 1st marched twelve miles; halted near Purcellsville.

On the 3d marched ten miles; camped near Union.

On the 4th marched three miles; camped near Bloomfield.

On the 5th marched twenty miles; bivouacked near Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap railroad.

On the 6th left Rectortown; after marching eight hours, halted, and were detailed for picket on the Waterloo road. Were relieved on the 7th, and, during a driving storm of snow and hail, proceeded as far as Warrenton; passed through the town and camped on the Sulphur Springs road; six miles.

On the 7th marched seven miles, and camped near Fayetteville. Remained here until the 17th. Started on the road to Falmouth, the regiment acting as rear guard to the left grand division; bivouacked at 9 P. M., after accomplishing sixteen miles.

On the 18th marched six miles ; reached Acoteagua creek.

On the 22d moved to Brookes' Station, three and a half miles distant. Remained here until Dec. 8th, when we marched seven miles ; on the 10th three miles ; on the 11th four miles, and to within one and a half miles of the Rappahannock river.

Early on the morning of the 12th marched to the river ; crossed, and formed line on the southern bank, under a heavy artillery fire. The line subsequently retired to a less exposed position, and bivouacked for the night, without fires. This was a precaution rendered necessary by the nature of the ground. The camp fire would have been a good mark for the rebel artillerists, who might at least annoy us by throwing an occasional shell in our vicinity.

The 13th was ushered in by a fierce cannonading along the rebel line. That portion of the division to which we were attached was moved towards the extreme left, in support of that flank, and in line of battle marched nearly three miles under a severe artillery fire, to occupy the position. The movement was executed in admirable order, and elicited praises from the rebel commanders on our front. After getting in position we opened with our batteries, but were annoyed by the rebel sharpshooters, who picked off our artillerists. Four companies of the regiment were advanced to a road on our front, somewhat sunken, and from this cover were enabled to silence the sharpshooters and a battery which got into position soon after the companies were detached. During the ensuing night the same battery, evidently, kept up a continual fire of cannister shot. Although we were out of direct range, the enemy calculated to a nicety the correct elevation of the guns, and the missiles came pattering down from above like so many hail-stones, but with a more serious effect. We continued in this unpleasant predicament until daylight.

During the 14th and 15th continued in about the same position, supporting battery "B," U. S. artillery, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy.

Killed	--
Wounded	12

The fight on the right in the meantime progressing with varying success, at times our forces occupying an important position of the enemy's ; but for want of success in another portion of the line obliged to abandon it, losing heavily at every assault. At last we arrive to the night of the 15th, when the whole army

retreated quietly across the Rappahannock, and our brigade, by a circuitous and difficult road, marched nine miles and went into bivouac. Sleep never came to more grateful eyelids. For three days we had been continually under fire. Our nights were almost sleepless, as the enemy made several attempts at a night attack, and we were constantly under arms, moving hither and thither, during the night, wherever our line was menaced. To lie down without the ring of musketry and the roar of artillery in one's ears, and to close one's eyes in pure forgetfulness, is a boon no one can appreciate who has not passed through such scenes.

On the following morning went into camp and remained until the 20th. On that day marched nine miles, and camped near White Oak Church.

On the 23d marched to Belle Plains; remained there until the 20th. Nothing of ~~particular importance~~ occurring, company and regimental drills resumed and thorough inspections made. The frequency of these inspections indicated an early move. These, together with orders to be in readiness to move at short notice, reiterated daily.

On the 20th marched to Stoneman's Station, distant twelve miles. Col. Fowler joined us on the march, having recovered from wounds received at Groveton (1862). During the night a heavy rain storm set in.

On the 21st left bivouac and marched to within four miles of Falmouth. It continued raining through the day, and our march was made through mud ankle deep in the shallowest spots. Artillery wagons, mules and horses were inextricably mired along the whole route.

Remained in bivouac on the 22d, the roads, if possible, in a worse condition than on the day previous.

On the 23d returned to our old camp at Belle Plains, marching about seventeen miles. So ended Burnside's famous mud campaign, auspiciously begun, as the roads on the morning of the 20th were in good condition, and the weather clear and cold, with every indication of a continuance of favorable weather.

From this time until February 24th, 1863, the regiment followed the routine of ordinary camp life. A very gratifying departure from its monotony occurred on this date. Mr. R. Luckey, of Brooklyn, arrived in camp, having been delegated by a number of prominent ladies of that city to present a handsome stand of colors to the regiment, consisting of national flag, State flag, and

two guidons. The eulogistic address which accompanied the beautiful gift could not but be flattering to every member of the regiment, and served as a fresh incentive in the path of honor. In the presentation Mr. Luckey made a very appropriate address, which was responded to on behalf of the regiment by Col. Fowler.

After this episode we relapsed into the old routine, which was not disturbed until March 3d, when a detachment from the regiment, of about seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Capt. Gill and Lieut. Vliet, with other detachments from the brigade, together with one of cavalry, under command of Capt. Craig Wadsworth (all under command of Col. Phelps) left camp with seven days' rations; embarked on barges in tow of a steam tug at "Belle Plains Landing," and proceeded down the river, and disembarked at Cowe's Point on the 4th, and marched to Heath's Point. Foraging parties were sent out in every direction, returning with corn, cattle, horses and mules. Bivouacked for the night at this point, pickets were thrown out, and every precaution taken in case of an attack.

On the 5th parties were again sent out, and during the day the whole detachment re-embarked with the fruits of the foragers, some twenty head of cattle, sixty horses and mules, and 1,000 bushels of corn. A large number of contrabands followed, and were taken on board. The visit of the Union troops to this section of the country occasioned a hegira among the contraband population. Men, women and children, with as much household property as they could stagger under, flocked to the barges and begged to be taken on board. At 11 A. M. anchored in the bay at Cowes' Pt.

Weighed anchor on the following morning, the 6th, but was obliged to run into St. George's harbor, on account of a severe gale of wind which sprung up shortly after starting. While in harbor a party was sent on shore to procure water, the supply having run out, owing to the addition of the contrabands to our number. After considerable difficulty a supply was obtained. Remained here until the morning of the 7th, when the wind having gone down, we again weighed anchor, and arrived at "Belle Plain landing" at about midday.

April 9th—The corps under Gen. Reynolds was received by President Lincoln, and on this occasion the regiment was highly complimented on its neat appearance and excellent marching.

On the 19th received orders to move on the 20th, in heavy marching order, and with eight days' rations on our persons.

This was intended as an experimental march, and the endurance of the men was to be tested in a division drill. Line was formed on the 20th, but owing to a heavy rain which commenced at about 9 A. M., the drill was countermanded.

On the 22d received orders to march at once, with three days' rations, and without knapsacks. Left camp at 1 P. M. We were joined on the road by the Twenty-fourth Michigan, with one field-piece and wagons containing canvas boats. The latter addition to our train was an intimation that the river was to be crossed. After marching about three hours the command halted, and we received orders to furnish six officers and one hundred and twenty men from the regiment. Volunteers were called for, and Capts. McNeill and Elcock, and Lieuts. Cardona, Mandeville, Henderson and Mitchell, with the requisite number of men volunteering, the detachment from the regiment was made up, continuing the march until we arrived at Port Conway, opposite Port Royal on the Rappahannock, at about 11 P. M. The object of the expedition was here partially revealed. The volunteer detachment were to cross at daylight, under command of Col. Morrow, senior officer of the expedition. At 3 A. M. the following morning, the rain falling in torrents, the men were aroused, and the work of putting the boats together commenced. After some delay they were launched and manned, and pushed for the opposite bank. This was a moment full of suspense and anxiety. Three days before, the crossing had been attempted by a division, and had signally failed, the enemy being in strong force, and well posted in rifle pits, which lined for a considerable distance that part of the shore which we were now approaching. It was clearly evident that for some object, at this time unknown, the crossing was to be effected regardless of the loss—a "forlorn hope" in every sense of the term.

Scanning closely the rifle pits towards which we slowly pushed, every heart beat anxiously, the soft whisper of command to those who handled the oars the only spoken word. Expecting every moment to see the heads of the enemy rising above the rifle pits, and feel the withering fire which, in our crowded condition on board the boats, would have been fearful in its effect. In this agony of suspense we approached nearer and nearer, until we touched the shore, and rapidly disembarking, charged up the bank and over the pits, to find them tenantless, the enemy's pickets having fallen back without a shot, as the boats left the opposite

shore. Passing through the town we searched houses and stores, capturing a mail which had just arrived, containing valuable information, and burning some army wagons.

As the crossing was intended only as a feint to draw the enemy from Fredericksburg, and as this object was attained, the enemy moving down towards Port Royal, we re-embarked and joined our respective regiments; commenced the return march, the enemy reaching the southern bank as our last wagon disappeared. The rain continuing made our march a most toilsome one, and we reached camp about 8 P. M., thoroughly exhausted, having marched thirty-six miles inside of twenty-four hours.

Received general order from corps headquarters complimenting the regiment upon the success of the expedition, and commending the service, and praising the endurance of the men shown by this march during such inclement weather.

On the 27th orders were received to march on the following morning with eight days' rations; struck tents on the 28th; marched and halted near the "Fitzhugh" house; at 10 P. M. marched to within a short distance of the river and rested for the night.

At 5 A. M. next morning the right wing of the regiment was deployed along the bank of the river as skirmishers. As soon as the fog arose, so that the banks on either side could be seen, the skirmishers opened fire—artillery from both sides opened at the same time. The enemy occupied a position on high ground, and in rifle pits, covering our whole line of skirmishers. In the absence of any shelter on our side our loss was proportionably larger than that of the enemy. Having exhausted our ammunition the line was relieved by the left wing. During this time the pontoon corps was endeavoring to lay the bridge; but their efforts were unsuccessful, owing to the volleys poured into the engineer's whenever an attempt was made to launch a boat. In this emergency Gen. Wadsworth called upon the Fourteenth to accomplish this undertaking. In response to this call the right wing manned the trucks bearing the boats, and at a given signal, with a wild hurrah, the trucks were rolled to the water's edge; and in less time than is consumed by the recital of the event, the boats were launched, and the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan, held in reserve for this movement, advanced from under cover at a "double-quick," jumped into the boats, pushed for the opposite

shore, stormed the rifle pits, drove the enemy pell-mell back to their reserves, and captured about 120 prisoners. In the enthusiasm of the moment many of the Fourteenth, unarmed, crossed with the troops, and, at least, offered a moral support to the assault, by vociferous yelling.

Our loss was, killed and wounded, twenty-three, including two officers wounded, one of whom died shortly afterwards (Lieut. Bloomfield.)

Line was established at once on the southern bank, the bridges laid, and the division crossed about mid-day.

On the following day the enemy opened with shot and shell, our batteries replying. No advance was made from either side. Under cover of night, entrenchments were thrown up along the line, and preparations made for the next day's operations.

Contrary to our expectation the enemy remained quiet during the whole day of May 1st.

On the 2d the rebel batteries opened fire early in the morning, replied to briskly from our batteries. Shortly afterwards we were ordered to re-cross the river, which was safely accomplished, the bridge taken up, and we wended our way along the north bank of the river towards United States ford.

As we afterwards understood this movement, this crossing was to hold the enemy in check at this point, while the main body of the army crossed at United States ford and moved towards the rear of the enemy, a portion of the army operating against Fredericksburg at the same time. This disposition of the forces made victory hopeful, but history tells us that the assault on St. Mary's Heights was repulsed, the army at Chancellorsville lying idle all the time. The enemy, operating on a shorter line, concentrated on our front at Chancellorsville.

After marching twenty miles bivouacked near the United States ford. At 3:30 the following morning crossed the river and took a position on the right of the line at Chancellorsville. During the day heavy firing on our left and center. No operations on our immediate front. Stonewall Jackson reported killed by some prisoners brought in at night.

On the afternoon of the 4th the enemy attacked our line, but was repulsed with great loss. Rained violently during the day.

On the 5th heavy firing on our left and center; raining nearly the whole afternoon.

At 2 A. M. on the morning of the 6th, during a violent rain storm,

and amid intense darkness, the roads almost impassable by reason of the mud, the army moved across the river, the Fourteenth making the passage about 8 A. M., and bivouacked four miles from Falmouth, after marching thirteen miles. Wounded, eighteen.

Marched on the 7th, and halted near Fitzhugh farm, distant eight miles, and went into camp.

On the 13th Lieut. Col. De Bevoise, whose resignation had been accepted, left for Washington, regretted by every officer and member of the regiment.

Until the 30th no important event occurred. On that date the regiment was transferred to the Second brigade, commanded by Gen. L. Cutler, the balance of our brigade having been discharged the service, the term of service having expired.

At 2 A. M. of the 12th left camp and marched until 1 P. M., when the division was drawn up in a hollow square, and witnessed the execution of private Wood, of the 19th Indiana, for desertion. Resumed the march and halted at 6 P. M. near Deep Run; twenty-four miles.

On the 13th, a very warm and dusty day, marched fifteen miles, halting near Bealton Station.

On the 14th continued the march, accomplishing twenty-five miles. Reached Centreville Heights, distant eight miles, June 15th.

June 17th left Centreville at 4 A. M., and marched towards Leesburg until 12 mid-day, when the column was countermarched and halted near Hundon. This was the warmest day of the season, and many of the command were sunstruck, Capt. Gill dangerously so; distance twenty miles.

On the 19th marched to Guilford Station, distant four miles. Remained at this point until the 25th, when we crossed the Potomac at Edward's ferry, and marched via Poolesville to Barnesville, eighteen miles.

Left Barnesville on the following day (26th), crossed the Monocacy at Greenfield, halting near Jefferson, fifteen miles.

Left bivouac on the 27th and marched eight miles. Resumed the march on the 28th and halted near Frederick City, a distance of five miles.

Left on the 29th and marched as guard to the wagon train. This was a very tedious march, the rain continuing nearly all day. The train was being hurried through, and the guard, at times, was obliged to take the "double-quick," in order to keep up with their particular section of the train. We reached Emmettsburg about 9 P. M.; distance marched, twenty-five miles.

Left camp on the following morning and halted five miles from Gettysburg, at Marsh creek.

July 1st left camp at Marsh creek at 7 A. M., and marched towards Gettysburg. When within two miles of the city the sound of artillery struck our ear. The column was hurried forward. Approaching to within a short distance of the city it was turned to the left, the men ordered to load while at a "double-quick," and in a few moments we confronted the enemy. The Ninety-fifth New York and Fourteenth regiment formed on the left of the brigade, a house and garden intervening between them and the right wing. From a piece of woods on our left the enemy's skirmishers poured a volley into our line. From this position they were quickly driven. While engaged with the enemy on our front it was discovered that a large body was moving around our right and to our rear, having already captured a piece of artillery. Col. Fowler ordered his command (Ninety-fifth and Fourteenth) to march in retreat until on line with the enemy, when, changing front forward on the right, faced the enemy. The enemy at the same time changed his front, facing our line. At this time the Sixth Wisconsin gallantly came to our assistance. Col. Fowler then gave the order to charge, which was promptly obeyed, and the piece of artillery recaptured. The enemy stubbornly resisted the charge, and the fight upon the edge of the railroad cut, through which the foe had advanced, was of a most desperate character. He was finally driven into the cut, and Col. Fowler, at this juncture, directed the Sixth Wisconsin to flank it, and this movement ended the struggle. The rebel command, a Mississippi brigade, under Gen. Davis, throwing down their arms, battle flags, etc., and passing through our lines to the rear. Some few escaped on the left of our line by following through the railroad cut.

We held this position until ordered to the rear to join our brigade. Afterwards crossed the cut and were detached to support a battery, being joined in this duty by the Sixth Wisconsin. The enemy moving towards our right our position became untenable, and we were obliged to fall back, after being engaged five hours against overwhelming numbers, through the town, and form a new line upon Cemetery Hill. Some confusion arose on our passage through the town, owing to the fact that nearly all the columns of our troops retreating from the field endeavored to pass through the principal and broadest thoroughfare. This became

crowded to excess and the passage was necessarily slow. The enemy by this time had batteries in position on Seminary Hill, and hurled shot and shell into our midst. The toppling of walls and the falling chimneys did not lessen the excitement consequent upon our hurried retreat. We finally reached the cemetery and took our new position in line.

Remained in the second line on the following day until dark, when the regiment was ordered to reinforce Gen. Greene on our right. Proceeding through the woods in rear of our front line, until near the spot we were to occupy, when we received a fire from the flank which, in the darkness, we were unable to discover came from friend or foe. Col. Fowler hesitated for a moment whether to return the fire. Either it was our own troops coming into position, and in the darkness mistaking the direction of the enemy, or else the enemy had penetrated our lines and was following up a partial success. On the call of Col. Fowler for volunteers to ascertain the character of the party, two of the regiment sprang forward and advanced in the face of the fire, one of them to return in a moment (the other being wounded) with the information that it was the enemy. Col. F. ordered a volley to be poured into the party, and a charge, and the enemy was driven from the position. We occupied the trenches until after daylight, when, being relieved, returned to the brigade.

On the morning of the 3d were again detached, and ordered to the right to reinforce Gen. Geary, where we fought until 5 P. M. On every portion of our line our success was perfect, the enemy repulsed at every point with great slaughter. So ended this memorable battle. Beaten and discomfited, the enemy retreated rapidly towards the Potomac. Our loss in the three days was fully fifty per cent. of the number engaged.

Killed	18
Wounded	110
Missing	90

A large proportion of those missing were afterwards ascertained to be either wounded or prisoners, some killed.

Remained on field during the 4th and 5th. Large numbers of country people, from miles around, visiting the battle ground in search of relics. Heavy rains during both days.

Left Gettysburg on the 6th and halted near Emmettsburg; distance marched, ten miles.

Marched on the 7th, crossed the Catoclin range and halted near Bellsville; 15 miles.

Left bivouack at 5 A. M. on the 8th and halted beyond Middletown. Resumed the march at 4 P. M. and camped near Boonsboro. A skirmish occurred here between our cavalry and the enemy's rear guard, the latter retiring rapidly on the approach of our infantry; distance marched twelve miles.

Remained in bivouac on the 9th. Shoes and stockings issued to the troops. A great part of the command by this time were nearly shoeless, our march for the past week having been continuous and in advance of supply trains. In many cases the men were entirely shoeless.

Left Boonsboro on the 10th, marched five miles and camped near Beaverdam.

On the 12th marched to and through Funkstown, and fronted the enemy. Skirmishing on the line; five miles.

On the 13th the enemy opened fire upon line; but little damage done, and during the night the enemy retired across the Potomac.

On the 14th marched six miles and halted near Williamsport.

On the 15th marched at daylight by the way of Crampton's Gap to Keedysville, Col. Fowler commanding brigade; distance marched twenty miles.

On the 16th marched five miles, halting near Petersville.

On the 18th crossed the Potomac on pontoon bridges. Marched twelve miles and halted near Waterford. The inhabitants of this town or village met us literally with open arms, threw open their doors, and hospitably welcomed every one, officer or private, who crossed their threshold. On the following morning at our departure, the stars and stripes appeared as if by magic, fluttering from every window. Bouquets were showered upon the column as it passed through the main street, and a hearty blessing fell from every lip upon our mission. This little town of Waterford was sufficiently loyal to have leavened the whole South.

On the 19th marched five miles and halted at Hamilton.

On the 20th marched fifteen miles and went into camp. As guerrillas were reported in the vicinity, every precaution was taken against surprise.

Received orders to detail officers and men to proceed to New York and bring out conscripts.

On the 22d marched nine miles and halted at White Plains.

On the 23d marched as the advance guard of the First corps via Baltimore to Warrenton.

On the approach to the latter place threw out skirmishers and advanced to the town, entering without any opposition.

The Fourteenth regiment was detailed for provost guard, Lieut. Col. Jordan acting as marshal, Col. Fowler being in command of brigade.

Left on the 25th, marching as rear guard to the corps, reaching Manassas Junction at 2:30 P. M. ; distance marched, nine miles.

Remained here until the 1st of August, on which date we left and marched to within two miles of the Rappahannock ; firing on our front until sunset ; ten miles.

Moved across the river on the morning of the 2d, halted a short distance south of the bank, threw up entrenchments, and pitched tents in their rear.

On the morning of the 3d the enemy was reported to be advancing ; tents were struck and preparations made to receive an attack. No enemy appearing tents were pitched, and the men ordered to sleep upon their arms.

Left our entrenchments on the 8th and crossed to the northern bank, and went into camp near the railroad station, Gen. Briggs commanding corps, Gen. Cutler division, and Col. Fowler brigade.

Picket and fatigue duty consumed the time until the 19th. Just previous to this date Gen. Cutler took leave of his command, addressing it in a highly patriotic and complimentary manner.

On the 19th crossed the river and took position in the trenches, the enemy reported to be on our front and advancing. This proving to be false returned to old camp, where we remained until September 14th.

This camp was very pleasantly situated, and water was in abundance ; mails were now received and transported regularly ; boxes from home were forwarded by Adams' Express Co. to our tent-doors almost. Everything contributed to our pleasure. This luxurious state of things was rudely dispelled by the unexpected order to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the 14th received news from the front that Gen. Pleasanton had moved beyond Culpepper, engaged the enemy's cavalry, capturing three guns and forty prisoners, and that the Second corps was at Culpepper. We were expected to shortly follow.

On the 16th left Rappahannock Station, marched ten miles and bivouacked near Pony mountain.

On the 21st received order assigning Gen. Cutler to command of division, Gen. Rice to command of brigade.

On the 24th Col. Fowler, commanding brigade, received orders to march at 12 M. Marched five miles and bivouacked near Morton's ford on the Rapidan.

Oct. 5th received orders in relation to regiments returning to their respective States whose time expired during the coming spring, for the purpose of re-organizing and recruiting for three years' further service. All the officers present, twenty-six in number, and one hundred and seventeen men, were in favor of this measure. Our aggregate at this time in the field was one hundred and fifty-six. The character of the daily orders received at this time, namely, reduction of baggage and its transportation to the rear, prophesied an early move.

On the 10th moved towards the ford. In the afternoon marched five miles and halted near Culpepper.

On the 11th the regiment was detached, and acted as guard to the division train. Crossed the Rappahannock and bivouacked near Kelly's ford. On the march our rear guard was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, occasionally skirmishing.

On the 13th marched twenty-eight miles, halting near Bristow Station.

On the 14th left bivouac and joined the brigade. As we marched from the station the enemy's advance opened fire, and we (the First corps) were ordered to push on to the heights near Centreville. The Second corps, under command of Gen. Warren, acting as rear guard to the army, received the attack of the enemy, and successfully repulsed him, capturing five pieces of artillery and four hundred and fifty prisoners; marched ten miles.

On the 19th left Centreville and marched via Gainesville to Haymarket, ten miles distant; halted at 2 P. M. During the afternoon our pickets were driven in by a cavalry force; the guard being reinforced, the enemy retired.

Left camp on the 20th, marched six miles and bivouacked near Georgetown.

On the 24th left Georgetown, and marched through mud and rain a distance of twelve miles, to near Bristow Station. Remained at this point until Nov. 5th. On that date marched to Catlett's Station, four miles distant.

Left on the 7th; marched seventeen miles, and camped near Morrisville, the regiment detached for wagon guard.

Relieved on the 8th, rejoined brigade; marched seventeen miles, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford, and halting near Brandy Station.

On the 9th re-crossed the river and bivouacked near Bealton, seven and a half miles. Afterwards made permanent camp; remained here until the 26th, building railroad and doing all kinds of fatigue duty. On that day marched to Richardsville, fifteen miles distant.

Left on the 27th; crossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine ford, and advanced up the Fredericksburg road. The Fifth corps wagon train, just in advance of our column, while passing through a piece of woods through which a cross-road ran, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry; some few killed and wounded, and several wagons captured and run off on this road before our column reached the scene. A company from the regiment was thrown out as skirmishers. The cavalry moved off briskly, setting fire to the captured wagons, some of which contained ammunition.

On the 27th we halted near Robinson's tavern, having marched eighty-eight miles.

On the morning of the 28th advanced in two lines of battle, Col. Fowler commanding second line, through swamps and woods, passing over two lines of the enemy's works, and halted on the rising ground overlooking Mine Run, beyond which, on the opposite ridge, the enemy's line could be plainly seen behind the earthworks. Artillery firing and skirmishing continued throughout the day.

The 29th was consumed by the troops in getting into position.

On the 30th an attempt was made in the early part of the day to reach the edge of the run opposite our line, to ascertain whether it could be crossed with artillery without bridges. The enemy's sharpshooters had prevented an examination. The right wing of the regiment, supported by the left, was detached for the purpose of forcing the passage. Forming line under cover of a ridge, charged over the run and drove the enemy from their pits back to their first line, capturing an officer and some prisoners. Accomplishing its errand the wing fell back over the run. Bridges were afterwards thrown across, and preparations for the assault on the morrow perfected.

On the morning of Dec. 1st the batteries along our whole line opened fire, and we momentarily expected to move against the enemy's works. The firing suddenly ceased, and it was rumored

that the attack was to be abandoned. This rumor was confirmed by orders for the corps to move back to Germania ford, to cover the crossing of the Fifth and Sixth corps, who commenced to retire early in the afternoon. Our corps reached the Rapidan at about 11:30; marched ten miles.

On the 2d crossed the river at daylight, formed line and covered the crossing of the balance of the army. Continued on the march and bivouacked near Stevensburg; ten miles.

On the 3d left bivouac and camped near Paoli Mills, distant five miles.

On the 4th changed camp and moved to within a short distance of Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, where the troops busied themselves in fitting up quarters, anticipating a long stay.

On the 18th the regiment was ordered out to witness the execution of a member of the Seventy-sixth N. Y. Vols., who had deserted a number of times. This, perhaps, is the saddest scene in a soldier's life, to be called upon to witness a strong man, under a bright sun, pay the penalty of his crime. In the heat of battle one sees a comrade struck down, hardly noticing the event, unless it be a very dear friend or brother; but, as in this instance, one has time to reflect, and thoughts go back to the time when the poor mortal who stands before us, his face blanched with the awful certainty of a disgraceful death, induced by the most exalted motive, love of country, left home and friends, a gay dream—ambition's dream—to be realized amid the struggle of contending armies; to return home laden with honors, and with the consciousness of having performed the first of earthly duties. A volley from the muskets of his comrades shatters the dream, and the curtain drops over the last scene.

On the 24th left Kelly's ford, marched ten miles and bivouacked near Redwood.

On the 28th Col. Fowler was assigned as Provost Marshal at Culpepper, the regiment as provost guard. The different companies occupied the hotels through the town. From this time until Feb. 5th, no event of importance occurred.

On the evening of Feb. 5th, 1864, the "Fourteenth Regiment Opera Troupe," a band of minstrels composed of members of the regiment who had for some time been actively engaged in procuring the necessary paraphernalia, receiving the countenance of the officers at corps headquarters, and every facility for a complete success, gave their first concert. The event justified our

best hopes, and while the regiment remained at Culpepper a series of concerts was given, which were attended by almost every general officer in the army, besides receiving the liberal patronage of the surrounding camps.

On the 25th Maj. Gen. Newton took leave of the corps, Maj. Gen. Warren assuming command of the Fifth corps, to which we, on the consolidation of corps, divisions and brigades, now belonged.

On the 27th Gen. Wadsworth assumed command of the Fourth division, Gen. J. C. Rice retaining command of brigade.

On the 29th reviewed by Gen. Grant. From this time until May 4th, no important event occurred as far as the regiment was concerned. Preparations were being made for an early campaign. Reconnoissances were frequent towards the Rapidan, and it was apparent to the newest recruit that in a few days the sloth of winter quarters would be exchanged.

On the morning of May 4th the regiment left Culpepper on the ever-memorable Wilderness campaign. They had in charge seventy-two prisoners that had been lodged in the jail for various offences, and were also in charge of the large wagon train of the army. The right wing crossed the Rapidan on the same evening at Gold Mine ford, having marched sixteen miles. The balance of the regiment crossed during the night.

On the morning of the 5th commenced the Wilderness fight, Gen. Wadsworth being killed, and Capt. Gill and Lieut. Mitchell of the Fourteenth (the former acting on the staff of Gen. Wadsworth, and the latter acting on the staff of Brig. Gen. Rice), were captured by the enemy. At 2:30 on the morning of the 6th orders came to the train for every available man to proceed instantly to the front, and at 7 A. M. Col. Fowler reported to Gen. Warren at the Lacy House 383 officers and men for duty. From this time until 5:30 P. M. of the 7th it was a continual manœuvring from one position to another, the Fourteenth being assigned to the Second brigade of the Fourth division, and finally took up the line of march for Spottsylvania Court House, arriving at Todd's tavern at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 8th inst. This was one of the most fatiguing marches of the campaign. The night being intensely dark, and the roads in a dreadful condition, it was no small task to guard the prisoners through this night, as some of them were condemned to be shot for desertion; but at daylight all were present. This march was the first of Grant's celebrated *left* movements. After a short rest the march was again resumed.

Firing was heard on our front, and the dead along the road gave evidence of a severe action having taken place. Gradually the front of battle was neared, and at 10 o'clock A. M. the Fourteenth became engaged at Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania C. H., occupying a position on the brow of a hill, exposed to a most galling musketry fire. The day was intensely warm, and near the left of the regiment a farm house was set on fire by the enemy's artillery. The loss here was very severe, several officers being wounded. Among the rest Lieut. (now Major) Schurig received the wound that resulted in the amputation of his right arm. The loss in killed, wounded and missing in this fight was sixty-five. The regiment was withdrawn at 11 o'clock a short distance to the rear, and were immediately engaged in throwing up breastworks. At 6 o'clock the line of battle was again advanced, and the troops lay on their arms all night. Picket firing being constantly kept up, an alarm occurred during the night, but nothing serious resulted from it. Col. Fowler was at this time in command of the brigade. Men for duty after the fight, 280. Monday, the 9th inst., was occupied with severe skirmishing. Companies I and F detailed as skirmishers recovered the bodies of those who were killed on the 8th, which were buried near the battle-field. On this day Gen. Sedgwick, of the Sixth corps, was killed; the regiment changed position to the right. On the 10th inst. the Fourteenth relieved the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York in the rifle pits. Heavy cannonading and constant skirmishing from 10 to 12 o'clock. At this hour orders were received that the line would advance. The signal would be a shout from the right, to be taken up by each regiment successively, and advance. The ground was densely wooded, so that little could be seen either on the front, or to the right and left. The Fourteenth occupied a position in the second line of battle, and everything was prepared for the coming contest, when an aid rode down the line, stating that the order was countermanded, and that no advance would be made. The countenances of the men changed to cheerfulness at this announcement, as it was plain to all, that to advance through this wood down a ravine, and up again on the other side, before reaching the enemy's breastworks, was almost certain death; but their hopes were soon blasted, for another aid rode up with the word that the original programme would be carried out. It was carried out, in a measure; the advance was made and the retreat followed soon after. In one hour's time the Fourteenth lost in

killed and wounded sixty-one officers and men ; Lt. Rac, of B company, was killed ; Capt. Baldwin, left arm amputated ; Gen. Rice here received his death wound ; Adjt. Vliet also severely wounded.

From this time until the 22d inst. it was a continual skirmish, night and day, the army moving gradually to the left. During this interval the brigade was moved from place to place—once to support Gen. Burnside, who was said to have had a severe fight, and was nearly repulsed. The brigade started about dark, and on arrival next morning at the scene of action, owing to the severity of the march, but eighty-seven men of the whole brigade were present for duty. About this date Ewell's corps made an attack on the wagon train, but were handsomely repulsed by some new troops, among whom were the Fourteenth N. Y. heavy artillery. During the whole of this trying period the regiment was also present to reinforce Gen. Hancock's line immediately after the surprise of the enemy by him, resulting in his large capture of prisoners and guns. We lay crouching in the mass of troops that were in front of the enemy's works for about six hours, while both armies were within twenty feet of the parapet, neither daring to approach, until a charge at daylight carried the works for us. Although the time of the Fourteenth had nearly expired the men stood the brunt of battle nobly. Not a case of desertion occurred, and but little murmuring. Many a brave spirit had winged its flight heavenward, who had in the body counted the days that would elapse ere he would be in the embrace of dear ones at home.

On the 22d of May, 1864, came the welcome order that the Fourteenth should proceed home. Never was an order received with more heartfelt joy. Three long years of service in Virginia with the army of the Potomac was sufficient to make the thoughts of home appreciated. There was one sad drawback to the general pleasure: the men who were enlisted in July, 1861, and those who joined in 1862, marched with the returning veterans as far as Bowling Green, supposing they would be discharged with the regiment ; but at this place came a peremptory order for these men—veterans of twenty battles—to return to the front to serve the balance of their three years' enlistment. They were transferred to the Fifth New York veteran volunteers, and afterwards distinguished themselves. Six of them were made officers, one of whom lost his life (Lieut. Osborn) at Cold Harbor. The regiment reached Fredericksburg the night of the 22d. Never did troops turn out with more alacrity than did the Fourteenth at reveille.

Next morning marched from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, and arrived just in time to embark for Washington, as the depot was broken up that day. Here the sanitary and christian commissions served the men with refreshments. The trip to Washington was occupied by the officers and men in renovating their torn clothing and making themselves presentable. Barbers and boot-blacks were in demand, and some of them, on consulting the glass, knew not themselves.

On the afternoon of the 24th the quartermaster's department furnished cattle cars, and the regiment fairly embarked for Brooklyn, expecting to reach there the next morning; but numerous delays prevented their reaching Jersey City until the evening of the 24th. At Elizabethtown, they were met by a committee of citizens of Brooklyn, and cordially welcomed. At Jersey City they were met by the common council reception committee, the Thirteenth regiment, the Fourteenth regiment veteran association, and an immense crowd of people. After partaking of a splendid collation at Taylor's hotel the regiment, with their escort, embarked in one of the Fulton ferry boats for Brooklyn, arriving at 10 o'clock, amidst the roar of cannon and shouts of welcome from the multitudes of people assembled since the morning to receive them. Never, perhaps, has Brooklyn seen such a display. The military were out *en masse*; the fire department lined the streets with their apparatus, each vieing with the other in the display of fireworks; his honor mayor Wood made the welcome address; the illuminations along the route were numerous. One appropriate inscription hung across the street in these words: "Welcome, brave Fourteenth, out of the Wilderness." At 1 o'clock the reception was over. The following is a correct list of the officers who returned with the regiment:

Col. E. B. Fowler,	Co. B, Capt. Uffendill, Lt. Pierce.
Lt. Col. Robert B. Jordan,	Co. C, Capt. Burnett, Lt. Mitchell (prisoner), Lt. G. Martin.
Major Henry T. Head,	Co. E, Capt. Elcock, Lt. A. Martin, Lt. J. Egolf.
Adjutant John Vliet (wounded),	Co. F, Capt. Ball, Lt. Brown, Lt. Burns.
Quartermaster W. H. Tigney,	Co. G, Capt. Mandeville, Lt. Bennett.
Surgeon M. Smith,	Co. H, Capt. McNeil, Lt. Schurig (wounded), Lt. Ackley.
Chaplain E. N. Henson,	Co. I, Capt. Gill (prisoner), Lt. Cardona, Lt. Cranston.
Sergt. Maj. H. Jones,	Co. K, Capt. Tiribelle, Lt. Tinker.
Qr. Sergt. Alexander Baine, jr.,	
Com. Sergt. Thomas Dawson,	
Hospital Steward John H. Fisher,	
Co. A, Capt. Redding, Lt. Flavin (wounded), Lt. Henderson.	

The following are the battles in which the Regiment were engaged :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bull Run, | 12. Antietam, |
| 2. Binn's Hill (skirmish, severe loss), | 13. Fredericksburg, |
| 3. Falmouth, | 14. Port Royal, |
| 4. Spottsylvania Court House, Aug. '62, | 15. Fitzhugh Crossing, |
| 5. Rappahannock Station, | 16. Chancellorsville, |
| 6. Sulphur Springs, | 17. Seminary Hill, |
| 7. Gainesville, | 18. Gettysburg, |
| 8. Groveton, | 19. Mine Run, |
| 9. Manassas Plains, | 20. Wilderness, |
| 10. Chantilly, | 21. Laurel Hill, |
| 11. South Mountain, | 22. Spottsylvania Court House, |

The regiment was mustered out of the United States service June 6th, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *February 17th*, 1868. }

To S. E. MARVIN,

Adjutant General N. G. S. N. Y.

SIR—I have the honor to respectfully forward the following report of the services of this regiment in the late war, in compliance with your circular of Nov. 15th, 1867.

The advent of the recent struggle at the period of the capture of Fort Sumter, found the Seventy-first regiment in a state of extraordinary efficiency as a militia organization, and inferior to no regiment in the State, save in numerical strength; in proof of which it need only be said that when it went at that period into the service of the United States at Washington, and was placed in that test-place of reputations, side by side with regiments of its own and kindred States, apart from its subsequent record, and besides qualifying hundreds of its members to attain and fill positions with remarkable credit in the armies of the United States, from that of Major General and Brigadier General downward, it obtained the post of honor in the then menaced capital, and there commanded the highest place among its comrades in the popular and the military esteem.

That the award of this good opinion was neither undeserved nor misplaced, then, was severely evidenced on the day of battle, and in the disastrous retreat of Bull Run, where the regiment, over its term of service by two days, was the first on the field and the last to leave it, and where it conquered everything opposed to it, and out of a force on the ground of six hundred, it lost some seventy men. Even the London Times' correspondent says, "Some of the Union troops behaved gallantly. The Seventy-first regiment is described as having inflicted severe loss on the enemy." Gen. Burnside, commanding the brigade, says (at the last moment), "The Seventy-first regiment was formed between the retreating columns and the enemy." Nay, it was the subsequently expressed belief of a distinguished Major General, an aide on Gen. McDowell's staff in 1861, that the calm bearing of this regiment, in the face of panic and disaster, abandoned as it was, by special order, to the judgment of its Colonel, "to do the best he could," was the true key to the enigma of the enemy's failure to pursue.

1861.

On April 17th, 1861, President Lincoln having called for seventy-five thousand militia for three months' service, the officers of the Seventy-first regiment, in common with those of all those comprised in the First division, met and adopted a resolution to tender their services and that of their commands to the country, for the preservation of the Union, and declared their willingness to be ready at any moment. Such offer having been accepted by the authorities of the State, they proceeded to raise the regiment to the required strength, and with such energy, aided by the loyal feeling unanimous at the time, that, on Saturday, the 20th of the month, that is, in two days thereafter, the regiment assembled at their armory to embark for Washington city, with a force of between eight and nine hundred men, composed of eight companies and an engineer corps, a band and a drum corps, every man being properly armed, although not all were perfectly uniformed and equipped. Another company was added while in Washington—a howitzer corps, armed with two twelve-pound guns, and capable, when the time came, of very praiseworthy service; clearing out on the field, among other things, a body of sharpshooters who were perched in the trees at Bull Run, from whence they were picking off officers and men.

The expedition to which the regiment had been attached being unavoidably delayed in sailing, it was the following day, Sunday, the 21st, at 5 P. M., before it left the port of New York; and owing to the slow sailing of the cutter acting as convoy, it was the forenoon of the Wednesday following before it disembarked at Annapolis, Md., Government orders directing this course in preference to the more direct road of the Potomac, it being not advisable to run the transport ships, so heavily laden with men, past the batteries erected on the river banks to prevent the passage of the loyal fleet.

Delayed by a severe thunder storm in the afternoon, the regiment commenced on Thursday morning, soon after sunrise, a forced march towards Washington, then hourly threatened with attack. This forced march elicited at the time commendation from military critics, and was the cause of a handsome compliment from the Lieutenant General of the army. Made on a winding country road, variously estimated from twenty-six to twenty-nine miles long, commenced soon after sunrise and finished just before daybreak on the following morning, not a man either straggled or gave out on the way; water was scarce, and refused the regiment by the people living on the road. The men who composed the regiment were all taken from civil life a few days before, and just off a transport where they had been closely stowed, in a propeller fit to accommodate hardly the third of their number. The day was bright, and to the winter-clad marching men hot and exhausting, who were laden with their arms, which were strange to many of them, as well as their equipments, which latter, though deficient in some cases in knapsacks and even blanket slings, were rendered burdensome from being cumbrously slung. The State authorities had, unfortunately, furnished no conveniences for transportation, and though the quartermaster had succeeded with great difficulty, and for an exorbitant sum, in obtaining both carts and horses, the rebels who furnished these might with truth have pleaded that they had rendered neither aid nor comfort thereby.* At every few rods, often, one of the poor exhausted or diseased animals would stop. The column had to be halted, and halted so often, both in front and rear, that at last the regiment had in courtesy to accede to the request of the Rhode Island regiments, and give these the precedence in the line of march—a precedence maintained until some time in the night, when the regiment came up to the Rhode Island camp; and the Lieut. Col. in command, seeing how danger-

ous these stoppages were in the face of an ambushed enemy, then, according to report, hovering around the regiment, that he directed company C of the regiment to act as guard to the stores and baggage, and left them at the Rhode Is'land bivouac, pushing on to Annapolis Junction. On the route to Washington from thence the regiment had to give precedence to other troops and detail squads to guard suspected or important points of road ; but at the end of the day being relieved by other troops arriving, it, after again forming in line to repel an anticipated attack, got on the train, and was put into the Capital on Saturday morning at 6 ; was temporarily quartered at the inauguration ball room, and in the evening was posted at the navy yard, where it remained stationed.

The regiment was now, and during the ensuing three months, thoroughly, efficiently and persistently drilled—officers and non-commissioned officers once daily—and the rank and file, by working them over six hours daily, were made to practice every company and battalion evolutions, and were exercised carefully in the manual and in target firing. Besides making morning and evening parades, the duty devolved on it of mounting a guard of sixty-nine men in and about the Navy Yard—at that time a point of inestimable value—and of one hundred men at night on the Anacostia bridge—an important connection in the vicinity—and also of furnishing one hundred and twenty-five men, in squads, of portions of companies to guard five of the patrol ships that did duty between Washington and Fortress Monroe.

Once one of these squads, under Lieut. Prendergast, of company E, was under fire for a considerable interval from the rebel batteries established at Acquia Creek, Va., in an engagement on one of the fleet of loyal gunboats sent to reduce the place ; and for its conduct on the occasion, in serving and working the heavy guns, was a subject of compliment on the part of the naval commandant, as the following correspondence attests :

(Copy.)

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, June 4th, 1861.* }

Lieut. Col. MARTIN,

Commanding New York Seventy-first Regiment :

SIR—You will, no doubt, be gratified to receive the annexed copy of a statement furnished to me by Lieut. Commanding Collins, of the Anacostia, relating to the meritorious conduct of a detachment of company C of the Seventy-first regiment while engaging the batteries at Acquia Creek, on the island, 20th June.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, *Commandant.*

(Copy.)

UNITED STATES STEAMER ANACOSTIA, }
June 2d, 1861. • }

SIR—I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent character and conduct of the detachment of the New York Seventy-first regiment, company C, serving on board this vessel under Lieut. Prendergast. They have my warm thanks for their assistance in working our guns at Acquia Creek. As soldiers, gentlemen, or boatmen, they do honor to their immediate commanding officer and to the Seventy-first regiment. Enclosed is a muster roll of the detachment.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

N. COLLINS,

Lieutenant Commanding.

To JOHN A. DAHLGREN,

Commanding Navy Yard, Washington.

A portion of company E, Lieut. Prendergast commanding, was on the U. S. steamer Mount Vernon; also present at the first occupation of Alexandria, Va., by the loyal forces, on the occasion of the death of gallant Col. Ellsworth, and had landed, but were ordered back to their boat, which had suddenly been discovered to be in a sinking condition; and it was largely by the aid of the detachment that she was baled out and kept from foundering, and thus brought back and beached at the navy yard.

Independent of these continuous details, extraordinary ones would be made for river work, as when two (2) companies were sent to Port Tobacco, Md., to arrest a company organizing to join the rebels from that point; and again when on another occasion a clerk had left the War Department for the rebel lines, bearing with him a quantity of specie and maps, and plans of great importance. The detachment succeeded in arresting the culprit and in securing all his effects.

The entire regiment, excepting a small guard, was also sent, several times, to Alexandria, Va., to co-operate in an expedition, or repel an expected attack. It also attended as escort, or as mourners, the body of its own Colonel, ABRAM S. VOSBURG, who died of consumption in the service; that of Col. Ellsworth, killed at Alexandria, and that of Captain Ward, U. S. N., killed at Acquia Creek.

On the 17th of July, 1861, the regiment left the Navy Yard and took up its march towards Bull's Run, Va., and after bivouacking five nights in succession, on Sunday, 21st July, encountered the enemy in an open field a little beyond Sudley's Spring, and after a sharply contested fight, of which the appended report of Col. Martin to Gen. Burnside is an admirable record, the enemy having

lost heavily in officers and men, was compelled to retreat. The force on the rebel part was composed, according to Gen. Burnside, U. S. A. (commanding brigade), of six (6) regiments of infantry, and apparently the flower of the hostile force (the Eighth Alabama, the Fourth Georgia, and the Louisiana "tigers" being among them). Beauregard speaking of this regiment's deeds, and of those of the men with whom it was brigaded, says:

"The Eighth Georgia had suffered heavily, being exposed as it took and maintained its position to a fire from the enemy, already posted, within a hundred yards of their front and right, sheltered by fences and other cover. It was at this time that Lieut. Col. Gardner was severely wounded, and also several other valuable officers. The adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Branch, was killed, and the horse of the regretted Bartow was shot under him. The Fourth Alabama also suffered severely from the thousands of muskets they so dauntlessly fronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave colonel, E. J. Jones, was dangerously wounded, and many gallant officers were slain or *hors du combat*.

"The enemy maintaining their fire pressed their swelling masses onward as our own shattered battalion retired. The slaughter for the moment was deplorable, and has filled many a southern home with sorrow. Under this inexorable stress the retreat was continued until arrested by the energy and resolution of Gen. Bee." [*Vide American Conflict*, vol. 1, p. 543.

Further, in attestation of the prowess of the regiment, the English *Illustrated News* contains a large engraving depicting the regiment in action, and its artist at that time well known to be within the rebel lines, writes thus to his journal:

"This was the only case in which I saw two regiments positively engage each other, etc. The Alabama regiment especially suffered, and when they retired they left the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The Seventy-first lost heavily, but they behaved exceedingly well, loading and firing as though on parade. On the hill, at the back, a Confederate battery was playing on the Seventy-first. I was on the right of the regiment."—[*Illustrated London News*, Aug. 31st, 1861.

The enemy being driven back, the regiment was, by orders, held in reserve, and after several hours of quiet, except from cannon shot, which occasionally saluted it from a distant battery, apparently without chance of further molestation, it was ordered to take post in a field to the right, and here remained enfiladed by the fire of the rebel artillery, and patiently waiting the advance of the rebel army, now evidently concentrated for a final effort, and remained there until the mass of its line of support had melted away in panic. Gen. McDowell having sent word by an aid to Col. Martin "that he was to do the best in his judgment he could with his regiment," Col. Martin formed the command in a hollow

square, and having consulted with his brigadier general (Burnside) the regiment was then slowly marched off the field and from the enemy's front. Not the slightest opposition was offered to this, the rebels, it is believed, supposing that the movement was a feint to draw them to the more favorable ground of the morning's engagement, and the regiment, with its brigade, gained the woods half a mile in the rear in unbroken order. Just after sunset, some three or four hours afterwards, the forces debouched from the woods wagon road, through which they had till then been continuously marching. The Centreville road at this point being under fire from a battery, which commanded it, and had broken down the wooden structure known as Suspension bridge, the troops were compelled to wade the middle-deep Cub-run stream in their front; and this they did under fire, and the colonel forming his men anew, continued the march at the route step. As this spot was on the Centreville road, and about the place which the correspondent of the *London Times* makes the scene of one of his most disgraceful pictures, it may be proper to say that, when the regiment reached the first house on the right on this road, about half a mile from Cub-run, it was made to *oblique* to the right to give passage to the Garribaldi guards, then going forward to cover the retreat; and it was then an organized body of men, under, apparently, perfect control with its colonel, mounted, and Capt. Trafford and his lieutenant, with his company (B), heading the column, this being the proper position of this company, it taking the right of the line, owing to an incident of the morning. Gaining the camp of the previous day it halted and bivouacked, but by order of the general commanding it was withdrawn from this spot about ten o'clock and marched over the Potomac into Washington, reaching the city early in the following morning. The two howitzers worked by company I were brought off the field, but on arriving at the Cub-run bridge it was found impossible to get them further, and the men who had drawn them to the field and from it, not having any horses, could not get them through the stream, and left them in it. The haversacks, blankets and canteens of the men were also abandoned at the bivouac or resting-place on the field of the success of the morning, and, therefore, were there lost when the men retired from before the face of the enemy. Otherwise the regiment brought off its arms and accoutrements.

Two days after its return to Washington application was made

to the regiment, then assembled on parade, to furnish men as volunteers, to remain in service for some days, for the purpose of building and manning batteries to be erected beyond Alexandria, Va. A sufficient number of men volunteered for this service, but in the course of the same day Capt. Dahlgren, U. S. N., who had made the request, concluded to make his sailors and marines serve for the emergency, and the whole regiment, with its sick and wounded, took the cars the same evening and returned to New York city, where they were mustered out of the U. S. service July 30th, 1861.

Report of Henry P. Martin, Colonel Commanding Seventy-first N. Y. S. M., in the action at Bull Run, known as the battle of Manassas, to acting Brig. Gen. A. E. Burnside.

NEW YORK, August 1st, 1861.

Col. A. E. BURNSIDE, acting Brig. Gen. Second Brigade, U. S. A. :

In accordance with orders, I herewith submit a report of the action of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M., in the engagement at Bull Run, on the 21st July :

We were ordered to commence the march, with the First and Second Rhode Island and the Second New Hampshire regiments leading, and the Seventy-first regiment bringing up the rear of the brigade toward the battle-field, a little after 2 o'clock A. M., and having marched steadily, almost without a halt, for eight hours, we arrived upon the position assigned for our division.

On our arrival the two Rhode Island and the New Hampshire regiments were drawn up in line, and the Seventy-first were ordered to pass in front of these regiments to a position in advance and to the right of the brigade, and also in front of two pieces of artillery, which I suppose belonged to Griffen's battery. No sooner had we formed line than the right piece came dashing forward at full speed through our right wing, without any previous intimation being given. The men broke away, and allowed the piece to pass, and immediately after its passage dropped back into their positions in line. Shortly after this the left piece executed the same manœuvre, and with the same results. After remaining in this position about a quarter of an hour, exposed to the cannonading of the enemy, which they were directing toward us, we were ordered with our brigade to an adjoining field to engage a portion of the enemy that had debouched from their works, and fully equal in number to our own brigade, and after a severe contest, in which many lives were lost, and many of our best officers wounded—amongst whom were Capt. Ellis, Co. F., Capt. Hart, Co. A., and Lieut. Embler, Co. H—we succeeded in repulsing them, and compelling them to retreat. In this conflict we were greatly assisted by two of Capt. Dahlgren's twelve pounder howitzers, in charge of Capt. Ellis, company I, of this regiment.

After the retreat, Gen. McDowell, with his staff, rode around the field in rear of our brigade, waving his glove in token of victory, and we all considered the day was ours. We were then ordered to retire to the edge of the wood, still in view of the enemy's works and in reach of their cannon, and there to rest, as we had done all the duty that would be required of us, and would not be called into action again.

After about an hour's rest we were told, "the enemy are getting the best of us," and were ordered to retire to the field we had at first occupied, and take the most advanced position on that field. Here we stood in line of battle, waiting the approach of the enormous column of reinforcements from the enemy from Richmond and Manassas. The head of this column was directed in front of the centre of our regiment; and when it was within five hundred yards of us we received the order to retire, which we did IN LINE OF BATTLE, in common time—not one man running. The brigade remained together on the retreat, and arrived at our old bivouac, about one and a half miles from Centreville, all in good order. Here we again received orders to continue the retreat to Washington, and marched over the Long Bridge as a brigade.

Hereto appended is a return of our losses. In closing my report, I cannot but say that all praise is due to you, sir, for your coolness and daring during the engagement, and to your brave Rhode Island regiments, to whom we feel indebted for many acts of kindness, and to Governor Sprague, of your State, for his great courage and gallant conduct on the field.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY P. MARTIN,

Colonel Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M.

ROLL OF HONOR.

List of Officers and Men killed and wounded, Seventy-first N. Y. S. M., in battle July 21st, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Surgeon E. Puegnet, prisoner at Richmond; since returned to New York.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Private James Gillette, prisoner at Richmond.

COMPANY A.—Capt. D. D. Hart, wounded in the hip—seriously. Privates: E. Cole, missing; Edwin P. Doherty, prisoner—escaped and returned to New York; Alfred A. Hyde, wounded and left in hospital, Bull Run; John M. Hyde, wounded at Bull Run, returned to New York with regiment; Llewellyn S. Lounsbery, wounded at Bull Run, left in Washington; J. B. Merrill, wounded at Bull Run, returned to New York with regiment; William M. Smith, wounded at Bull Run, left in hospital on field, died August 2d; Charles Wittpen, missing.

COMPANY B.—Sergt. Franklin E. Worcester, wounded and prisoner, Richmond. Privates: Edward Henderson, missing; Robert Hanshee, wounded at Bull Run, returned to New York with regiment; Cornelius Flynn, killed at Bull Run.

COMPANY C.—Privates John H. Cusick, wounded at Bull Run, returned to New York with regiment; Cornelius F. Vorath, wounded at Bull Run, returned to New York with regiment; George I. Bacon, killed in action, Bull Run; Augustus M. Butler, killed in action, Bull Run.

COMPANY D.—Privates Bushrod Vaughn, wounded in face; left in hospital at Bull Run, and now prisoner at Richmond; John S. Bolton, killed, and left on field; Charles Brandt, killed, and left on field.

COMPANY E.—Corporal Prescott J. Imlay, missing. Privates: John Dickens, missing; John T. Lawrence, wounded, returned to New York with regiment; H. M. Marvin, wounded, left in Washington, since returned to New York; Chas. A. Pavie, wounded in leg, left in hospital on field, now at Richmond.

COMPANY F.—Capt. Julius L. Ellis,* wounded in action. Privates: — Behan, wounded and prisoner; Beverly Clarke, wounded, returned to New York with regi-

* This officer subsequently died of his wounds in New York.

ment; William P. Demarest, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; John W. Eagleton, wounded, returned to New York with regiment; Daniel Fickerson, wounded, died Aug. 3 at Richmond; Gershner Noble, prisoner at Richmond; Wm. O. Roome, wounded, returned to New York with regiment; Samuel S. Roome, wounded, and returned to New York with regiment; Henry Rockafellow, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; H. H. Sands John, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; Jacob C. Stambler, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; Daniel M. Whittaker, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; Geo. H. Sayen died from wounds received in action; J. W. Bowers, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond.

COMPANY G.—Privates: Joshua G. Abbe, wounded, and returned to New York with regiment; Wm. H. Cohen, wounded, and left in hospital at Washington, since returned to New York; Bingham E. Allen, killed; Joseph B. Butler, killed; Uselma Duncan, killed; Enoch Tompkins, prisoner at Richmond; Rolin H. Wade, killed; Thos. G. Deasy, wounded, and at Richmond; R. D. Tomkins, prisoner at Richmond.

COMPANY H.—Lieut. Andrew H. Embler, wounded at Bull Run. Privates: John G. Cobb, wounded, left at Alexandria hospital, since returned to New York; Frank V. Hartshorne, wounded, returned to New York with regiment; Robt. Welch, jr., wounded, returned to New York with regiment; George W. Green, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; John J. Morrissey, wounded, died July 24th; George W. Smith, prisoner at Richmond.

COMPANY I.—Privates: John W. Mould, wounded, and prisoner at Richmond; Jas. C. Taggart, wounded, and returned to New York; Sam'l Bond, killed at Bull Run.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HENRY P. MARTIN,

A. H. PRIDE, *Adjutant.*

Colonel Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M.

1862.

The campaign of 1862, on the part of this regiment, might be chronicled in a few words, were it not for its initial incidents, a detail of which is eminently proper here, as these involved the rights of persons in the military service of the State, and before these rights had been merged in the national military service by the terms of lawful transfer. It was considered at the time that, although the regiment suffered in the public esteem, in the odium attached, indeed, to the whole militia service of the three months' men, by reason of such reticence, it was the part of brave men to suffer, rather than by stating facts to clear themselves, to so hurt, more or less, the beloved cause they were sustaining, and then so sorely tried; and, beside, they could not but regard that it was but from over-zeal on the part of the officers of the National Government to do the best they could for their country. The Capital was menaced at the moment by the column of the rebel Jackson, while the General of the army of the Potomac, was a hundred miles away. It is now considered, that having been

perfectly silent under reproach, having suffered in public esteem, and losing through such silence the service of an officer identified with some of the best fame of the regiment, that the present is the proper time and place for making a report of circumstances which have a public interest. That no blame was attached to the regiment, the magnanimous declaration of the Secretary of War at the time attests, namely, "*that he respected the regiment all the more for what had occurred.*"

In the last days of May, 1862, on the retreat of Gen. Banks before the forces of Jackson, a call was made from the War Department at Washington on the State of New York for militia for the defence of the National Capital. The call being responded to, and the officers of the Seventy-first volunteering, Col. Martin waited upon Col. Geo. Bliss, jr., N. Y. Commandant at the Depot of U. S. Vols. in New York city, to see after matters connected with the transportation of the regiment, and Col. Martin was told in answer to his question as to the term of service required, and the nature of the same, that the regiment would be required for three months, and that the purpose of the service was the defence of the city of Washington. In confirmation, and that no blame was attributed to the regiment by the U. S. officers in New York, this, at least negative evidence, is offered under the hand of Col. Bliss :

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, 51 WALKER STREET, }
NEW YORK, May 30th, 1862. }

To the Editor, etc. :

In consequence of reports industriously circulated, I am directed to request that you will state authoritatively that the militia regiments recently ordered to Washington, are expressly accepted by the Secretary of War for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

They cannot and will not be detained longer.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS, JR.,

Col. Commanding Depot.

The order issued from the Adjutant General's office of the State also directs the regiment, as State troops, to proceed to Washington, as follows :

(*Special Orders No. 130.*)

STATE OF NEW YORK, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 26, 1862. }

The Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh and Seventy-first regiments will proceed to Washington forthwith.

The commandants of the several regiments will make requisition upon the chiefs of the several departments of the State for such arms, ammunition, equipments and supplies as they may require for the use of their regiments.

Upon application to Col. Geo. Bliss, jr., No. 51 Walker street, they will receive orders for transportation. On their arrival in Washington the commandants of the several regiments will report to the Adjutant General of the army.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,

Adjutant General.

Further, the Seventy-first regiment having been quartered in Washington at the navy yard, and that place being known to be admirably adapted for all purposes of drill, keeping the command orderly, and for the ready movement of the same by any point desired, by both water or land, where the same was likely to be needed; and it being the wish of the command, apparently, to occupy the same spot again, as most like home to them, the colonel telegraphed to the War Department, requesting, for these reasons, that if the public service permitted, the yard might again be put in the custody of the regiment. To which request came the following:

(Copy.)

TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, twenty-seventh (*May 27, 1862*).

Col. HENRY P. MARTIN:

I would be glad to have your quarters in the Navy Yard, if the Secretary of the Navy will consent, and will make arrangements accordingly by the time you reach here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The officers of the Seventy-first being satisfied that they had properly possessed themselves of the interests of the Government in requiring their services, directly proceeded to make these purposes public to the men in their commands, and the recruits who flocked to their armories and enlisted under them, and were so enabled to parade for transportation on Wednesday, May 28th; but orders having been issued by Lieut. Col. Vinton that transportation was not to be furnished to regiments until after their muster in, and there being no mustering officers present, the regiment was again paraded the following day; and Col. Vinton's orders being countermanded the command left for Washington on the 29th by railroad, its force numbering eight hundred and twenty-five men.

Arrived in Baltimore, an aid of Maj. Gen. Dix (the officer then commanding that military district) met the regiment at the cars, and directed its colonel to take it immediately on to Harper's Ferry. The colonel replied that he had orders from the War Department to take the regiment to Washington; that his men

were not mustered into the service, and that as the orders conflicted he had no choice but to obey the orders of the War Department. Whereupon the aid suggesting that the colonel should see the general, he accordingly repaired to that officer's headquarters. After inspecting the orders, and hearing the colonel's statement of the case, Gen. Dix issued orders for the transportation of the regiment to Washington, where it arrived about 11 P. M., and was marched to the barracks near the depot, and on the following morning Col. Martin reported at the War Department for orders.

The Secretary of War having, doubtlessly, been apprised from Baltimore of the conflict of orders, received Col. Martin sternly; told him he was not wanted in Washington; that he did not want any three months' troops at all, and finally threatened the colonel that he would put him under arrest for disobedience of orders. Col. Martin explained to the Secretary of War that he came in consequence of his own orders; that his regiment were loyal men who had done the Government good and faithful service before; that they had understood that the Government desired the same service of them again, and they had come again to render the same, and not to embarrass the Government, as the Secretary had charged; that they were willing to be mustered into the service for the term of three months, and then go to the front, or to any place that the Secretary pleased; but that the officers could not break the faith they had pledged to the men, and under which they had brought them to Washington; that of course he could put him under arrest, but as neither he nor his regiment were in service they were not subject to the rules of the army, and could not be lawfully punished for what they had done. The Secretary in reply claimed that the regiment had accepted transportation, and that if such was the determination of the officers of the regiment that he would have the same over their hands in writing, and that he would have nothing more to do with the affair, but would submit the entire subject to the President. Whereupon Col. Martin retired, held a council of his officers, and a paper was accordingly drawn up stating their position as viewed by them, reiterating the offer of the colonel; and, moreover, pledging that at the end of their term of three months, if accepted, one of their number should raise a regiment and lead it into the field for the war, and that each and every of the officers subscribing would use their influence in New York to enlist the men for the regiment at the earliest moment; and this offer was carried out, indeed, as thus

promised, Capt. Ellis raising the regiment, becoming its colonel; and giving his life at its head upon the field of Gettysburg.

This document so signed and addressed to the President was left with the Secretary, who declared that it should go before Mr. Lincoln. Col. Martin, on his return to the command, formed the regiment in the street, they having been ordered out of the barracks by authority of the military governor of the city, and they so remained until one of the contractors of public buildings, taking pity on them, allowed the colonel to quarter the men in the unfinished Capital. No message arriving from the President, the colonel waited upon President Lincoln, but could not see him, and it was not till the following day that he obtained an interview. The colonel stated his position, but the President seemed greatly surprised; he had not seen the officers' paper; he knew nothing of the affair; he never meddled with these matters; they were entirely in the hands of the Secretary of War. He stated that the position of the colonel was very embarrassing to the Government, for three months' troops were not wanted, and he must refer him to the Secretary of War, and the interview terminated, the colonel explaining briefly to the President that the regiment came there out of good will, and loyalty, and that it had pledged itself to send a regiment in its stead when its term was out, in proof of its feeling.

Returning towards the Capitol the colonel was suddenly encountered by Hon. Preston King, at that time Senator from the State of New York. Senator King was very happy to meet the New York colonel, and, of course, the anomalous position of the regiment was directly the theme of conversation between the two gentlemen; but the Senator could not view the affair at all from the standpoint of the colonel, and could advise nothing but that the regiment should get out of its trouble by complying with the wishes of the Government, which the colonel unhesitatingly declined to do, and stated that he expressed the resolve of the regiment in a paper then in the hands of the Government. Senator King thereupon drew a paper from beneath his sleeve, and asked Col. Martin if that was the paper alluded to, and being answered that it was, counseled the colonel to take it back. Col. Martin expressed his unbounded surprise that the Senator should have in his hands a paper belonging to the President, and which the President had declared to him he had not seen, and he declined in the most positive manner to withdraw the paper or recede from

the resolve therein expressed. The Senator from New York now changed his tone and his terms, and began to threaten, and declared to the colonel of the regiment that the regiment should be coerced into the service, if need be, under fire, and at the point of the bayonet. To this Col. Martin told Mr. King that any such attempt should be resisted to the best of his power, and by every means, and that he thought it would be every way a most unwise attempt, for that the Seventy-first regiment not only represented a large amount of money in the city of New York, but that it had behind it a formidable political influence. The Senator seeing now that his diplomacy was of no avail, proposed to the New York colonel that, as they were all from the same State, that they should go and see Mr. Secretary Seward, and the proposition being acceded to they waited upon that gentleman; but finding his success to be no greater than the Senator's attempt, it was finally proposed that all three should visit the Secretary of War, and accordingly in a few moments they were closeted with that gentleman. The result of this last interview was, that finding the position of the regiment impregnable, and that its chiefs were legally and equitably masters of the situation, the Secretary of War finally said, "Well, colonel, if your regiment will be mustered in I will give you my word of honor that it shall not be detained beyond an hundred days, and I will give orders to have it rationed and assigned to duty." To which Col. Martin replied, "That his regiment waited the Secretary's orders," and rising remarked, "But, Mr. Secretary, nothing that has occurred must work to the disadvantage of the Seventy-first regiment." "No," said Mr. Stanton, "it shall not, colonel. *In fact I respect the regiment all the more for what has occurred.*"

The regiment then was ordered to march and camp at Fennallytown, Va., an outpost of Washington city, and where its duties were mainly those of drill and guard duty; and their instruction was so well directed, and their parade evolutions were so admirably executed, as on one occasion to draw forth the warmest commendation from Maj. Gen. Thomas, who did the regiment the honor of reviewing it. On the 20th of June all the command was ordered to hold itself in readiness for marching, and on the 29th of the same month the following order was received and obeyed:

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
June 29, 1862. }

To the Commanding Officer Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Colonel—The Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V. will be relieved by the Tenth R. I., but as the Fifty-ninth move at once without waiting for the Tenth, you will please send a company of your command to each of the places occupied by the Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V. to take charge of the forts, property, etc., until the Tenth R. I. shall arrive. A smaller party than a company will answer at the Chain Bridge and vicinity. Please act promptly in this matter as it is very important.

Yours, etc., S. D. STURGIS, *Brig. Gen. Comdg.*

On the 11th of August three companies were also detached and remained on duty at the point assigned, until August 22d, in compliance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEFENCES,
NORTH OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862. }

To the Commanding Officer Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Colonel—The general commanding directs that you send three companies of your regiment, under the command of Major W. J. Coles, to a point near Fort Massachusetts. You will instruct Major W. J. Coles to send occasional patrols in the direction of Leesboro'. Any information he may obtain of rebel movements will be reported direct to this office.

I am, etc., your obedient servant,

J. A. HASKIN,

Lt. Col. & A. A. Gen. Comdg. Fortifications north of Potomac.

On the 23d of August, 1862, the regiment received orders from the War Department to return to New York for muster out of service, but it was at such a military crisis they could hear the guns of Gen. Pope's defeated army ringing in their ears; and although the regiments around them were complying with the orders of the War Department, and returning, being released as had been promised at the end of their term, the officers of the Seventy-first regiment having consulted their commands, and the men being willing to remain, if needed, the regiment was again tendered to the Government for service until the emergency had passed, and in response received the following:

(*Special Orders No. 207.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862. }

8. [Extract.] The Seventy-first New York militia—a three months' regiment—whose term of service expires the 28th instant, having volunteered to remain in service a short time, until their place can be supplied, the Department accepts with pleasure their patriotic offer; and the order to proceed to New York and be mustered out of service is hereby suspended until further instructions are given. The Paymaster General will immediately cause one month's pay to be paid to the regiment.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Asst. Adjutant General.*

The regiment was then marched over the river to Fort Marcy, which was garrisoned by a battalion, while the remainder being drawn up in a line and posted near, were ready, and expected to be brought into action ; but the enemy not advancing upon Washington direct, and Gen. McClellan's reinforcements now arriving heavily, after the interval of a day it was relieved from duty ; and the colonel having first instructed the relieving command, as he had his own battalion, in the management of the heavy guns, the regiment returned to New York, and there was mustered out on September 1st, 1862, Col. Martin directly after retiring from the command altogether.

1863.

The invasion of Pennsylvania by the insurrectionary forces, in June. 1863, and which resulted in their overwhelming defeat at Gettysburg, was the occasion of another call upon the militia of the State.

Col. Benjamin L. Trafford, at that time commanding the Seventy-first regiment, responded with his officers to the summons, and instead of accepting the service for thirty days, the term some of the other regiments of the State were proffered for, the command was ordered into the field for a period "not exceeding ninety days," and, moreover, such order was made peremptory, and that every member of the command should report in person—a proceeding justified by the law and by the wisdom of endeavoring to prevent to the utmost the State of New York from being made a theatre of war, and so feeling in its turn the pain and violence then being inflicted by the invaders in Pennsylvania—and one, also, supported by that sentiment prevailing all working organizations, that every person who enters such is bound manfully to share its fortunes.

Accordingly, the regiment paraded five hundred and thirty-eight drilled and effective men, few of whom were substitutes, and none of them recruits, commanded by field officers who had all, in common with the captains and most of the line and staff, been present in battle and inured to the fatigues of campaign life—a recommendation for service attaching to nearly the whole command, including the substitutes.

After twenty-four hours' delay, owing to the State authorities not issuing serviceable muskets; the difficulty being surmounted,

the regiment left the city on the cars at 11 P. M. June 17th, reported for duty, according to orders, to Maj. Gen. Couch, in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, Pa., early in the evening of the 18th and encamped. The regiment then brigaded with the Eighth New York, the two regiments being the only organized troops in that vicinity, and Col. Varian, being ranking officer, commanded. The men being rationed, they were moved across the Susquehanna to the partially finished intrenchment at Bridgeport, having orders to occupy the place; but at 10:30 A. M. of the following day the brigade was ordered to proceed to Shippensburg, for the purpose of checking the advance of the enemy should he appear, but, at the same, to avoid an engagement under all circumstances—the purpose being to gain time to finish the defenses of Harrisburg and enable the Pennsylvania farmers to run off their stock. June 30th, the brigade having arrived at Shippensburg the night before, the command was encamped and the regiment reported to Brig. Gen. Knipe, who had assumed command, and on Sunday 28th, was marched to Scotland bridge (being detached from the Eighth), and on the 21st to Chambersburg, having received orders by telegraph to order the supply trains of cars forward as soon as the bridge should be completed. In the afternoon the right wing of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Coles was sent to reinforce the Eighth on the Greencastle road, where a skirmish had taken place, and the wagons were loaded and the command held in readiness to march. A retreat being ordered, orders having arrived directing the rolling stock of the road to be withdrawn, even if it involved the abandonment of the men and stores, the left wing of the regiment was sent to the railroad depot in charge of Major Meschutt, while a company remained, by order, in front on picket, until the latest possible moment. This being a post of danger, Col. Trafford remained with this picket, and when he withdrew and arrived with it at the cars the train was in motion and the men had barely time to get upon it. Meanwhile, the left wing, which had been sent on, taking the railroad track, had found it impracticable for mounted men, the rain, which was almost incessant throughout this campaign, having washed away the road. The wing was then turned into the road, lost its way in the darkness, and, eventually, finding that the brigade had left the post, started off on the march. Col. Trafford on reaching the railroad depot and making enquiries as to the presence of his command, and becoming satisfied

that the battalion was not present, reported the same to Gen. Knipe, but both Gen. Knipe and Col. Varian insisted that the left wing had arrived and was on the cars, and ordered the colonel to get on, and the train was started. The colonel, satisfied in his own mind that his men were missing, instead of getting on the train, went off with the cavalry, on horseback, and after very long search, telegraphing in every direction he could, and going back, on horseback, on the road, met the missing battalion, worn out with a twenty miles march, and a large portion nearly incapable of further labor. Having no quartermaster with him, Col. Trafford made an assistant-quartermaster, and impressed all the horses and carts in the neighborhood, taking them from the plough and everywhere else he could find them, put his worn-out men upon them and got them again in motion. A train having been sent from headquarters to meet the battalion, the men, some six miles further on, were met by it, and were thus brought to Carlisle.

On the 24th, the enemy continuing to advance, the men were disposed on the roads leading to the town, and the force being light, and the opposing strength heavy, both in numbers and guns, a breastwork was rapidly constructed and a barricade thrown across the road to obstruct cavalry, which were massing and in force ten times the number of the loyal force and citizens. About 9 P. M., the regiment was withdrawn from the front and marched to Kingston, the weather being wretched and the roads exhausting. On the 25th, the command encamped in the woods near Kingston, the storm continuing and the men suffering heavily throughout the severe night, and being for the most part without tents or blankets, these having been sent to the rear with the knapsacks by the railroad. In the morning following, the regiment, after putting its arms in order, was marched out and took up a position to check the anticipated advance of the enemy, but the cavalry scouts reporting that the rebels were flanking, the whole force fell back upon Oyster Point, where were the Eleventh New York and the picket guard of the Twenty-third N. Y. S. N. G. Before thus falling back the regiment had, with its companions of the brigade, been under fire from shell from the strong and rapidly advancing enemy, and the retreat was made coolly and at common time; and the men had the satisfaction of learning through Col. Varian, that Maj. Gen. Couch had expressed to him his gratification that the Eighth and Seventy first had accomplished every-

thing they had been sent to do, and that what they had performed was one of the most successful exploits he had ever seen accomplished, taking into consideration the little force engaged in it, namely: advancing fifty-two miles beyond all defences and support in case of attack; holding the enemy in check for a period of six days—from Monday, 22d, when the retrograde movement commenced—until the following Tuesday (28th), and thus had made the rebel raid a profitless foraging expedition. The Eighth and Eleventh were now sent into Fort Washington, while the Seventy-first again proceeded to the front and most advanced position, ordered to report to Col. Brisbane, commanding Fourth brigade, and to furnish four companies for a picket guard, which were accordingly posted under fire. One man of company G was here wounded in the thigh, and the other six companies were removed from their position in the field and posted in the rifle pits. On the 29th the enemy shelled these pickets for about two hours, and then advanced, infantry in skirmishing order. A sharp skirmish was thus kept up until dark, and there was every appearance of an impending engagement, but on the appearance of the Eleventh New York on the field (sent to relieve the Seventy-first, and with orders to Col. Trafford to report to Gen. Knipe), the enemy retired before this reinforcement. When they had been driven back the Seventy-first was withdrawn and marched into the fort, where, for the first time in ten days, they had a night's rest. The next day the men were furnished with new shoes, one company was detailed on picket duty, and at 9 o'clock at night the regiment was formally mustered into the United States service.

July 1st a new command being formed by Gen. Knipe, and of this the Seventy-first being a component part, it was marched to Silver creek, near Hampden; then July 2d to Canegogoramit creek; then on the 3d to Carlisle, and on the 4th made one of the severest marches of the campaign through Papertown into Mount Holly Gap, and over the mountains to Pine Grove Forge, and in the most stormy weather imaginable, and with the mountain torrents so swollen as to be barely fordable, and utterly impassable for commissary trains, so that the men arrived at Pine Grove Furnace starved, exhausted and worn out, and saturated with rain. It was over twenty-four hours before the bridges were rebuilt that had been swept away by the tempest, and meanwhile the men having the pleasure to see the Pennsylvania troops comfortably housed in barns and other shelter, bivouacked in the rude

night without any protection whatever, the rain still pelting mercilessly. Lee being defeated the object of this march was to cut off his retreat by the occupation of the mountain gaps, and the regiment was on the 5th marched to Bendersville, on the 6th to Caledonia Forge, on Gettysburg turnpike, and on July 7th to Funktown, Pa., on July 8th to Waynesboro, Pa., and on the 10th made a reconnoissance to Hagerstown, Md., and on July 11th through Lestenburg, and bivouacked. July 12th the regiment countermarched through Lestenburg to Cavetown, Md.; July 13th to Boonesboro, and on the 14th to Beaver creek. On July 15th the aspect of affairs in New York caused the diversion of the regiment from the enemy in the front to the enemy in the rear, in the shape of the city riots, for the stoppage of the draft, and orders were received from Gen. Smith to turn homeward, and relieving the regiment from further duty with the Army of the Potomac; and it was marched accordingly twenty-five miles to Frederick City, Monocacy Junction, Gen. Ewen assuming command of all New York State troops. On July 18th the regiment arrived in New York, and remained on duty—detailed at their armory, the State arsenal, Harlem and High Bridge—until it was mustered out of United States service on 22d of July.

Subsequently it did further duty in the service of the State, in preserving the order of the city, and the officers of the regiment conceiving that not only good fellowship for the heroic men who sustained the flag and the Union through long periods of service, but that the calls of patriotism dictated the respectful reception of these at their return to the State from their several periods of service, accordingly the regiment, at the request of the agent for the State, not only placed its armory in Centre market at their service, as a reception place, for a very long interval, but were, beside, first and foremost, and often almost alone among the city regiments in publicly escorting and receiving the war decimated commands.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY ROCKAFELLER,

Lieut. Col. Comdg.

REPORT OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., }
KINGSTON, N. Y. }

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.*:

GENERAL—This regiment was organized by the consolidation of the Twenty-eighth and Twentieth regiments of the militia, and George W. Pratt appointed colonel. Under his administration it became one of the best in the State.

When the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, reached Kingston, the services of the regiment were immediately proffered and accepted, and on the 20th of April the regiment marched from Kingston *en route* for Washington. Arriving in New York it was delayed some days, but was finally ordered forward. Upon reaching Annapolis, Md., Gen. Butler immediately placed it on duty in and around that place, and shortly afterwards ordered it to relieve the Sixth regiment N. Y. S. M., on duty along the Annapolis and Elk Ridge railroad, to guard and protect the same, it being the only railroad communication with the north at that time.

It remained on this duty till the latter part of June, when it proceeded to Baltimore, and went into camp at Patterson's park. The night that the civil officers of the city were arrested, and the police force disbanded, they marched into the city and occupied the custom house, post-office, and eastern district police station, where it remained until the excitement consequent upon those events had subsided, and the military government fairly installed, when it returned to camp.

Its term of service expiring, at the request of Gen. Dix it volunteered to remain until its services could be dispensed with, which circumstance he officially acknowledged in the general orders for its return home.

Immediately upon its return home preparations were commenced for a reorganization, and a branch depot was established for that purpose at Kingston, it went into camp on the 5th of September. Some difficulty at first arose, from the fact that the General Government wished to muster it for two years, while the regiment wished to be mustered "for the war," whether it was one

year or ten years, which was finally settled by its being mustered in for the latter period.

On the 25th of October it again marched from Kingston for Washington, and a short time after their arrival at the latter place, at the personal request of Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, it was assigned to his brigade, then forming part of Gen. McDowell's command, and went into camp at Upton's Hill, Va., where it remained, engaged in drill and picket duty, with occasional scouting and foraging expeditions, until McClellan's advance upon Centerville, March 10th, 1862, of which it formed a part. It returned with his forces to Alexandria, and McDowell's division being detached from that army it became part of the Army of the Rappahannock, and constituted the advance guard upon the movement to and capture of Falmouth.

Soon afterwards Lieut. Col. Gates (now commanding the Fifth division N. G.) was detached with three companies of this regiment and three of other regiments, to cross the Rappahannock and occupy Fredericksburg, which he held until the brigade crossed on the 10th of May. The next day a slight skirmish occurred with the rebel Gen. Anderson's forces, but with no loss to the regiment.

The regiment remained at this place doing picket duty, and occasionally driving in the rebel pickets, until the 26th, when it marched toward Richmond; but after going six miles was recalled and sent to intercept Jackson on his retreat down the Shenandoah. After a forced march of sixty miles it reached Thoroughfare Gap just after Jackson's rear guard had passed. Here it remained three days, when it returned to Falmouth, and on the 28th of July again crossed the Rappahannock and formed a cordon of sentinels around the city of Fredericksburg, preventing all communication with the surrounding country. This duty, together with daily and nightly foraging and scouting expeditions, was performed until August 9th, when it proceeded through the Wilderness by forced marches to reinforce Gen. Pope at Cedar Mountain. It accompanied that general, as his rear guard, upon his retreat from Culpepper, and was the last infantry regiment that recrossed the Rappahannock. The next day, August 21st, it was ordered to support battery L, First N. Y. A., and was all day under fire, losing one man killed and several wounded. Two days afterwards it marched to Warrenton, and from there to the Springs, to repel an attempted crossing of the enemy, in which it was successful, with the loss of a few wounded.

On the 27th the regiment started for Centerville, and the next day, at about 2 P. M., some two miles beyond Gainesville, found the enemy in strong force to dispute its progress. A brisk action ensued, in which this regiment was held as a reserve, and took no active part. During the night it marched for Manassas junction which it reached at daylight. At 10 A. M. was ordered back, but after a three miles' march was countermarched to Chiris house, on the Bull Run battle field, to support a battery. Near dusk, moved to the support of Hatch's brigade then engaged. At 10 P. M., withdrawn and put on picket. On the 30th was lying quiet most of the time, though under fire, until 1 P. M., when, with the rest of McDowell's division, it moved forward and charged the enemy posted behind a railroad embankment in a thick woods. (This was the place where the slaughter was so great, and about which so much has been written.) Three times it charged desperately up to the embankment, amid a hurricane of grape, canister and musket balls, and three times was driven back, with heavy loss. As it was forming for another charge, an aid rode up with an order to retire, which was obeyed in good order, the enemy following and firing in heavy volleys. In the course of the night marched across Cub Run and bivouacked. During these three days' fighting, which make what is called the "second battle of Bull Run," the regiment lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, three hundred and twenty-three officers and men, including its colonel (Pratt).

The next day it marched to Centerville and rejoined the brigade, from which it had become separated the night previous.

September 1st, marched at 3 A. M. for Fairfax Court House, and after a great deal of marching and countermarching was finally, at about 3 P. M., ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Hooker, by whom it was directed to occupy a piece of woods on the Chantilla road leading to Fairfax, and to "hold it at all hazards; hold it as long as there was a man left." Upon reaching the further extremity of the woods, the enemy was found to be advancing to occupy it and within a few yards of it. A brisk engagement ensued, the enemy bringing up a mountain howitzer to its support, which was soon silenced, however, by the sharp-shooters of the regiment picking off the gunners, when it was withdrawn, and they opened from a battery about three-quarters of a mile further up the road. About 5 P. M. the troops of Generals Kearney and Stephens attacked the enemy on his right, when they withdrew. The regiment lost

in this fight (battle of Chantilla), two officers and twelve men. At 10 at night it was relieved, and rejoined the brigade the next day, marching to Upton's Hill.

September 4th, marched to Falls Church, to repel an attack of the rebel cavalry, and did picket duty till 1 P. M. next day, when returned to camp. On the 6th, crossed the Aqueduct bridge, at Georgetown, D. C., and marched through Maryland to the Katocton creek which it reached at noon of the 14th; here it rested till 2 P. M., when it crossed the creek and moved up South Mountain; when near the crest of the mountain it passed the line of skirmishers and charged over it, driving the enemy back some distance to a temporary breastwork. The action continued until after darkness, when the firing ceased.

At daylight it was discovered the enemy had withdrawn, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The regiment then marched to Antietam creek, near Sharpsburg, and bivouacked; the next day at 6 A. M. moved toward Sharpsburgh. From early in the morning till 8 P. M. of the 16th, was kept manœuvering, all the time under the fire of the enemy's artillery, and then slept on its arms in line of battle, until daylight, when it moved forward through the fields and woods on the left of the Williamsport road until it reached a narrow meadow lot next a cornfield, in the latter of which the enemy was posted. On the right and a little in front of the regiment was stationed Battery B, 4th U. S. A. Upon reaching the position above stated the regiment was detached to assist the battery, which was in great danger of capture by a force of the enemy advancing for that purpose. Moving at a double quick, under a heavy musketry fire, the right wing threw itself in the immediate rear of the battery, while the left wing charged upon the enemy, driving him from the fences and cornfield and relieving the Sixth Wisconsin, which was hard pressed and in disorder. For a time the enemy was completely driven from the field, but being strongly reinforced, again advanced, when the Sixth Wisconsin retiring, the left wing fell back and effected a junction with the right wing, bringing a rebel battle flag which it had captured, and the regimental color of the Sixth Wisconsin, which that regiment had been compelled to leave on the field. The enemy followed rapidly and undertook to capture the battery; for a time they drove the gunners from the pieces, but the constant charges and continuous fire of the regiment held them in check until the balance of the brigade, which had been sent to its assist-

ance, arrived, when the enemy was driven back in disorder and the battle of Antietam, on that portion of the field, was ended. That night the regiment slept on the battlefield, and the next day was in line of battle till dark, when it bivouacked. In the morning, September 19th, it went into camp, where it remained till the 29th, when it moved to a point near the Potomac, which position it occupied till October 20th, when it marched a few miles and camped till 8 P. M. of the 26th, when it again took the route, but owing to the intense darkness and the prevalence of a terrible storm, was compelled to halt after going a mile and a half. At daylight resumed the march, and camped at 3 P. M. of the 28th near Berlin, on the Potomac. On the 30th, crossed the river and moved up the Loudon valley to Warrenton, and from thence to opposite Fredericksburg.

December 12th, crossed the Rappahannock at 2 P. M. two miles below Fredericksburgh and bivouacked in line of battle. At daylight moved forward and engaged the enemy on the Bowling Green road for about an hour. Ordered to support several batteries—three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers, which drove the enemy and silenced one of his batteries by picking off several gunners and killing some of the horses. It kept this position till dark, when it was moved a short distance to the right and rear, where it rested till morning, being liberally treated during the night to doses of grape and canister. Next morning three companies were sent forward as skirmishers and relieved by others of the regiment, from time to time, as their ammunition became exhausted. This duty was continued until 11½ P. M. of the 16th, when it recrossed the river.

On the 20th it was ordered to Hall's Landing, on the Potomac, where it remained the balance of the year, unloading supplies and performing fatigue duty.

At the end of the year 1862, the regiment had marched, irrespective of the distance traveled in battles, skirmishes and picket duty, over eight hundred miles, most of it without tents or blankets, often without food, and frequently with but four hours' rest out of the twenty-four, and then in the middle of the road and on the bare ground; had fought nine pitched battles, many skirmishes, and had dwindled from a regiment of the maximum strength to a mere handful of men.

It remained at Hall's Landing performing fatigue duty until January 7th, 1863, when, by Special Orders, No. 6, headquarters Army of the Potomac, it was transferred from the 1st corps to

the Provost guard of that army, and on the 10th proceeded to Acquia creek and established provost posts along the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, from that place to Potomac Run river station, one company being placed on picket duty along the Potomac, a squad at Liverpool point, Md., opposite Acquia creek, and a detachment at another station near by, the balance being on duty at the landing. This disposition continued until April 29th, when it proceeded to Brook's station, establishing guard posts along the Potomac and garrisoning field works at Accocac creek and Potomac run, one company being sent to Washington for provost duty on the government wharf. It continued in this position, with little alteration, until the 15th of June, when the different detachments united at Acquia creek and were placed under command of Gen. Warren, for the purpose of protecting the removal and shipping of the government property, the army having marched to prevent the enemy from entering the northern States. On the 16th, at 4 p. m., all property being removed, it embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, and from there to the mouth of the Monocacy river, in Maryland, to guard an aqueduct over that river, where it arrived on the 20th. On the 22d, was relieved, and proceeded to Edwards' ferry, on the Potomac, to perform provost duty and protect the laying of pontoon bridges. On the 27th, was relieved and ordered to join the 1st army corps, which it did at noon of the 30th, after a march of sixty-three miles, and was assigned to the first brigade, third division.

The next day moved with brigade at 8 A. M. towards Gettysburg, and formed line of battle on the extreme left of the army, one company being posted as skirmishers opposite the left flank. At about 1 p. m. became engaged with the enemy, and so continued with many changes of position till 2½ p. m., when the enemy, in heavy force, moved upon the regiment, and turning its left flank poured an enfilading fire upon it. The regiment held its position until the artillery was removed, when it fell slowly back about one-eighth of a mile, and in front of the seminary, where it checked the enemy and compelled him to fall back. He advanced again, however, and prolonging his lines, which his superior force enabled him to do, again flanked the regiment and compelled it to retire. It fell back through Gettysburg to the cemetery, receiving during the movement a severe fire from the rear and both flanks. At 11 A. M. the next day it was relieved, and passed to the rear for supplies and rest, but in the afternoon was thrown forward as part

of the forces to check the enemy which was forcing back the left of the army. When the fighting at that point ceased it was assigned a position in the front line, a little to the left of the centre of the line of battle. At 12½ P. M. of the 3d of July the enemy opened his batteries, and the position of the regiment was swept by a tempest of shot and shell from a hundred guns for nearly three hours. When the cannonading subsided the enemy advanced with his whole force and attempted to force the left centre of the army. As soon as within range the regiment poured a continuous fire upon them, which was continued until they gained the foot of the hill, when it moved forward to meet them, and a desperate struggle took place for a few minutes, when this and other regiments charged upon them, driving them back in great disorder, and capturing large numbers of prisoners, battle-flags, etc. During this hand-to-hand struggle the enemy's batteries played upon friend and foe alike. At 6 P. M. the regiment was relieved and passed to the rear. The next day the following order was read in front of each regiment of the Third division :

(*General Orders.*)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, }
FIRST CORPS, July 4th, 1863. }

The Major General commanding the division desires to return his thanks to the Vermont brigade, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, and the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy upon this position, after sustaining a terrific fire from seventy five to a hundred pieces of artillery. He congratulates them upon contributing so essentially to the glorious, and, it is to be hoped, final victory of yesterday.

By command of Maj. Gen. DOUBLEDAY.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. BAIRD,

Captain and A. A. G.

By a report made on the field at the commencement of the battle on the 1st of July, the regiment showed that it had present in line of battle twenty-eight officers and two hundred and sixty-nine muskets ; at a muster made at the conclusion of the battle on the morning of the 4th, there were but eight officers and forty-six men to answer to their names, the balance being killed, wounded or prisoners.

The regiment continued with the 1st Corps, taking part in its movements and skirmishes, until the 16th, when it was again detached and placed in the provost guard of the army. This responsible and delicate duty, so multifarious in its details as to make it almost impossible to enumerate them, it continued to

perform with credit to itself and to the satisfaction of the commanding general of the army, the provost marshal general, and all who came in contact with it until June 18th, 1864, when the army under Gen. Grant having invested Petersburg and Richmond, it was ordered to City Point, the depot of the "armies operating against Richmond," to do garrison and provost duty, their Col. (T. B. Gates), being appointed military commander of the post.

On the 25th of June, pursuant to orders from Gen. Grant, it proceeded to near Charles City C. H., to reinforce Gen. Sheridan; on the next day being relieved by him, it returned to City Point and continued in the discharge of its duties.

From this time until November the regiment continued doing the same kind of duty, nothing worthy of note occurring except the explosion of an ordinance boat at City Point on the 9th of August, by which it lost 22 killed and wounded, and a march of a few miles and back in attempting to intercept Wade Hampton's cavalry, which had stolen a large herd of cattle.

During the month of November Col. T. B. Gates, who had commanded the regiment from the time that Col. Pratt was wounded, was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service and Lieut. Col. J. B. Hardenbergh, assumed his place as Col. of the regiment and commander of the post and defences of City Point.

For the balance of the year it remained at City Point performing the duties above named, turning out twice in the night-time to repel threatened attacks of the enemy.

February 15th 1865, Col. Hardenbergh was relieved from command of the post by Bvt. Brig. Gen. Collis, and assumed command of the regiment. When the rebels attempted to break through our lines at Fort Steadman it was ordered to that point but the assault being repulsed it returned to camp.

April 2d at 4 A. M. it received orders to occupy the works on the heights of City Point, to act as a reserve and support to the attack which had been ordered by Gen. Grant to be made at daylight along the whole front of the lines investing Petersburg and Richmond. A portion of the enemy's works (including "Fort Mahone" more familiarly known as "Fort Damnation") having been carried by assault of the Ninth corps, and the enemy having made several attempts to recover them, which had been repulsed, and it being feared, that as they were the key-point of that line the enemy would again endeavor to retake them at all hazards,

the brigade to which the regiment was attached was ordered to their support, which it did at a double-quick. Upon arriving at "Fort Sedgwick" (generally known as "Fort Hell,") they passed through our lines into Fort Mahone—the enemy still held the line on the left of that Fort and were thus enabled to pour an enfilading fire upon the regiment while taking this position, causing it considerable loss. Just after the position was attained, the enemy having concentrated his forces, made a desperate charge in hopes of recapturing the fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They then retreated to their inner line of works and opened a brisk musketry fire, which was kept up until about 10 P. M. During the night the brigade moved forward and captured a lunette work mounting two guns, which enfiladed the works to the right of Fort Mahone. About 3 A. M. the regiment was again ordered forward, and advancing rapidly entered Petersburg at daylight, and hoisted its colors in Petersburg, being the first U. S. flag that waved in that city after the passage of the ordinance of secession by the State. On the 7th the following order was promulgated:

(General Orders, No. 12.)

HEAD-QUARTERS POST, }
CITY POINT VA., April 7th, 1865. }

In the recent operations, which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, the troops of this command have borne a conspicuous part, and their gallantry is the theme of universal praise. They were called upon to repulse a desperate enemy, flushed with a temporary success, which threatened to deprive us of ground which had already cost our troops dearly, and they moved forward to the work with such enthusiasm and determination, that the enemy was driven from his stronghold in confusion. The skirmishers of this command were the first to enter the besieged city, and it is believed our colors were the first to float over it. We have lost many valuable officers and men who cannot be replaced, but it is a comfort to those who survive to feel that each of his fallen comrades was at his post nobly doing his duty.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS.

J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Cap't 20th N. Y. M. & A. A. G.

On the 14th, the regiment was relieved from duty at City Point by order of Gen. Grant, and reported to Provost Marshal Gen. M. R. Patrick, at Richmond, and, in connection with a Massachusetts regiment, were constituted the provost guard of that city, which duty, and the administering of the government of the city was performed until November. To show the extent of their duties, it is only necessary to state, that the report of the regiment for the month of June shows, that twenty-seven officers were on

detached special duty, occupying different judicial, executive and administrative positions in the city.

November 27th, the regiment was relieved, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va. (leaving nine of its officers still engaged on duty in Richmond), reporting to Maj. Gen. Torbet, and was placed on provost duty in that city, Portsmouth and the navy yard, which it continued to perform until January 29th, 1866, when it was mustered out and returned home.

Pursuant to order, the regiment paraded February 22d to receive a flag, which had been procured for them by the citizens of Kingston. The color was beautifully embroidered, and contained the following regimental record: "Washington, April, 1861; Beverly Ford, August 21, 1862; Warrenton Springs, August 27, 1862; Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Groveton, August 29, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1st, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburgh, December 12 to 15, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863; Petersburg, April 1 to 3, 1865."

On the evening of the same day the officers of the regiment held a meeting in the village of Kingston, at which it was unanimously *resolved*, that the regiment should be immediately reorganized, under the National guard law of this State. Since that time, the work of reorganization has been rapidly going forward, and is now nearly finished. And it is expected that in August next they will resume their annual encampments.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. B. HARDENBURGH,

Comd'g Twentieth Reg't N. Y. S. N. G.

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

1861.

ALBANY, Dec. 15th, 1867.

To Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.*:

GENERAL—In compliance with your circular, I transmit herewith a brief account of the services of the Twenty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. in the late war:

When the startling news reached Albany that the flag of the country had been fired upon by the enemies of the Government at

Charleston, S. C., and insurrection was being organized throughout the southern States, Col. Bryan, then in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. M., called a meeting of the officers of the regiment about the 19th of April, 1861, and on motion of Maj. David Friedlander the colonel was unanimously directed to tender the services of the regiment to the Government through Gov. E. D. Morgan. This was done by Col. Bryan immediately on the adjournment of the meeting, and the colonel received orders from Gov. Morgan to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice to Washington.

On the evening of April 21st, 1861, an order came from Gov. Morgan to move the next morning at 9 o'clock A. M. to the defence of the National Capitol. The regiment was mostly composed of men who had families dependent upon them for support. The officers and men, with scarce an exception, responded with the greatest alacrity; and although many of them had gone to their workshops on that morning before the order reached them, yet when they received the summons they rushed to the armory, and at 9 o'clock A. M. the full regiment was in line ready to move. Many of them scarce had time to bid a good-bye to their friends. At about 11 o'clock A. M. they moved from the armory to the Hudson River railroad depot, where they took passage to New York city. The march of those six hundred citizen soldiers upon a moment's notice, composed of husbands, fathers, and sons, in many instances, who were the dependence of their families, to uphold with their lives their government, presented a scene never before witnessed in Albany. Thousands were on the streets and house-tops to witness this march of Albany's first regiment to the war against rebellion. Cheers rent the air, but many an eye moistened with tears as it saw those brave men bidding good-bye to wife and children, to mother, father, brother and sister at the armory, and on the street, wherever the regiment halted. The regiment having arrived in New York took passage on a small and uncomfortable steamer for Annapolis, Md., where they landed on the morning of the 26th of April, 1861, and the colonel reported at once to Gen. Butler, who was in command of that place. On the morning of the 29th of April the regiment entered Washington, D. C., the fifth regiment that reached that city in defence of the Capitol at that gloomy hour in our country's history.

Upon arriving at Washington the regiment was quartered in a large building near the Capitol. There it was drilled by Col.

Bryan, assisted by United States officers of the regular army for several hours each day, until it became one of the best drilled regiments in Washington. The colonel, on his arrival in Washington, reported at once to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, who ordered him to report to Brig. Gen. Mansfield, then in command of Washington. The regiment remained under Gen. Mansfield's orders till the 23d day of May, 1861, when orders came to cross that night at 2 A. M. the Long Bridge from Washington into Virginia. This regiment was the second that reached the Virginia side, the Twelfth (Col. Butterfield's) being the first. The Twelfth New York militia, upon crossing over the bridge, turned off to the left hand, and Col. Bryan moved on with the Twenty-fifth to Arlington Heights, where Fort Albany now stands.

This regiment, after taking two of the rebel pickets, with their horses, prisoners (which were the first prisoners taken in Eastern Virginia after the commencement of the war), encamped at 4 A. M. on the 24th of May, 1861, where soon after they commenced the erection of Fort Albany, which was mostly built by the labor of this command, besides some twenty acres of timber were cut down by them for military purposes. The fort was named Fort Albany in honor of the city from which they came, by the men, and at the suggestion of Col. Bryan, the name was retained by the military authorities at Washington.

At the battle of Bull Run this regiment was left in charge of the fort they had built, and which was one of the barriers that, after the disaster of Bull Run on the 21st of July, 1861, saved the Capitol from the advance of the rebels, as appears by the official reports of the generals of the Confederate army made at that time.

On the evening after the battle and defeat of the 21st of July, 1861, Col. Bryan was placed in command of the fort and of several other regiments and batteries, and was ordered to make a stand at that point, in case the rebels should advance or pursue the flying columns of the Union army. But the enemy did not advance, they feared the strength of Fort Albany and the other works erected beyond the Potomac.

Had it not been for these forts erected on the south side of the Potomac by Col. Bryan, Col. Corcoran and Gen. Runyon's brigade, the city of Washington would doubtless have been taken by the rebels after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861.

This regiment was ever ready to obey every order and to faithfully perform the same, required of it by the government, and

justly received the thanks of the commanding general for its services. It was not mustered into the service of the United States till the 4th of May, 1861, to serve three months from that date. Upon the expiration of their term of service, with the loss of three men by sickness, it returned to Albany, and was mustered out of service on the 4th of August, 1861.

It may not be inappropriate here to say, that all the field officers and eight of the captains were adopted citizens, and eight out of the ten companies were composed exclusively of adopted citizens, who, at their own private expense, had procured their uniforms, which they wore out in the service of the country on this occasion.

1862.

On the 31st day of May, 1862, the gallant old Twenty-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. M., was mustered for the second term of three months into the service of the United States, under a call from President Lincoln.

Michael K. Bryan was mustered in as colonel, James Swift as lieutenant colonel, and David Friedlander as major, and John M. Kimball as adjutant. Col. Bryan and Lieut. Col. Swift were both officers of experience in the militia and the United States service. Major Freidlander was also an officer of ability, who served both in the armies of Europe and of the United States.

The commandants of companies and most of the men had seen service in the field in 1861. The regiment, under its efficient officers, with great alacrity came forward to answer this call of their country.

On the 3d of June, having obtained the necessary supplies, equipments and transportation, it proceeded by rail to Baltimore, Md., where it received an order from the authorities at Washington to proceed, by water, to Fortress Monroe, and report to Maj. Gen. Dix, who ordered the regiment to proceed to Portsmouth, Va., and report to Gen. J. F. Mansfield. By the latter officer it was ordered to Suffolk, Va., in company with some other regiments of volunteers and militia. Just before the arrival of these regiments the confederates had evacuated the place, and the Union troops established their encampments on the same ground just occupied by the enemy's camps.

Maj. Gen. Mansfield took command of this post, and Gen. Max

Weber of the brigade to which the Twenty-fifth regiment was attached. Gen. Weber ordered this regiment on picket duty on the very outposts of Suffolk, and during their stay (which continued from the 8th of June till the 1st of September) the general in command detailed a portion of the regiment for picket duty every day and night. It performed this duty to the satisfaction of its superior officers, often receiving the commendations of both Genls. Weber and Mansfield. It took part in the brigade drills, and, from its good discipline and efficiency in military evolutions, at the very first brigade drill under Gen. Weber, Gen. Mansfield, who was watching its movements, called up before him Major Friedlander, who being in command on this occasion, complimented him and his command on its correct and prompt execution of the orders and its soldierly bearing.

During this time at Suffolk there was no serious fighting, only an occasional skirmish with the enemy's pickets.

There is little more to be recorded of the career of this regiment, during its second term of service in the war for the Union, than that it continued to perform the usual routine duty required of it.

On the 1st of Sept., 1862, the regiment left Suffolk for Portsmouth, Va., where it, in company with the Brooklyn Thirteenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., embarked on board the *Baltic*, one of the largest ocean steamers, for New York. Col. Bryan was placed in command of the two regiments on board the ship till their arrival in New York.

When the steamer had gone about one hundred miles she became fast aground upon "Winter-quarter Shoals," about fifty-six miles from the nearest point of land. This occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The captain of the ship, Joseph J. Comstock, soon acquainted the officers of the regiment of the condition of the vessel, and that she was in peril, being fast upon a most dangerous reef. At once every expedient known to nautical skill was introduced, but without any good result. The jarring and straining of her great engines, and the creaking of timbers and cracking of her cordage, and commencement of the water to come through the vessel, all rendered the situation most painful to men not used to scenes of this kind. Still, perfect order and subordination was preserved by the prompt obedience to every order from the captain of the ship and Col. Bryan. All hands worked faithfully and

hopefully till 6½ o'clock P. M. to get her off. At that time the captain told Col. Bryan that there was very little hope of escaping shipwreck except by lightening the steamer of every thing weighty on board, including the fifteen hundred troops. Night was almost upon us, when we saw faintly in the distance two schooners. The signals of distress were given, and these two small vessels came alongside as near as was safe, and several hundred men were taken from the *Baltic* in small boats to where the schooners lay, and finally landed safely in Philadelphia. Lt. Col. Swift was ordered in charge of the men who went on board of the schooner that carried the largest number—one schooner taking about three hundred men and the other less than one hundred. The men suffered considerably before reaching a harbor, but finally all on board these small vessels were safely landed.

Signals of distress were given all night long, but no aid came. The captain ordered Col. Bryan to send him a reliable officer to take charge of throwing over several hundred tons of coal, under the lower deck, and also to take charge of the men working at the pumps. He required the strict obedience of every officer and soldier on board to his call. It was given: Col. Bryan instantly named Maj. Friedlander, who, with details of men from his own and the Thirteenth regiment, under Lieut. Norton, worked all night and till next day at 2 o'clock P. M., when the steamer having been relieved of another five hundred soldiers by a ship that had been attracted by the signals of distress, finally got afloat and reached New York in safety, with about three hundred troops and the crew. The men of the two regiments, after some days detention, reached home from the various points where they had been landed by the vessels that had taken them from the *Baltic*. Capt. Comstock addressed a letter to Col. Bryan, praising the conduct of the officers and soldiers during that perilous night.

The Twenty-fifth regiment attained great proficiency in drill at Suffolk, and nine days after it was mustered out of the United States service. The remainder of the brigade to which it belonged (when in Suffolk) was engaged in the battle of Antietam, where nearly half were killed or wounded (among the killed was Major Gen. Mansfield, and the wounded Gen. Weber). Upon the return of the regiment to Albany hundreds of its officers and men, among whom was Col. Bryan, joined again the armies of the Union, and fell upon the field of battle in the cause of their country. Others of them have nobly served through the war and returned to enjoy the blessings of a government they have suffered so much to save.

All did their duty, and if ever the country shall again need the services of her sons in the field, the Twenty-fifth regiment, N. G., which is now in a most efficient state of drill and discipline, under its present able and zealous officers, will be among the first to rally round the flag and to defend the Republic against every foe.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

DAVID FRIEDLANDER,
Col. Comd'g Twenty-fifth Regt. N. G.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *December 13th*, 1867. }

To Brig. Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.*:

GENERAL—In compliance with the circular issued by the Adjutant General of the State of New York, bearing date November 13th, 1867, requiring the commanding officer of the Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. to forward to you a history of the services of this regiment in the late war, I have the honor to report, that

In compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, this regiment offered its services to the State authorities, and the regiment was ordered to go into camp on the Battery April 19th, 1861, as per special orders No. 10, from Maj. Gen. Sandford.

The engineer's corps put up the tents furnished by the State, and the regiment went into encampment on April 23d, 1861.

The recruits who had joined were drilled during that time by the company officers in the school of the soldier, squad drills, manual of arms, the routine of guard mounting, and guard duty. A dress parade was held every day, as prescribed in general regulations.

Pursuant to special orders from Maj. Gen. Sandford this regiment was ordered to embark on board the steamer Kedar on April 28th, 1861, to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and from there to report to the President of the United States at Washington.

The regiment reached Fortress Monroe April 29th, 1861, and left the next day for Annapolis, where the same arrived April 30th, 1861, and the disembarkation took place May 2d, 1861.

During the passage the regiment was drilled on board the steamer, in the manual of arms, and loading and firing. The

regiment marched into the grounds of the Naval School, and was ordered by Maj. Gen. Butler to place detachments along the railroad between Annapolis and Annapolis Junction as far as Laurel, Md., and to relieve the Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M.

The regiment had to perform guard duty along the said road from May 2d, 1861, until May 12th, 1861, when it was relieved and ordered to Washington.

After the arrival of the regiment in Washington it was ordered to take quarters in and guard the easterly part of the Capitol (House of Representatives).

On the 16th of May, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Gen. McDowell, to serve for three months, dating from May 1st, 1861.

The regiment passed in review before the President and cabinet May 17th, 1861. During the quartering in the Capitol the companies were drilled in the school of companies, and had target practice every morning; battalion drills were held daily in the afternoon.

On May 23d, 1861, the regiment received orders from Gen. Mansfield, U. S. A., to march to Georgetown, and to cross the Potomac over the Aqueduct bridge at 2 o'clock A. M., and to take position in Virginia.

The regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Louis Burger (Col. Schwarzwaldler being on leave of absence on account of sickness), and under direction of Maj. Wood, of the army, proceeded as far as the Cross Roads, and went into bivouac at Camp Union. The engineer corps was ordered to destroy and tear up the tracks of the Alexandria and Loudon railroad. The members of the regiment suffered very much, not being supplied with tents.

A strict performance of guard and picket duty, with regular drills and parades, were ordered, and scouting parties went even as far as Fairfax Court House, where Ass't Quartermaster William F. Cary, jr., of this regiment was wounded on the foot by a gunshot.

The regiment was detached to form part of the brigade commanded by Col. David Hunter, U. S. A., and was ordered by the same, May 30th, 1861, to construct a new work opposite Fort Corcoran and near the aqueduct.

In consideration of the severe duties assigned to this regiment, and the many deprivations it had to undergo, Maj. Gen. Sandford ordered the same back to Washington June 3d, 1861, and it went

into camp on Meridian Hill June 5th, 1861, tents having been finally furnished by the government.

While on Meridian Hill, the regiment was placed under rigid camp discipline, and drilled in conformity with general orders in the school of companies and battalion, and the several companies were likewise perfected in skirmish drill, and proficiently instructed in guard and picket duties. The regiment remained in camp on Meridian Hill until July 7th, 1861.

In celebration of the day of the National Independence, this regiment paraded on July 4th, 1861, with the other New York regiments, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sandford, before the President, Gen. Scott and the Cabinet.

The Fifth regiment was creditably mentioned for its steady marching and the soldier-like carriage of the men, notwithstanding the fact that the uniforms were in a rather deficient and worn-out state.

In pursuance of general orders from Maj. Gen. Sandford, the Fifth regiment left the camp July 7th, 1861, and took the cars for Baltimore. Arrived in that city in the evening, marched to the Western railroad depot and took a train for Bridgeport, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., in company with the Twelfth regiment N. Y. S. M., and under command of Maj. Gen. Sandford.

In Hagerstown the regiment went into bivouac, and started on July 9th, 1861, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Martinsburgh, Va. The Fifth regiment forded the Potomac near Williamsport, Md., about 8½ o'clock P. M. and marched throughout the night, arriving at Martinsburgh, a distance of 27 miles, at 5 o'clock A. M., July 10th, 1861.

This march may be considered a proof of great endurance exhibited by both regiments, and also of their willingness to discharge their duty, without regard to fatigue.

The different regiments comprising the forces from this State, under command of Maj. Gen. Patterson, commanding department of Pennsylvania, were formed into the Third division, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth brigades, under Maj. Gen. Sandford.

Col. Schwarzwaldner, of this regiment, who was by his commission entitled to the command of the Eighth brigade, was suffering for some time on account of ill health, and, therefore, transferred to the city of Washington, to take command of the detachments of the New York regiments, in the capacity of acting brigadier general.

Col. Butterfield, of the Twelfth regiment, as next senior officer, took command of the Eighth brigade, and Lieut. Col. Louis Burger was ordered to the command of the Fifth regiment, a part of said brigade.

The same was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Sandford and staff, and Gen. Stone, of the army, on July 14th, 1861, near Martinsburgh. The same day orders were promulgated to be ready for marching. On July 15th, 1861, the regiment took position south of Bunker Hill (within eight miles from the enemy's camp at Winchester), and bivouacked in the woods. The regiment had to observe the strictest vigilance and watchfulness, being on the line as outposts towards Winchester, an attack from that side being expected.

In conformity with brigade orders, the regiment marched to Smithfield July 17th, 1861, and took its assigned position in line of battle, as an engagement was expected near that place. The line of marching was afterwards resumed, and the army arrived at Charlestown, Va., where the Fifth regiment was encamped along the Leesburg road, towards the Shenandoah river, and strong picket and rocket guards were detailed to scout the chain of mountains in front of our camp.

Private Louis Hagermann, of company K, of the Fifth regiment, was publicly commended for his bravery in escaping from the hands of the enemy and rejoining his regiment. While near Charlestown the camp routine was strictly enforced, as required by Brigade Orders, No. 15.

The regiment left the last named place July 21st, 1861, and marched to Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the top of the hill and a part of the heights, in a former battery and earthwork of the rebels.

Major Doubleday's artillery took position close by. The regiment had to furnish strong detachments for picket and scouting parties, which went one night to Charlestown and recovered stores belonging to the Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and brought one rebel captain prisoner.

The Engineer corps was ordered July 25th, 1861, to tear up the track of the Winchester railroad.

Maj. Gen. Banks took command of the department, now called the department of the Shenandoah, and on July 26th, 1861, he ordered all the supply and baggage wagons across the Potomac.

The regiment went into bivouac until July 28th, 1861, when it was ordered to cross the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, and to

encamp in the vicinity of Knoxville, Md., until July 30th, 1861, when the time of service expired.

The regiment was ordered on that day to take the train for Baltimore. After reaching that city and marching through a part thereof, the left wing of the regiment was attacked by a mob, who threw stones and fired revolver shots into the ranks.

The last company (D) deployed for street firing, aiming high enough to keep the crowd back without hurting anybody.

The regiment was ordered by Maj. Gen. Dix to take the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and arrived, *via* Harrisburg, and Reading, at Elizabethport, and on August 2d, 1861, was landed at Pier No. 1, North river.

After a short parade through the city, the regiment was dismissed, and mustered out of the United States service by Lieut. Col. Shepherd, of the army, on August 7th, 1861.

On the 26th day of May, 1862, the regiment received marching orders to proceed to Washington, which was countermanded by Special Orders, No. 183, from General Headquarters, June 6th, 1862.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 11, dated September 5th, 1862, company F of this regiment, commanded by Capt. L. G. Theodore Bruer, and details of companies B and E, under command of Capt. Bruer, performed guard duties at the camp of the One hundred and nineteenth regiment N. Y. Vols., commanded by Col. Louis Peissner, at Turtle Bay Park, New York city.

The detachment arrived at the camp on Friday, the 5th day of September, 1862, and performed guard duties for six days, when the detachment was relieved.

During said time the detachment arrested four deserters, who were delivered over to the proper authorities.

In pursuance of division orders No. 22, and regimental order No. 37, dated December 10th, 1862, company D of this regiment, commanded by Capt. Ferdinand Mayer, proceeded to Fort Schuyler December 11th, 1862, for duty, and remained until December 21st, 1862, when the company was relieved by company I, commanded by Capt. Aberle.

In pursuance of special orders No. 39, dated December 20th, 1862, company I of this regiment, commanded by Capt. Aberle, proceeded to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and performed duties until December 23d, 1862, when the said company was relieved.

Pursuant to general orders dated June 17th, 1863, this regiment

left the city of New York on the 19th of June, 1863, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrived in Philadelphia by the Amboy railroad at 4 o'clock A. M. on June 20th, 1863, and started from that city via the Pennsylvania Central railroad to the city of Harrisburg.

The regiment was ordered by Maj. Gen. Couch to go into camp the same night, during a terrible rain storm, and received tents after considerable delay.

On Sunday, June 21st, 1863, Gov. Curtin and staff inspected the regiment in camp, and it was ordered the same day to proceed to Marysville, Perry county, Pa., to guard the two important railroad bridges over the Susquehanna and the approaches thereto. The regiment formed a part of the command of Brig. Gen. Chas. Yates, and had to perform considerable guard and picket duty from June 22d, 1863.

On June 23d, 1863, a detachment of this regiment was ordered by Col. Louis Burger to proceed to Dauphin, on the opposite side of the river, to arrest six refugees from Virginia, three colored servants and nine horses, which were delivered at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Yates, and from there by his order to provost marshal in Harrisburg.

On June 24th, 1863, a detachment of one hundred men was sent to guard and picket the road to Carlisle along Fishing creek, and the command was ordered to throw up rifle pits and earthworks under the direction of Brig. Gen. Yates. From June 25th, 1863, until July 6th, 1863, several companies were detailed to cut timber to blockade the road and approaches of the railroad, to prevent or impede the passage of cavalry or artillery. Two companies were sent to occupy Lamb's Gap and the adjoining cross-roads to the Cumberland valley, from that part of the Blue Mountain chain, which was occupied by the brigade of Brig. Gen. Yates.

The remaining companies in camp were drilled during that time in the school of the soldier, squad and company. Dress parades and battalion drills were daily held, and a regular camp routine was established. A company of U. S. invalids was relieved by a detachment of this regiment, which occupied the block-houses and guarded the two bridges.

On July 3d, 1863, this regiment was mustered and sworn in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 19th, 1863.

The intended celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence was prevented by the inclemency of the weather; and it may be here stated, that the most of the time while the

regiment was on duty in Perry county the weather was very inclement, and caused some sickness among the men.

On July 7th, 1863, the regiment received marching orders, and struck the tents the next day, and left per Central railroad train in the afternoon for Harrisburg and Carlisle, and arrived at 11 o'clock P. M. at the latter town, and bivouacked in the College park in a violent rain storm.

On July 8th, 1863, the regiment received marching orders for Shippensburg, and started the same afternoon, reaching Palmston at 7 o'clock P. M.; left in the morning for Shippensburg, and went near that place in camp on July 9th, 1863, where a new supply of rations was received, the old ones being either exhausted or spoiled by the continuous bad weather and lack of transportation and shelter at Carlisle.

The regiment left camp July 11th, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M., and marched during the night towards Chambersburg with other regiments thereto attached.

The different brigades were then under command of Maj. Gen. Dana, commanding division.

The regiment passed through Chambersburg and went into camp in the woods between the Greencastle and Wainesborough roads, which were partly picketed by this regiment, under the orders of Brig. Gen. Yates.

The whole division moved on Monday, July 14th, 1863, at 7 o'clock, towards Greencastle, leaving the turnpike on our left. The Fifth regiment had the left of the First brigade of the division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Yates, and arrived in camp the same evening at 6 o'clock, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Greencastle.

On July, 15th, 1863, the regiment received orders for marching, and started for the Chambersburg turnpike, and arrived and encamped near that place, after a very fatiguing march over a miserable road.

On July 16th, 1863, the regiment marched to camp within three miles from Shippensburg, and remained until July 17th, 1863, when the same was ordered to take the railroad cars to Harrisburg, and the same started for New York at 11 o'clock P. M. by the Easton and Reading railroad via Elizabethtown.

On July 18th, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., the regiment returned to the city and was dismissed for the night, except a guard in the armory.

On July 20th, 1863, the different companies were detailed for guard duty in the different places in the city and at Staten Island,

and on July 21st, 1863, the regiment was mustered out of service of the United States, and had been in service in this city until the same was shortly thereafter relieved.

The Fifth regiment, while in the service of the United States, was composed as follows:

Field officers.....	3
Staff officers.....	7
Non-commissioned officers.....	12
	<hr/> 22

COMPANY A.

Three officers, four sergeants, four corporals, forty-eight privates and musicians, 59

COMPANY B.

Four officers, five sergeants, seven corporals, seventy-four privates and musicians, 90

COMPANY C.

Three officers, four sergeants, five corporals, fifty privates and musicians..... 62

COMPANY D.

Three officers, five sergeants, seven corporals, fifty-seven privates and musicians, 72

COMPANY E.

Three officers, five sergeants, four corporals, sixty-two privates and musicians, 74

COMPANY F.

Three officers, five sergeants, four corporals, forty-eight privates and musicians, 60

COMPANY G.

Three officers, four sergeants, five corporals, forty-six privates and musicians.. 58

COMPANY H.

Three officers, three sergeants, four corporals, forty privates and musicians.... 50

COMPANY I.

Three officers, five sergeants, eight corporals, forty-nine privates and musicians, 65

COMPANY K.

Three officers, five sergeants, five corporals, forty privates and musicians..... 53

665

Nine servants (no soldiers)..... 9

Total.....

674

I remain, yours respectfully,

ANTON MEYER,

Colonel Commanding.

REPORT OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., }
 NEW YORK, *December 10th*, 1867. }

Brig. Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General*:

GENERAL—Agreeably to your circular, dated General Headquarters, Albany, November 13, 1867, I have the honor to submit the following “history of the services of this regiment in the late war”:

The Eighty-fourth regiment was hastily organized, towards the close of the month of June, 1863, when the rebel forces, under Lee, had crossed the Potomac and were laying waste the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is true, that, prior to these events, the raising of a new regiment of National guard had been commenced; but owing to an unexpected difficulty in obtaining, from the authorities at Albany, the necessary authorization, there was every prospect that the effort would prove abortive. When, however, the invasion of the free States took place, a commission was forwarded to the colonel, through Brig. Gen. Charles Yates, commanding the Second brigade N. G. S. N. Y., to which brigade the Eighty-fourth was attached. From this time forth, every possible assistance in uniforming, arming and equipping the men, and also in placing the regiment in the field, was cheerfully rendered by Adj. Gen. John T. Sprague, and by the other members of Gov. Seymour's staff. The number of recruits, including those who had enrolled their names in the original companies, almost immediately ran up to 480 men. But when the order was issued for the departure of the regiment, on July 3d, for the seat of war, a considerable number of the men failed to respond, so that only 385, all told, actually left the State. A large proportion of both the officers and privates had seen more or less service in the field, and were fit for any duty to which they might be assigned. At the moment of marching, the destination of the regiment was changed from Harrisburg to Baltimore, at which place it arrived on the 4th of July, and having reported to Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding the northwestern defences of Baltimore, it was ordered to encamp a short distance from the city, on the York turnpike, where it was subsequently mustered into the service of the United

States for thirty days. During its entire period of service, the regiment was actively employed in guarding the several bodies of rebel prisoners who were sent in from the field of Gettysburg, and in conveying them to distant prisons and hospitals, and also in acting as a provost guard in the city of Baltimore. Having completed its full term of enlistment, the regiment returned to this city, where it was mustered out of service and paid off. In transmitting the order relieving the regiment from duty in his department, Gen. Tyler addressed the following letter to the colonel:

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN DEFENCES OF BALTIMORE, }
BALTIMORE, MD., *August 2d, 1863.* }

Col. F. A. CONKLING, *Eighty-fourth New York National Guard:*

Colonel—Enclosed you will find an order relieving your command from further duty in this department, your term of enlistment having expired.

I take this opportunity, sir, to express to you, and request it be communicated to your command, my approbation of their conduct while in this city. The soldierly bearing and gentlemanly deportment of your officers and men have been subjects of frequent favorable remark by officers whose services in the army entitle their opinions to high consideration.

Should your regiment again take the field, I hope it may be my good fortune to have them attached to my command.

I am, Colonel, with high esteem,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. B. TYLER,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The next duty which seems to fall within the provision of the circular, was performed on the occasion of the draft in this city, which took place during the months of August and September, 1863, when the regiment, being without an armory or drill room, was quartered at Knickerbocker Hall. Two of the companies were detached to guard the works of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, situated in Fourteenth street, on the East river.

The following extract from the annual report of the colonel, for the year 1864, made pursuant to section 527, of the "General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York," it is believed, comprises all that need be said of the services of the regiment during the memorable campaign of that year:

(EXTRACT.)

The invasion of the State of Maryland by the rebel army, in the month of June, was followed by a call from the President of the United States for one hundred days men. In pursuance of this call Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding First division N. G. S. N. Y., issued the following order:

(General Order No. 24.)

FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, July 9th, 1864. }

Pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States, and general orders from Gov. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New York, the following regiments of this division are detailed for immediate duty on the fortifications at Washington city, viz:

The Fourth regiment, Col. Teller.	The Ninety-third regt., Col. Chambers.
The Sixth regiment, Col. Mason.	The Ninety-fifth regiment, Col. Pinckney.
The Eleventh regiment, Col. Maidhoff.	The Ninety-sixth regiment, Col. Krehbell.
The Eighty-fourth regt., Col. Conkling.	The Ninety-ninth regt., Col. O'Mahoney.

Commandants of regiments will make requisitions for any ammunition, clothing and equipments through Lieut. Col. Townsend, division quartermaster at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

Commandants of regiments, upon their arrival at Washington, will report to Maj. Gen. Halleck. The brigadier generals of this division will promulgate this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Division Inspector.*

Owing to the temporary absence of the colonel from the city, this order did not reach him until a late hour on Saturday night. On Monday morning ensuing, the regiment was ordered to assemble at their armory for the purpose of receiving their uniforms, arms and accoutrements, and also to march the next day (Tuesday, July 12th) at precisely 4 o'clock P. M.

The railroad communication between this city and Baltimore having been interrupted by the operations of the enemy, the regiment embarked on board the United States transport Merrimack, lying at the foot of Canal street.

On the following day the regiment, numbering 692 officers and men, was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one hundred days, and arrived safely in Baltimore at 5 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, July 14th. From this point the regiment was forwarded by railroad to Washington city, where it arrived the next morning, and reported to Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the defences of Washington.

The regiment was first ordered to encamp near Fort Richardson in Virginia, and to report to Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russey.

On the following day (July 16th) it was ordered to proceed to Fort Lyon, where it remained for two days, and was then ordered to move to Arlington Heights.

On July 22d the regiment occupied a position on the Columbia turnpike, and there established the advanced infantry pickets of the defences of Washington, south of the Potomac.

On the night of Wednesday, August 10th, the colonel received orders to march, by way of the Chain Bridge, to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Camp was accordingly broken on the following morning, and at noon of the 12th August the regiment was encamped at its new post. Thursday was one of the most oppressive days of the season, and the command suffered severely in consequence. Many of the men who had been prostrated by sun-stroke were sent to hospital. Of this number several were subsequently removed to their last resting place, while others were discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

At Great Falls the regiment again formed the advanced infantry force. While here a spy was captured, who was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be

hung. He confessed that he held a commission in White's Virginia cavalry. On his person were found the names of all the officers of the Eighty-fourth regiment, a description of all the picket stations, and of the camp, besides a topographical map of the adjacent region.

An extensive contraband trade in quinine, powder, percussion caps, etc., which had been for a long time carried on by means of the numerous fords of the Potomac, was effectually broken up; and the regiment received the thanks of many citizens for the protection afforded them against the depredations of bands of horse thieves and guerrillas, who were supposed to be connected with White's and Mosby's regiments.

Three companies of the regiment were constantly detached for picket duty, two of which were stationed on the line of the Potomac river and of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and one at Offutt's cross-roads. The entire length of the picket lines, including river, canal and roads, was not much short of twenty-five miles.

Notwithstanding the strictest attention was paid by the surgeons and officers to the health of the men, the sick list increased with alarming rapidity. Within three weeks after the arrival of this regiment at Great Falls more than one-fourth of the entire force was reported unfit for duty. The companies on picket on the river and canal suffered most, but remittent and typhoid fevers were by no means confined to those which were thus exposed.

On the 23d day of September the regiment was ordered to proceed via Washington to Winchester, Va. It accordingly left Great Falls at 3½ o'clock P. M., and reached the Washington railroad station, a distance of nearly twenty miles, at 11 o'clock P. M. of the same day. On the following morning the regiment was embarked on the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and at noon started for Harper's Ferry. On arriving at the latter place Brig. Gen. Stevenson, commanding the department, pursuant to instructions received by telegraph from Washington, ordered the regiment to bivouac for the night on Bolivar Heights. The First Ohio independent battery, consisting of six guns, was ordered to report to the colonel, and the regiment marched at daylight on the following morning for Martinsburg, where it arrived the same evening, and reported to Brig. Gen. Neal.

No transportation whatever—not a single wagon or ambulance was furnished for the march. The consequence was that for four days the officers and men were without tents and camp equipage; and as the weather was stormy, much suffering, especially among the convalescents, ensued.

While at Martinsburg, besides furnishing a picket guard, amounting at times to eighty or one hundred men, with a full complement of officers, daily requisitions for fatigue duty were made upon the regiment. Not unfrequently these requisitions called for "every available man in camp."

The regiment having completed its term of service was relieved from duty on the 20th of October, and ordered to return to New York, and to be there mustered out of the service of the United States. This was accordingly done on the 29th of the same month, or one hundred and ten days from the date of the departure for the seat of war.

While in active service the regiment lost twelve of its members, including one commissioned officer, by death. Three more who had contracted the seeds of disease in the field have since died. Of those who were left behind in hospital, several, at the last accounts, had continued to languish on beds of sickness with, it is feared, but faint hopes of recovery.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. A. CONKLING,

Col. Commanding Eighty-fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

In transmitting the report in question to the Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Yates uses the following language :

I beg leave to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the report of Col. Frederick A. Conkling, commanding the Eighty-fourth regiment.

This regiment very promptly answered the call of the President of the United States, and for one hundred days the officers and men were subjected to very severe duty, in consequence of which many are still in hospital. Col. Conkling and the entire rank and file deserve very great credit for having faithfully performed the laborious duties imposed upon them. Their march on two occasions would have been creditable to veterans.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.,

(Signed)

CHARLES YATES, *Brig. Gen., &c.*

In conclusion, mention should be made of the devoted labors of the chaplain, Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., who, in both the campaigns referred to, left a large and flourishing congregation in this city, to share, at an advanced age, the hardships, privations and dangers of the field. Prayer was daily offered by him at dress parade, prayer meetings were frequently held, and divine service was uniformly performed on the Sabbath. These ministrations, in conjunction with his untiring attention to the sick and the dying, and his distribution of religious books, tracts and newspapers, tended greatly to banish gambling, profane swearing and the use of ardent spirits, as a beverage, from the camp, and, of course, to promote the discipline and efficiency of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, general,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. CONKLING,

Col. Comd'g Eighty-fourth Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIFTH REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., }
 BUFFALO, *December 16th, 1867.* }

Brig. Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.:*

GENERAL—In compliance with your circular, dated Albany, November 13th, 1867, I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of services rendered the United States government, during the late war, by the Sixty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.:

In 1861, the entire regiment offered its services to the United States authorities, but was not accepted, on account of not being sufficiently armed and equipped.

When the Twenty-first regiment N. Y. Vols. was organized, the Sixty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. furnished it nearly two companies.

In the organization of the Forty-ninth regiment N. Y. Vols., several officers, and about eighty men were obtained from the Sixty-fifth regiment.

Capt. M. Wiedrich, of the Sixty-fifth regiment artillery company, and subsequently colonel of the Fifteenth N. Y. artillery, organized what was known as Wiedrich's battery, and acquired most of his men from the Sixty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

Pursuant to special orders from general headquarters, the officers and men comprising the Sixty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. prepared to take the field immediately, for three months' service, to aid in defending the State of Pennsylvania from the threatened invasion by the rebels.

The regiment left Buffalo on the 19th day of June, 1863, for Pennsylvania, via the New York and Erie Railway, and arrived at Harrisburgh on the 20th of June. On the 24th of June, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Mount Union, Pa., in which vicinity it remained on duty until about the 14th day of July, 1863, when it was ordered to proceed to New York city, to aid in suppressing the existing riots.

The regiment arrived in New York city on the 15th day of July, in the evening, and immediately reported for duty. The regiment did valuable service in said city, and on the 20th of July, by order of Gov. Seymour, started for Buffalo, where trouble was apprehended. The regiment arrived at Buffalo on the day following, and was quartered in the New York State arsenal; remaining in the United States service until the 30th day of July, when it was mustered out.

In 1864, the regiment volunteered its services to the United States Government for one year, and was authorized to organize as the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth N. Y. Vols., as per special order from general headquarters, Albany, but in compliance to a request from the citizens of Buffalo, the regiment was retained, on account of apprehended trouble on the frontier.

The determination of the officers and men of the Sixty-fifth regiment to take part in the war for the Union, was not to be thwarted, and efforts were again made to obtain authority to serve as a regiment, when in pursuance to special order from general headquarters, the Sixty-fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was author-

ized to recruit for the army of the United States, for one year's service, to be in readiness within sixty days.

The mustering of the regiment being concluded by the 12th day of October, to be designated as the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh N. Y. Vols., it left Buffalo on the 13th day of October, 1864, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Myers, and remained in service until the close of the war.

In addition to the foregoing, I would state that many of the members of this regiment served in the late war in various regiments.

The Sixty-fifth regiment is in prosperous condition at present, and all it wants is proper encouragement from the State authorities, in order to make it one of the most complete militia organizations in the State.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD FLACK,

Commanding Sixty-fifth Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

1861.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, }
BROOKLYN, *December 6th, 1867.* }

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.:*

GENERAL—In compliance with orders received from headquarters N. G. S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y., requiring the commanding officers of regiments to make a full statement relating to the services rendered during the late war, I would respectfully make the following report:

On the 21st day of April, 1861, the Twenty-eighth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., received orders to march to Washington, D. C. On the 23d, the regiment was embarked on board the United States transport *Star of the South*, arriving at Washington, D. C., on the 29th April, 1861. Reporting to Brig. Gen. Mansfield, we were ordered into quarters on Pennsylvania avenue, where we remained for a few days, then received orders to quarter in capitol building, where we remained until ordered to take part in the

general advance of the United States forces into Virginia. We were here placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Hunter, and ordered to do picket and fatigue duty. I will here state that the Twenty-eighth regiment were put to work building a fortification, which, when completed, was named after their commanding officer, "Col. Michael Bennett;" this fort was known through all the war as "Fort Bennett." The regiment was also engaged in building redoubts near the aqueduct bridge; these redoubts were manned by members of Co. F, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, commanded by Capt. A. Schepper. The regiment on the day of the battle of Bull Run, was guarding the bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown. This was about all the service the regiment did in the first term of three month's service, and it was mustered out of service in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th day of August, 1861.

1862.

In the spring of 1862, the regiment was again ordered into service, but the orders having been countermanded, it did not leave the city of Brooklyn.

1863.

On the 16th of June, of the year 1863, the regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburgh, Penn., arriving there on the 17th, and receiving orders from the general commanding to cross the Susquehanna river and go into camp for the night. Our next march was to Maryville, Pa., for picket duty, and for the purpose of holding Maryville Gap; having been relieved from picket, we returned to Maryville, and from there to Carlisle; the colonel's horse here fell and injured the colonel, leaving the command of the regiment to Lieut. Col. Bokee. On this march the men suffered awfully, as we had to cross several streams, being up to our breasts in water and mud, it raining all the time, and the officers and men without shelter or rations. From here we marched to the battle of Gettysburgh, and were held in reserve, and were not called into actual service. At this time we received orders from the Governor of the State of New York, to return at once, as our services were more needed to put down the insurrection of the North than at the South. We arrived at Brooklyn the 22d day of July, 1863, and were mustered out of the United States service, but continued doing duty at the arsenal for two weeks. Col.

Bokee, at this time, resigned his commission, and the regiment remained under command of Lieut. Col. A. Schepper, until the muster in of Col. Caspar Urban. To give the particulars of the services of this regiment, would fill more sheets of paper than would perhaps be wanted by you, but, in conclusion, I may say that both the officers and men deserve great praise for the part they took in the late war. I might also state that a great many of the men who were with the regiment in 1861, enlisted in the volunteer service, many of them returning at the close of the war as commissioned officers of high rank.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM SCHEPPER,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.●

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
POUGHKEEPSIE, *December 2d, 1867.* }

Brig. Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y. :*

GENERAL—In accordance to circular received from general headquarters State of New York, I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by the Twenty-first regiment N. G. in the United States service in the late rebellion.

In compliance with orders received from Gov. Seymour, the Twenty-first regiment N. G. was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Schenck, commanding the middle department at Baltimore.

It left Poughkeepsie on the 26th day of June, 1863, with (27) twenty-seven commissioned officers and (236) two hundred and thirty-six privates. Reported to Maj. Gen. Schenck at Baltimore on the 28th; was ordered to Belger barracks and occupied quarters assigned us by Gen. Schenck; on the twenty-ninth was ordered to assist in defending the city from an attack that was apprehended from Stewart's cavalry. It was posted in North Eutaw street. No attack being made it was ordered back to Belger barracks, and guarded earthworks that were being thrown up outside of the city, until the fifth of July, when, in accordance with special orders from Brig. Gen. Taylor, commanding First division Eighth army corps, we proceeded to Fort McHenry; reported to Brig. Gen.

W. H. Morris, commanding, and constituted a portion of the garrison during the balance of our term of service. The Twenty-first regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 27th day of June, 1863, and mustered out of such service after the expiration of its term of enlistment.

In addition to the above service, the Twenty-first regiment sent in the field (294) two hundred and ninety-four officers and privates, members of the regiment, that enlisted in other organizations for the war. Out of that number (64) sixty-four received commissions in the United States service. The Twenty-first regiment had in the United States service five hundred and fifty-seven officers and privates. When the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, I regret to say that two of the largest companies refused to go. Consequently, on the return of the regiment, these two companies were disbanded.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

JOSEPH WRIGHT,

Col. Comdg. Twenty-first Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., }
January 28th, 1868.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.:*

GENERAL—In the spring of 1861, when the call was made for 75,000 militia, the colonel of the Eighteenth regiment was notified by orders from division headquarters to hold his command in readiness to move at twelve hours' notice, which was promptly responded to; and the colonel made an arrangement with four companies of volunteers then raising for the war to join his command, but no further orders being received, these companies joined regiments of volunteers; one the Seventeenth regiment, one the Hawkins' Zouaves, one to the Twenty-seventh regiment, and one to the Thirty-eighth regiment.

No further orders were received until 1862, when Gen. Banks retreated down the Valley of the Shenandoah. Orders were again issued directing the command to move at once; but before the entire command could be notified the orders were countermanded. In the fall of the same year the command was tendered to Gov. Morgan for nine months, but owing to the fact that the

quota of the State could be filled with three years volunteers, it was declined. In 1863, on the 24th of June orders were received from Gov. Seymour to recruit the command and have it in readiness for duty. On the 3d of July orders were received "to proceed to Harrisburg without delay, and report to Gen. Couch, as the necessity was very great." Before moving from the rendezvous our destination was changed to Baltimore, to report to Gen. Schenck. Upon arriving at Baltimore orders were received to proceed to Frederick and report to Gen. French. As the rebel army was not attacked at Williamsport the regiment was not in the engagement, but was ordered to Fort Marshall, Baltimore, where it remained thirty days, when it was ordered to Yonkers, Westchester county, to be mustered out, which was done on the 17th of August, making the term of its service about forty-five days.

During the draft in September of the same year, the Sheriff of Westchester county made a requisition upon Col. Ryder for the troops under his command; consequently that part of the regiment in that county was ordered on duty at the several company armories, and remained on duty about two weeks.

Again in 1864 a portion of the regiment did service in the fortifications in the harbor of New York.

Very respectfully submitted,
JAMES RYDER,
Late Colonel of the Eighteenth Regt., N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *December 21st, 1867.* }

Brig. Gen. SELDEN E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y. :*

GENERAL—In compliance with your circular I most cheerfully embrace the opportunity of giving you a short outline of the services of the Second regiment, N. G., rendered to the National Government during the late rebellion; and as I presume the information required is in reference towards the organization more than towards individuals, I shall briefly give you the substance of the labors, mentioning names of none of the officers save that of our commanding officer, Col. G. W. B. Tompkins.

The Second regiment N. Y. S. M., afterwards numbered Eighty-second N. Y. vols., commenced filling up their ranks for the war on the 15th of April, 1861, and encamped on the Battery, numbering about 1,150 men, on May 2d, 1861. May 19th, 1861, started by railroad for Washington, D. C., where we arrived May 21st, 1861; were quartered corner Four and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue until the 26th, when we marched to Eastern Branch, about one mile south of the Capitol, and encamped. We were mustered into the United States service on the 28th May, 1861, by Capt. Whipple of the United States Army. July 3d, 1861, we crossed the Long Bridge to the Virginia side and there encamped at Ball's Cross Roads, about four miles from Washington, were attached to Gen. Schneck's brigade, Tyler's division. On July 16th moved with the army to Centreville. July 18th, a detachment of twenty men and one officer engaged at Blackburn's Ford; no loss. May 21st, 1861, engaged at Bull Run; loss forty-one men and one officer; arrived in Washington May 23d, and encamped on Seventh street. August 5th, 1861, attached to First brigade, Second division Second army corps, and marched to Poolesville, Md., the brigade commanded by Gen. Gorman, division by Gen. Stone, and corps by the late gallant Gen. Sumner. October 21st, 1861, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry with the brigade, and skirmished all day with the enemy and re-crossed 23d February, marched to Harper's Ferry with division now commanded by Gen. Sedgwick; from there to the support of Gen. Shields, near Winchester, but did not meet the enemy; returned to Washington, and from there by transports to join the remainder of our corps and the army of the Potomac at Fortress Monroe. April 11th, 1862, encamped before Yorktown, and on May 4th the enemy retreated; the Second corps entered Yorktown, and from there by transports to West Point; a battle going on in which Franklin's division was engaged, we landed under fire but lost no men. May 28th, marched to Cold Harbor to the support of Gen. Fitz John Porter, but was not engaged. May 31st crossed the Chickahominy and engaged the enemy at Fair Oaks, where the regiment with the Thirty-fourth New York, received the credit of gaining the fight. June 1st to June 27th, during the siege of Richmond, the regiment was continually skirmishing with the enemy. June 28th, two companies, D and H, were left on the picket line; after the army had fallen back these companies rejoined the regiment at Peach Orchard where a battle ensued and

the enemy were defeated. The battle of Savage Station took place the same day, the regiment taking an active part and making a good charge; lost one captain and several men. June 30th, engaged at the battles of White Oak Swamp and Glendale. July 1st, engaged at the battle of Malvern Hill. Followed the fortunes of the army of the Potomac during the rest of the war, and was engaged in the following battles, always in the First brigade, Second division Second army corps :

Bull Run No. 2; August 29th, 1862.	Morton's Ford; February 7th, 1864.
Antietam; September 17th, 1862.	Wilderness; May 7th, 1864.
Fredericksburg; December 11th, 12th,	Bristoe Station; October 29th, 1863.
13th, 14th and 15th, 1862.	Laurel Hill; May 9th, 1863.
Mary's Heights; May 3, 1863.	Po River; May 10th, 1863.
Gettysburgh; July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863.	Spottsylvania C. H.; May 12th to 18th.
Robinson's Cross Road; July 29th, 1863.	North Anna; May 24th, 1863.
Mine Run; July 30th, 1863.	Cold Harbor.

The remainder of the regiment which had re-enlisted were now transferred, together with the Forty-second regiment, into the Fifty-ninth N. Y. vols., and supernumery officers were mustered out of the service.

The Second regiment N. Y., was mustered out of service June 25th, 1864, by Capt. Ellis, U. S. Infantry, at New York city, numbering forty-three men.

I am, general, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. REID,

Colonel Commanding Second Regiment.

P. S.—I should have remarked that the regiment had a recruiting office here during the war, under the management of Lieut. John W. Dempsey and Sergt. O'Brien, who forwarded to the regiment 3,500 men, or thereabouts.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *December 24th, 1867.* }

Gen. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. Y. :*

GENERAL—No regimental reports have been made to these headquarters, in response to "General Headquarters Circular, November 13th, 1867."

On that "great Sunday in New York," upon which news arrived of the firing upon "Fort Sumter," in behalf of the Third cavalry I prayed, urged and solicited the then commander-in-chief, to permit that regiment to march into the field. "Cavalry is not wanted," was the answer.

Subsequently, at great expense and loss of time, in connection with an officer now of the State staff, I offered the General Government a brigade of cavalry, and was answered by the President and Secretary of War, "Infantry alone is wanted."

Time passed. Soon the great want of "the eyes and ears of the army" (cavalry) was realized, and experience dissipated the *absurd* "don't want cavalry" policy; and ultimately the cavalry was not only organized by brigades and divisions, but on occasions by *corps d'armée*, and numbered over 100,000 men.

During the war the regiments of this brigade furnished many officers and volunteers to all arms of the service, the colonel of the Fourth regiment New York volunteer (then captain in First cavalry N. G.) cavalry being one of the first to raise a full cavalry regiment. The *first* company of cavalry accepted by the Government "for the war" was organized by a member of one of the regiments of this brigade. The records of the various companies mark the names of those "who died upon the field of glory."

The Government, in one of its emergencies, hastily sent for two hundred cavalry, which were furnished at once from the First and Third cavalry, each regiment sending one hundred men "under a captain."

These detachments rode their own horses, many of which were killed in service. One of these detachments was commanded by Lieut. Col. Devin, who waived his rank to act as "captain," and who, for "gallant conduct," was breveted major general, and now is lieutenant colonel Sixth U. S. cavalry. The other detachment was commanded by Capt. Sauer, breveted major.

In the draft riots the First and Third cavalry formed and rode to the State arsenal within half an hour, arriving in advance of the mob, saving the whole material of the arsenal. These regiments were constantly on duty during the whole period of the riots.

The report of the Washington Gray squadron is herewith forwarded.

Brevet. Brig. Gen. Howard, Col. Smith and Capt. Mullenhouse were killed in action, and many of lesser rank died for the Union with as great honor.

Respectfully,
BROOKE POSTLEY, *Brig. Gen.*

FIRST TROOP WASHINGTON GRAYS.

HDQRS. SQUADRON WASHINGTON GRAYS N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *December 24th*, 1867. }

The following is a brief sketch of the services rendered to the U. S. Government, during the late war, by the above company.

In April, 1861, being then attached to the Eighth regiment N. Y. S. Militia, and known and designated as company "I," they were, with that regiment, the first to respond to the call of the President for 75,000 men, for the term of three months, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. They accordingly enlisted in the United States service on the 18th day of April, 1861, as an artillery corps, under the command of Capt. Joshua M. Varian, now brigadier general of the Third brigade N. G., to serve the aforementioned term of three months, and to be disposed of during the term of their enlistment as was thought proper by their superior officers. They left New York on the morning of the 19th, on the steamer *Montgomery*, under sealed orders, which were not made known till the steamer was well out to sea. This was the first knowledge the troop had of their destination, which was Annapolis, Md., and at which place they arrived on the 22d, and were rejoined by the infantry of the Eighth regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Col. Lyons. The company had been detached from the regiment on leaving New York, as one vessel was not sufficiently large to accommodate the whole command. After being quartered with the regiment a few days, they were again separated by the infantry being ordered on to Washington, while the troop remained at Annapolis, performing guard duty on the Annapolis river and Chesapeake bay, with the Thirteenth regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Col. Smith. The post at that time was under command of Gen. Benj. F. Butler. A few days after the departure of the regiment from Annapolis, two detachments of the company, with one company of the Thirteenth regiment, by orders of Gen. Butler, embarked on the steam tug *Stevens*, for the purpose of regaining the light ship formerly stationed at Smith's Point, on the Chesapeake bay, which had been taken by the rebels and placed in a position in a small creek running in from the bay—their object being to mislead vessels in,

in the night. The vessel was found about two miles from the entrance of Smith Creek, with no one on board to dispute the right of possession, and not till lines had been made fast and the vessel had began to move out of the creek, did the rebels open fire on the *Stevens*, from the shores each side, where they had been laying in ambush; four or five volleys from the infantry, together with three or four rounds of canister, completely routed them. They proved to be two companies of First South Carolina regiment; their loss was two killed, a lieutenant and private, seven wounded and thirteen prisoners. Three days from that time, the troop were ordered to rejoin the Eighth regiment at Arlington Heights, to strengthen the forces about the capitol at Washington. It was with the regiment ten days, when it was again separated by being ordered to join a Connecticut brigade, and proceed to the village of Falls Church, the farthest outpost from Washington, where it did very effective service on the roads leading from Falls Church to Vienna and Fairfax Court House, capturing a number of rebel scouts and spies, also in obtaining a great amount of valuable information. In the grand advance, which commenced on the 14th of July, this troop, with a battery of six pound brass field pieces had the right of the line of the middle division, commanded by Gen. E. D. Keyes and Gen. Tyler, and, at Fairfax Court House, fired the first ball that opened the campaign in North Eastern Virginia, driving the rebels in the wildest confusion. The troop continued in the advance of the division through Fairfax Court House, thence to Germantown, and so on to Centreville, meeting with very little opposition. After leaving the Court House, they were then relieved by Ayer's U. S. battery, after having been in the advance four days, from the 14th to the 18th of July; was then held in reserve during the battle of Centreville. On the 18th, were preparing to go into action, when our forces were called off by Gen. McDowell, commanding department of Virginia. Its time expired on the 17th, and on the 20th it returned to Washington, and from thence to New York, where it was mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. Immediately after being mustered out, Lieut. J. E. Smith, with about forty members of the troop, formed the nucleus of the famous Fourth N. Y. Independent battery, which served during the war with as bright a record as any in the whole army. What was left then of the troop was reorganized under Capt. Robt. Brown, and was again in service during

the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, in June, 1863. It was engaged both as cavalry and artillery, at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Scotland, Chambersburgh, Oyster Point and Kingston. Was recalled to New York before the expiration of its time, on account of the riots then taking place; although enlisted for but thirty, it served forty-six days, and was again mustered out of service. The command was, in 1861, composed of 125 men, besides its officers. After its first muster out, it is safe to say two-thirds of its members re-enlisted, mostly under their former Lieut. James E. Smith, but many of them in other regiments. Out of nine that joined the Seventh N. J. V., six were killed; about thirty were killed and wounded in the Fourth Independent battery.

MAJ. S. M. SWIFT,

Commanding.

REPORT OF THE FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

H'QRS. FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ART. N. G. S. N. Y., }
 " ROCHESTER UNION GRAYS." }
 ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 31st, 1868.* }

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General S. N. :*

GENERAL—In compliance with your circular dated November 13th, 1867, requesting information relative to organizations of the National Guards, doing duty as such in the late rebellion, I beg leave to make the following report of the service rendered by this battalion.

Immediately after the first gun of the rebels was fired on Fort Sumter, an organization was formed from this corps which did good service during four years. It was organized as battery L, First artillery, N. Y. vols., under Capt. J. A. Reynolds, who afterwards was assigned as chief of artillery of the army of the Cumberland, and accompanied Maj. Gen. Sherman in his great march. Battery L was officered by Capt. J. A. Reynolds. Lieuts. Geo. Breck, G. H. Reynolds, E. A. Loden, and Wm. H. Bower, who with seventeen others from this command formed the nucleus of this battery for the valuable services of which I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Secretary of War. Promotions were made as follows : Capt. J. H. Reynolds to lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery in Gen. Sherman's army ; Lieut. Geo. Breck to

major of artillery ; Lieut. G. H. Reynolds to captain ; he was wounded in the memorable battle of Gettysburg and lost an eye ; still he remained with his battery until mustered out of service. Lieut. Wm. H. Bower was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant for gallant service on the field.

This command, as now constituted, at three several times tendered its services as an organization to the government, but was declined. A few days prior to the breaking out of the riots in New York city, and at which time every man was needed in the field, Brig. Gen. Williams of this (Twenty-fifth) brigade received the following telegram :

NEW YORK, July 6, 1863.

To Brig. Gen. WILLIAMS :

Can you send a full company of artillery for service in forts here for sixty (60) days.

By order of the Governor,

(Signed)

J. T. MILLER, *Inspector General.*

Gen. Williams called upon the commandant of this battalion and responded "yes ;" and within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this telegram Gen. Williams reported to the Inspector General one hundred and seventeen men ready to embark at a moment's notice for duty, for thirty, sixty, or one hundred days. The command was held in readiness at the armory, when on the 13th of July an order arrived to proceed to New York to participate in quelling the New York city draft riots. The command, one hundred and seventeen strong, with side arms, proceeded as far as Albany, and was there stopped by request of the Mayor and order of Adj. Gen. Sprague, and remained at the capital for several days doing guard duty, when they were relieved by order of Adj. Gen. Sprague from duty on the 22d of July, and ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John Williams, at Rochester, and on the day following the command was discharged from further service.

On the 1st of August, 1864, an order was received from headquarters directing Gen. Williams to forward with all possible despatch the artillery under his command for one hundred days service, to guard prisoners of war at Elmira. In twelve hours from the receipt of the order of march the command was on its way to the rendezvous, fully equipped for duty, with its six field-pieces, four Napoleon 6-pounders and two 10-pound Parrots, and reported to Gen. A. S. Diven for duty in the afternoon of the 2d of August, 1864 ; and was shortly after mustered into the United States service for one hundred days for guard duty, and ordered

to report to Lieut. Col. S. Eastman, and by his order assigned to duty at Camp Chemung, Col. C. M. Prevost, colonel commanding Sixteenth regiment veteran reserve corps, U. S. A. After an honorable service of one hundred and twenty-eight days the command was ordered to report to Maj. A. T. Lee, U. S. A., and by him was mustered out of the service.

The command has always and on all occasions held itself in readiness to obey every and all orders received from headquarters for any service that was needed of it during the war or since the close of the same.

I am, general,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. LEWIS,

Maj. Com. First Bat. Lt. Art. N. G. S. N. Y.

REPORTS OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., }
FLUSHING, *December 26th*, 1867. }

To Adjutant General MARVIN :

GENERAL—In submitting the following brief and imperfect report of the various duties performed in the service of the United States by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments of the brigade, I would respectfully state that the Fifteenth regiment was ordered by Maj. Gen. Duryea, in April, 1861, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders in the service of the United States. They accordingly commenced at once, and recruited up to five hundred strong, being materially aided by the patriotic people of the district in the purchase of blankets, clothing and camp utensils.

When the General Government decided to order no more militia regiments into service, a committee was accordingly sent instructed to offer the regiments to the Governor, as two year volunteers, but the quota being filled it could not be accepted. A like offer was made and declined to the Union Defence Committee. Impatient of delay, two companies, with the major, volunteered, and were accepted, to form the Fifth regiment Sickles' brigade, Maj. C. H. Burtis receiving the appointment of lieutenant colonel; and dur-

ing the war they were largely recruited from the material of the Fifteenth regiment, and their services and deeds of valor are on record.

The battery attached to the Fifteenth regiment was, by order of the Secretary of War, recruited and organized as a six gun battery, and with one hundred and fifty men, in December, 1861, went to the front, and was constantly occupied during their three years' term of service with the army of the Potomac and Tennessee, when, with serried ranks, it was ordered home to recruit, when it promptly again went to the front as the Thirty-fourth New York Independent battery, and continued up to the close of the war, being brigaded with regular U. S. batteries. Its record is glorious, and second to none; and the brave men of the Fifteenth regiment, who suffered and bled, and gave their lives to their country, with this battery, and with the Excelsior brigade, and with other organizations, fully redeem the honor and fame of the Fifteenth.

The nucleus of the Fifteenth regiment, left at home with the Sixteenth regiment, were on duty in Queens and Kings counties during the period of riots, and the Sixteenth was ordered to the city of Brooklyn, being the only military force for its protection during the absence of their own regiments in the U. S. service.

In June, 1864, the Fifteenth regiment, with detachments from the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, formed the Fifteenth regiment, and done duty in the service of the United States for thirty days (during the darkest period of the republic), in garrisoning Fort Richmond, and received the commendations of Gen. Dix.

The Fifteenth sent to the war two majors, twenty commissioned officers, and four hundred gallant spirits, who bravely battled for the Union and its cause. Its members have left their mark and their bodies on many of the bloodiest battle-fields of the war. Numbers also served in the Ninth New York militia volunteers, and in numerous other regiments fought and bled, and died for their country; and the bones of many now lie mouldering on the banks of the Potomac and Tennessee.

C. N. HAMILTON,
Brig. Gen. Sixth Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *December 30th*, 1867. }

Brig. Gen. S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant-General* :

In compliance with circular from general headquarters, bearing date November 13, 1867, I have the honor to forward the following brief statement of the services rendered by the several regiments in my brigade in the late war.

This brigade originated in the necessities of the war. The Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments were organized entirely from companies of home guards, which had been called together by the disaster at Bull Run, in July, 1861.

In 1862, the Forty-seventh regiment, Col. Meserole, did duty three months in the volunteer service, and were stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

In 1863, the Twenty-third, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth regiments served thirty days in Pennsylvania, and though in the report of Major Gen. Halleck, the militia were not considered reliable, yet the rebel Gen. Lee, in his report of the campaign in Pennsylvania, in 1863, acknowledges that one of the principal causes which compelled him to fight the battle of Gettysburgh was, that he found his foraging trains interfered with by the local militia. In this thirty day's service, the commandant of this brigade and his staff participated.

The Forty-seventh regiment was again in the service in 1863, in Virginia, thirty days, and the Fifty-sixth regiment under Col. Adams, was one hundred days in the volunteer service in 1864, guarding rebel prisoners at Elmira.

Respectfully,

J. C. SMITH,

Brig. Gen. Comdg.

Other organizations, from which no report has been received, performed equally as meritorious services. The National Guard of the State of New York, in addition to the number which repre-

sented entire organizations, sent into the volunteer army tens of thousands of men whose limited education in the militia proved of inestimable value in their relations with the volunteer organizations. From the ranks of every regiment were furnished many recruits to the army of the United States, and oftentimes entire companies volunteered and were accepted. If the General Government had been in a condition to have accepted their services, fifty thousand men could have been supplied from the militia of this State during the first thirty days of the war. Regiment after regiment tendered its services, and received in response, "no more troops needed." Persistently the members pushed their applications, but with no avail, until wearied with effort they threw off the garb of importunity and awaited the almost certain subsequent demands of the country for more aid and relief. It soon came, and again the National Guard responded with alacrity as in all future calls; and the record of its organizations, and that of those who received their first teachings in its fold, attest its greatness and the necessity for its preservation and maintenance.

The ranks of those regiments that did not enter the service of the General Government were again and again depleted by enlistment in the volunteer service, and were quickly filled again, and so the National Guard became the great nursery from which, to a limited extent, the quotas assigned the State were cancelled, and the reputation of the gallant commands from New York fully sustained on every battle-field of the war.

(2.)

Register of the Military Force of the State of New York.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.					
Reuben E. Fenton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jamestown.
STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.					
<i>Adjutant General.</i>					
Selden E. Marvin.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
<i>Inspector General.</i>					
George S. Batcheller.....	Jan. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Saratoga.
<i>Commissary General of Ordnance.</i>					
George W. Palmer.....	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Westfield.
<i>Engineer-in-Chief.</i>					
Charles W. Darling.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
<i>Judge Advocate General.</i>					
Campbell H. Young.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Geneseo.
<i>Surgeon General.</i>					
James E. Pomfret.....	April 6, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
<i>Quartermaster General.</i>					
Edwin A. Merritt.....	Jan. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Potsdam.
<i>Paymaster General.</i>					
Dudley Olcott.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
<i>Commissary General of Subsistence.</i>					
J. Henry Liebenau.....	Sept. 2, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
<i>Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics.</i>					
A. J. H. Duganne.....	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
<i>Aids-de-Camp to Commander in Chief.</i>					
Bradley Martin.....	March 10, 1866	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
Elliott F. Shepard.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
Ephraim A. Ludwick.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Dunkirk.
Alfred Wagstaff, jr.....	Nov. 15, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Babylon.
<i>Military Secretary.</i>					
Daniel W. Merchant.....	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
GENERAL OFFICERS.					
<i>Major Generals.</i>					
Harmanus B. Duryea.....	April 9, 1858	.....	.....	2	Brooklyn.
Tilley R. Pratt.....	Jan. 26, 1865	.....	.....	4	Watertown.
Rufus L. Howard.....	Feb. 10, 1865	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
Alexander Shaler.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York city.
Joseph B. Carr.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Henry A. Barnum.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	.....	6	Syracuse.
Craig W. Wadsworth.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	.....	7	Geneseo.
Theodore B. Gates.....	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	.....	5	Kingston.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
<i>Brevet Major General.</i> (By concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York Apr. 9th, '86.)					
J. Watts De Peyster.....	April 9, 1866	.....	.....	.....	Tivoli.
<i>Brigadier Generals.</i>					
John H. Chedell	July 30, 1857	.....	23	6	Auburn.
Philip S. Crooke	April 22, 1858	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
Thomas F. Petrie	July 29, 1859	.....	19	5	Peterboro'.
Charles A. Hamilton	Feb. 28, 1860	.....	6	2	Flushing.
Jesse C. Smith	Dec. 31, 1861	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
John Williams	April 24, 1862	.....	25	7	Rochester.
Sylvester Dering	May 12, 1863	.....	21	6	Utica.
John A. Green, jr.	June 10, 1863	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
Elias A. Brown	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	13	3	Minaville.
Zenas C. Priest	Nov. 13, 1863	.....	17	5	Little Falls.
James Ryder	April 8, 1864	.....	7	2	Southeast.
William R. Brown	April 8, 1864	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
William F. Rogers....	April 5, 1865	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
Lloyd Aspinwall	Dec. 1, 1865	.....	4	1	New York city.
Jacob H. Lansing	Feb. 15, 1866	.....	20	7	Corning.
Louis Burger	July 30, 1866	.....	2	1	New York city.
Henry D. Barto	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
Joshua M. Varian	Nov. 20, 1866	.....	3	1	New York city.
William G. Ward	Dec. 24, 1866	.....	1	1	New York city.
Andrew W. Brazeo	Feb. 15, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
David M. Woodhall	March 28, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Bradley Winslow	April 4, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
Alonzo Alden	May 4, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
George Beach	June 10, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
James Gibson	June 14, 1867	.....	12	3	Salem.
Williams Martin	June 26, 1867	.....	18	5	Hancock.
Vacant .....	.....	.....	30	8	.....
Brooke Postley*	May 11, 1866	.....	1	1	New York city.

Adjutant General's Department.

<i>ADJUTANT GENERAL.</i> <i>Brigadier General.</i>					
Selden E. Marvin	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
<i>ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL.</i> <i>Colonel.</i>					
John B. Stonehouse	May 2, 1864	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
<i>ASST. ADJUTANT GENERALS</i> <i>OF DIVISIONS.</i> <i>Colonels.</i>					
John R. Strang	April 24, 1867	.....	.....	7	Geneseo.
Le Grand Benedict	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Lafayette Lytle	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Watertown.
Paul T. Jones	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Kingston.
Stephen A. Estes	May 25, 1867	.....	.....	6	Syracuse.
Joseph E. Hamblin	June 10, 1867	Major General..	.....	1	New York city.
Theodore Tyrer	June 12, 1867	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
<i>ASST. ADJUTANT GENERALS</i> <i>OF BRIGADES.</i> <i>Majors.</i>					
John S. Dickerman	April 30, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
John H. Gardner, jr.	May 1, 1867	.....	13	3	Sharon Springs.
Charles H. Van Brakle	May 1, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
Theron E. Parsons	May 1, 1867	.....	25	7	Rochester.

* First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
Peter C. Doyle.....	May 1, 1867	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
John Martin Charles Frolich,	May 2, 1867	.....	2	1	New York.
D. W. Knight.....	May 3, 1867	.....	20	7	Corning.
Henry I. Foster.....	May 10, 1867	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
Francis C. Brown.....	May 11, 1867	.....	4	1	New York city.
Cornelius J. Blauvelt.....	May 16, 1867	.....	3	1	New York city.
Charles L. Brown.....	May 23, 1867	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
Stephen Clough.....	May 23, 1867	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
William E. Kisselburgh.....	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
Moses Bicknell.....	June 1, 1867	.....	19	5	Morrisville.
William Robertson.....	June 17, 1867	.....	12	3	Salem.
Timothy E. Ellsworth.....	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
Edgar M. Cullen.....	July 1, 1867	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
Frederick M. Wheeler.....	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Hancock.
William M. Tweed, jr. *	July 4, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Charles H. Burtis.....	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Oyster Bay.
Era L. Walrath.....	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
John H. Bagley, jr.....	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
James E. Curtis.....	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	17	5	Little Falls.
James W. Bedell.....	Sept. 2, 1867	.....	7	2	Somers.

Inspector General's Department.

INSPECTOR GENERAL. <i>Brigadier General.</i>					
George S. Batcheller.....	Jan. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Saratoga Sp'gs.
ASS'T INSPECTOR GENERAL. <i>Colonel.</i>					
Silas W. Burt.....	April 23, 1862	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
ASS'T IN INSP. GEN'S DEPT., (Sec. 110 Military Code.) <i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>					
Solomon P. Smith.....	May 15, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Waterford.
INSPECTORS OF DIVISIONS. <i>Colonels.</i>					
William Irving Steele.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	.....	2	Brooklyn.
Nirom M. Crane.....	April 24, 1867	Brig. General..	.....	7	Hornellsville.
Henry E. Turner.....	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Lowville.
Oscar Folsom.....	May 6, 1867	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
Alfred Neafe.....	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Ellenville.
Andrew J. Smith.....	May 25, 1867	.....	.....	6	Syracuse.
Martin T. McMahon.....	June 10, 1867	Maj. General..	.....	1	New York city.
Moses C. Green.....	June 13, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
INSPECTORS OF BRIGADES. <i>Majors.</i>					
S. Emmett Getty.....	Feb. 15, 1859	.....	7	2	Yonkers.
Benjamin Haskell.....	Nov. 17, 1862	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
Richard G. Milks.....	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	13	3	Albany.
David J. Dean.....	Dec. 1, 1863	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
George Hyland, jr.....	April 25, 1864	.....	25	7	Dansville.
James M. Johnson.....	May 18, 1864	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
John S. Clarke.....	Dec. 7, 1864	.....	23	6	Auburn.
William H. Lawton.....	May 10, 1865	.....	10	3	Troy.
Theodore F. Petrie.....	July 6, 1865	.....	19	5	Peterboro'.
Abel G. Cooke.....	Sept. 27, 1865	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
Obadiah J. Downing.....	Oct. 4, 1865	.....	6	2	Minola.
Koert S. Van Voorhies.....	Oct. 12, 1865	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
Benjamin Bennett.....	Feb. 15, 1866	.....	20	7	Hammondsport.
William M. Hathaway.....	June 8, 1866	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
O. F. Wentworth.....	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	3	1	New York city.
Edward H. V. Kent *.....	Jan. 28, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Edward Gilon.....	April 29, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.

* First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
John A. Godfrey	May 10, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
George H. Treadwell	June 10, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Joel B. Baker	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Cambria.
George O. Mead	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Walton.
Edgar Russell	July 8, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
George B. Massey	July 29, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
George T. Hollingworth	July 30, 1867	.....	21	6	Utica.
Hamilton A. Mattison	July 31, 1867	.....	12	3	Salem.
William H. H. Lintner	Jan. 1, 1868	.....	17	5	Little Falls.

Department of the Commissary General of Ordnance.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.					
<i>Brigadier General.</i>					
George W. Palmer	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Westfield.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.					
<i>Colonel.</i>					
James Burt	Oct. 31, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
ASSISTANT IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (sec. 110).					
<i>Major.</i>					
Frederick C. Barger	Nov. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
ORDNANCE OFFICERS OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>					
Joseph Egolf	May 4, 1864	.....	.....	3	Troy.
George W. Wiggins	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Watertown.
Charles O. Shepard, jr.	May 6, 1867	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
Addison J. Clements	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Hancock.
John Fowler, jr.	June 10, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York city.
Francis M. McDowell	Sept. 21, 1867	.....	.....	7	Wayne.
ORDNANCE OFFICERS OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Captains.</i>					
Giles H. F. Van Horne	May 1, 1867	.....	13	3	Fonda.
Herbert E. Bates	May 1, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
Gilbert H. Reynolds	May 1, 1867	.....	25	7	Rochester.
William S. Bull	May 1, 1867	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
John T. Denny	May 3, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
William D. Woodhall	May 9, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Stephen D. O Keefe	May 10, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
Thomas U. Cshaw	May 10, 1867	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
Charles D. Walker	May 14, 1867	.....	4	1	New York city.
Daniel W. Richards	May 16, 1867	.....	3	1	New York city.
Abram P. Smith	May 23, 1867	.....	28	6	Cortland.
Charles F. Moore	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
John A. Wolcott	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
Harry Dowie	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Andes.
Melvin D. Woodford	July 1, 1867	.....	19	5	Canastota.
Omar V. Sage	July 8, 1867	.....	8	5	Prattsville.
Louis T. Sherrill	July 22, 1867	.....	21	6	New Hartford.
Horace F. Curtis	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Deer Park.
John W. Wait	July 31, 1867	.....	12	3	Sandy Hill.
Phillip P. Middler	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
G. Fred. Wiltsie	Aug. 10, 1867	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
George Thomas	Aug. 28, 1867	.....	17	5	Middleville.

No. 2—Continued.

Department of the Engineer-in-Chief.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.					
<i>Brigadier General.</i>					
Charles W. Darling	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
ENGINEERS OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>Colonels.</i>					
Julius W. Adams	June 1, 1863	.....	.....	2	New York city.
John E. Marshall	Sept. 14, 1866	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
John H. Quackenbush	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Horace O. Gilmore	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Dexter.
J. A. Reynolds	May 7, 1867	.....	.....	7	Rochester.
James E. Curtis	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Little Falls.
Vanderbilt Allen	June 10, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York city.
ENGINEERS OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Majors.</i>					
William H. McNary	March 15, 1859	Brig. General..	5	2	Brooklyn.
Elon G. Durfy	Sept. 10, 1860	.....	20	7	Hornellsville.
George W. Peck	Nov. 15, 1862	.....	23	6	Auburn.
James Stevens	June 15, 1863	.....	21	6	Rome.
J. Cady Brown	Sept. 28, 1863	.....	13	3	Minerville.
Benjamin S. Church	Dec. 17, 1864	.....	2	1	New York city.
Charles Caldwell	Jan. 14, 1865	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
George D. W. Clinton	April 4, 1865	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
James Wing	May 30, 1865	.....	25	7	Rochester.
D. Halstead Meeks	Sept. 1, 1865	.....	6	2	Jamaica.
Lawrence H. Spencer	Oct. 20, 1866	.....	28	6	Binghamton.
Samuel Gregory	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	3	2	New York city.
William H. Weaver	April 8, 1867	.....	19	5	Greene.
Edgar Ketchum, jr.	May 3, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
James McKown	May 9, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Edward S. Renwick	May 14, 1867	.....	4	1	New York city.
Gates H. Barnard	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
Daniel W. Van Horn	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
James H. Knapp	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Deposit.
William F. Moller*	July 4, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Frederick Emerson	July 24, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
Horatio N. White	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
Milo C. Osborn	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	8	5	Windham Cent.
Albert Story	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	17	5	Little Falls.
William W. Baxter	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	12	3	Salem.
Richard F. Butt	Sept. 25, 1867	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.

Department of the Judge Advocate General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.					
<i>Brigadier General.</i>					
Campbell H. Young	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Geneseo.
ASSISTANT IN DEPARTMENT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN. (Sec. 110 Military Code.)					
<i>Major.</i>					
William W. Post	Jan. 29, 1866	.....	.....	.....	Jamestown.
JUDGE ADVOC. OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>Colonels.</i>					
Azariah H. Sawyer	May 29, 1860	.....	.....	4	Watertown.
Harmanus Hubbard	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	.....	2	Brooklyn.
Lyman K. Bass	March 23, 1865	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
John Oakey	March 7, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York city.
Gabriel L. Smith	April 24, 1867	.....	.....	7	Elmira.
James Forsyth	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
John W. Young	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Cooperstown.
Edward B. Lansing	May 25, 1867	.....	.....	6	Auburn.

* First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
JUDGE ADVS. OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Majors.</i>					
Henry R. Cummings	Aug. 10, 1856	.....	4	1	New York city.
Alonzo G. Beardsley	Sept. 5, 1857	.....	23	6	Auburn.
Nathaniel P. Wheeler	July 29, 1859	.....	19	5	Norwich.
James W. Husted	July 4, 1860	.....	7	2	Peekskill.
Roswell C. Brainerd	Jan. 31, 1862	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
John C. Hunt	June 9, 1863	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
James S. Davenport	July 28, 1864	.....	17	5	Richfield Sp'gs.
James W. Taylor	Jan. 12, 1865	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
Adrian V. Cortelyou, jr.	March 26, 1865	.....	6	2	Flushing.
John Morris	April 4, 1865	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
John McConville	May 30, 1865	.....	25	7	Rochester.
H. Brevort Cushney	June 1, 1865	.....	13	3	Fonda.
Cornelius H. Murphy	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
John M. Bailey	Oct. 19, 1865	.....	9	3	Albany.
Philip J. Jonchimsen	Nov. 1, 1865	Lieut. Colonel..	2	1	New York city.
William C. Traphagen*	May 15, 1866	.....	.....	1	New York city.
Henry Sherwood	June 1, 1866	.....	20	7	Corning.
George R. Schieffelin	Feb. 6, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Alvah D. Waters	May 23, 1867	.....	28	6	Cortland.
Jerome B. Parmenter	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
Richard Crowley	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
James B. Olney	July 8, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
Harvey S. Bedell	July 27, 1867	.....	21	6	Rome.
John H. McFarland	July 31, 1867	.....	12	3	Salem.
Charles W. Sloat	Sept. 27, 1867	.....	16	4	Parmelia.

Surgeon General's Department.

SURGEON GENERAL.					
<i>Brigadier General.</i>					
James E. Pomfret	April 6, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
SURGEONS OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>Colonels.</i>					
Walter Cary	Feb. 16, 1848	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
George Cochran	July 1, 1858	.....	.....	2	Brooklyn.
John H. Benton	April 15, 1865	.....	.....	4	Ogdensburgh.
Charles McMillan	March 7, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York.
Le Roy McLean	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Robert Loughran	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Kingston.
SURGEONS OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Majors.</i>					
George J. Fisher	Sept. 1, 1853	.....	7	2	Sing Sing.
Henry W. B. Woodhull	Nov. 30, 1856	.....	4	1	New York city.
Charles N. Tuttle	Sept. 1, 1858	.....	23	6	Auburn.
Eli Fox	May 13, 1859	.....	17	5	Mohawk.
Judson C. Nelson	July 29, 1859	.....	19	5	Truxton.
Matthew H. Burton	June 15, 1860	.....	10	3	Troy.
Thomas McAllister	Jan. 21, 1861	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
A. B. Shipman	June 9, 1863	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
M. Calvin West	June 15, 1863	.....	21	6	Rome.
John W. Green	May 3, 1865	.....	1	1	New York city.
Edward E. Lee	May 8, 1865	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
Jesse J. Richards	July 1, 1866	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
Oakman S. Paine	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	3	1	New York city.
Walter M. Fleming	Dec. 29, 1866	.....	25	7	Rochester.
Joseph W. Robinson	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	20	7	Hornellsville.
J. Deloss Lewis	Jan. 28, 1867	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
Alexander Cochrane	Feb. 12, 1867	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
D. B. St. John Roosa	March 13, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
J. Mortimer Crawe	May 1, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
George E. McDonald	May 17, 1867	.....	13	3	Minaville.

* First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
Martin S. Kittinger.....	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
Wm. M. Bryce.....	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Hamden.
Lysander W. Kennedy.....	July 31, 1867	.....	12	3	Cambridge.
Ebenezer R. Mackay.....	April 10, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.

Quartermaster General's Department.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. <i>Brigadier General.</i>					
Edwin A. Merritt	Jan. 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Potsdam.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. <i>Colonel.</i>					
S. Pierpont Remington	May 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Canton.
QUARTERMASTERS OF DIVISION. <i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>					
William H. Husted.....	Sept. 20, 1863	.....	.....	2	Brooklyn.
William B. Bend.....	March 7, 1867	.....	.....	1	New York city.
Richard H. Huntington.....	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Adams.
John C. Brodhead.....	May 10, 1867	.....	.....	5	Kingston.
Moses Summers.....	May 25, 1867	.....	.....	6	Syracuse.
Albert J. Barnard.....	June 13, 1867	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
Francis M. Plum.....	June 21, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
QUARTERMASTERS OF BRIGADES. <i>Captains.</i>					
James Mooney	April 16, 1861	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
George Darling	July 1, 1862	.....	25	7	Rochester.
Lebbeus Chapman, jr.	Oct. 15, 1862	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
Henry W. Dwight.....	Nov. 15, 1862	.....	23	6	Auburn.
Nathan Easterbrook.....	July 15, 1864	.....	17	5	Little Falls.
James P. Laing.....	April 4, 1865	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
Albert D. Crocker.....	April 19, 1865	.....	21	6	Utica.
David A. Scott.....	Jan. 8, 1866	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
George McClure.....	Jan. 13, 1866	.....	4	1	New York city.
Reuben E. Robie.....	June 1, 1866	.....	20	7	Bath.
Alonzo C. Yates.....	July 6, 1866	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
Wilson G. Nye.....	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	19	5	Morrisville.
Sidney E. Morse.....	Oct. 29, 1866	.....	2	1	New York city.
Ransom M. Carrington.....	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	3	1	New York city.
Andrew G. Agnew.....	Jan. 14, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
John C. Heath.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	28	6	Ithaca.
Frederick S. Heiser *.....	April 24, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Charles P. Winegar.....	May 1, 1867	.....	13	3	Amsterdam.
Charles H. Douglas.....	June 10, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Eli S. Nichols.....	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Lockport.
James Launt.....	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Hamden.
John Townsend.....	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Flushing.
George McComber.....	July 29, 1867	.....	16	4	Watertown.
David H. King.....	July 30, 1867	.....	12	3	Fort Edward.
M. Hubbell Greene.....	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	8	5	Coxsackie.
William W. Pierson.....	Sept. 2, 1867	.....	7	2	White Plains.

Paymaster General's Department.

PAYMASTER GENERAL. <i>Brigadier General.</i>					
Dudley Olcott	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Albany.
ASSISTANT PAYMASTER GENERAL. <i>Colonel.</i>					
Walter M. Dallman	Jan. 1, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Syracuse.

* First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

Department of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.					
<i>Brigadier General.</i>					
J. Henry Liebenau.....	Sept. 7, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSIST- ENCE OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>					
Alvin H. Hall.....	May 4, 1867	.....	4	.....	Watertown.
Frank W. Fiske.....	May 6, 1867	.....	8	.....	Buffalo.
D. Gage Berry.....	May 10, 1867	.....	5	.....	Norwich.
Henry D. Woodruff.....	June 10, 1867	.....	3	.....	Troy.
William H. Chesebrough ...	Oct. 21, 1867	.....	1	.....	New York city.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSIST- ENCE OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Captains.</i>					
William H. Ward.....	May 1, 1867	.....	25	6	Rochester.
Levi Vallier.....	May 1, 1867	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
Charles S. Kingsley.....	May 14, 1867	.....	4	1	New York city.
Charles O. Le Count.....	May 15, 1867	.....	7	2	New Rochelle.
Abner Mellen, jr.....	May 16, 1867	.....	3	1	New York city.
Daniel G. Brown.....	May 23, 1867	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
James L. Stone.....	May 23, 1867	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
George S. Thompson.....	May 23, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
J. Bennett Bicknell.....	June 1, 1867	.....	19	5	Morrisville.
Hazzard H. Sheldon.....	June 21, 1867	.....	32	8	Niagara Falls.
Moses S. Wilcox.....	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Jefferson.
James T. Watson.....	July 20, 1867	.....	21	6	Clinton.
William H. Hamilton.....	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Flushing.
Carl Marquardt.....	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
Sylvester S. Baldwin.....	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	8	5	New Baltimore.
James Smith.....	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	17	5	Litt'e Falls.
James L. Reynolds.....	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	12	3	Fort Edward.
William H. Main.....	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	16	4	Three Mile Bay.
Theodore Mallaby, jr.....	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
Lansing Pruyn, jr.....	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.					
<i>Captains.</i>					
Charles Trumbull White....	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
Hubert D. Rose.....	March 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Hammondsport.
John Totes.....	April 4, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Cameron Mills.
William P. Maxson.....	May 3, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Rochester.
William P. Roome.....	June 21, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
John Chedell.....	Aug. 12, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Auburn.
Isaac P. Chambers.....	Sept. 11, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
Samuel B. Lawrence.....	Oct. 11, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.
Aids-de-Camp.					
AIDS-DE-CAMP OF DIVISION.					
<i>Majors.</i>					
Samuel B. Duryea.....	May 4, 1864	.....	.....	.....	Brooklyn.
A. P. Sterling.....	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	4	.....	Watertown.
Gibson F. Howard.....	March 23, 1865	.....	8	.....	Buffalo.
Ralph H. Plumb.....	March 3, 1866	.....	8	.....	Buffalo.
D. William Diggs.....	March 7, 1867	.....	1	.....	New York city.
Chester Griswold.....	May 4, 1867	.....	3	.....	Troy.
Romayn Freeman.....	May 4, 1867	.....	4	.....	Watertown.
H. C. Frost.....	May 7, 1867	.....	7	.....	Rochester.
James H. Hinman.....	May 25, 1867	.....	6	.....	Syracuse.
John J. Donaldson.....	June 10, 1867	.....	1	.....	New York city.

No. 2—Continued.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Brigade.	Division.	Residence.
Edward M. Green.....	June 21, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Andrew J. Switzer	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	.....	7	Hammondsport.
John M. Schoonmaker	Oct. 4, 1867	.....	.....	5	Kingston.
Henry D. Laffin.....	Oct. 4, 1867	.....	.....	5	Saugerties.
AIDS-DE-CAMP OF DIVISIONS					
<i>Captains.</i>					
Edward Massey.....	May 4, 1867	.....	.....	4	Watertown.
A. D. F. Gale	June 21, 1867	.....	.....	3	Troy.
Theodore D. Barnum.....	Aug. 29, 1867	.....	.....	8	Buffalo.
AIDS-DE-CAMP OF BRIGADES.					
<i>Captains.</i>					
John Berry.....	Feb. 17, 1862	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
William C. Bush	July 1, 1862	.....	25	7	Rochester.
Henry S. Miller	June 15, 1863	.....	21	6	Utica.
Chauncey M. Depew	May 21, 1864	.....	7	2	Peekskill.
George Chappel.....	Dec. 20, 1865	.....	5	2	Brooklyn.
Francis C. Brown	Dec. 26, 1865	.....	4	1	New York city.
Charles H. Waumbaugh	June 1, 1866	.....	20	7	Add-on.
Samuel W. Sherlock.....	July 4, 1866	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
John W. Little	July 28, 1866	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
William C. Dickel	Oct. 29, 1866	.....	2	1	New York city.
Charles P. Barto	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	28	6	Trumansburgh.
Rowland M. Hall	Feb. 6, 1867	.....	1	1	New York city.
S. Douglass Cornell	May 1, 1867	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
Joshua M. Varian, jr.	May 16, 1867	.....	3	1	New York city.
Archibald Winne, jr.	May 17, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
William M. Swartwout	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
Cyrus B. Chase	May 30, 1867	.....	13	3	Amsterdam.
Alexander Cramphin	June 1, 1867	.....	19	5	Morrisville.
Alfred B. Kiersted	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Cadosia Valley.
Henry M. Starr	July 5, 1867	.....	32	8	Medina.
John Pindar	July 8, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
Edward H. Nicoll	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Mystic.
Zenas P. Ruggles	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	12	3	Fort Edward.
Edward H. Avery	Sept. 25, 1867	.....	23	6	Auburn.
AIDS-DE-CAMP OF BRIGADES.					
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>					
William H. Buttle	April 30, 1867	.....	11	2	Brooklyn.
Whitney Williams	May 1, 1867	.....	25	7	Rochester.
William S. Sizer	May 1, 1867	.....	31	8	Buffalo.
David A. Teller	May 9, 1867	.....	9	3	Albany.
Charles H. Heyzer	May 10, 1867	.....	2	1	New York city.
Samuel B. Hall	May 16, 1867	.....	3	1	New York city.
David Brown, jr.	May 23, 1867	.....	22	2	Newburgh.
John M. Couch	May 23, 1867	.....	28	6	Cortland.
Lewis E. Griffith	May 25, 1867	.....	10	3	Troy.
C. Leslie Martin	July 1, 1867	.....	18	5	Hancock.
Samuel K. Greene	July 5, 1867	.....	32	8	Bergen.
George P. Smith	July 25, 1867	.....	6	2	Flushing.
Herbert D. Babbitt	July 29, 1867	.....	16	4	Smithville.
William Duncan	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	24	6	Syracuse.
William Donehue	Aug. 7, 1867	.....	8	5	Catskill.
Chester Pulmer	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	17	5	Herkimer.
Isaac P. Chambers	Sept. 11, 1867	.....	7	2	Weskor.
Thaddeus F. Rowland	Sept. 22, 1867	.....	19	5	Sherburne.
Charles McDonald	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	13	3	Amsterdam.
William Metcalf	Nov. 1, 1867	.....	21	6	Utica.
ADDITIONAL AID-DE-CAMP.					
<i>Major.</i>					
Charles H. Tomes*	May 14, 1867	.....	.....	.....	New York city.

* Supernumerary; assigned to duty in 4th brigade.

No. 2—Continued.

First Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Rush C. Hawkins	Nov. 23, 1865	Brig. General.	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John H. Perley	Nov. 23, 1865	.....	do
Major:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Adjutant:			
Mortimer L. McKenzie	June 15, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Tappan Hoadley	March 28, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
John P. P. White	Dec. 26, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Almar P. Webster	Nov. 13, 1865	.....	do
Henry C. Perley	Nov. 13, 1865	.....	do
Augustus Rassiga	Feb. 13, 1866	.....	do
John D. Gould	May 17, 1866	.....	do
George A. C. Barnett	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Frederick Kochert	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
John W. Marshall	June 3, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
J. Anthony Morschauer	Nov. 13, 1865	.....	do
William H. Wareing	May 14, 1866	.....
Andrew B. Dobbs	May 17, 1866	.....	do
Peter J. Martin	Sept. 10, 1866	.....	do
John W. King	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	do
William H. H. Wilcox	June 3, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
William H. Stevens	Nov. 13, 1865	.....	do
William Bathman	Dec. 19, 1866	.....	do
Nicholas C. Lindner	April 2, 1867	.....	do
Joseph T. Sweeney	May 10, 1867	.....	do
Samuel Carson, jr.	June 3, 1867	.....	do
Joseph M. Oswald	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Garrett Roach	Sept. 6, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Thomas M. Reid.....	Sept. 27, 1864	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Dennis De Coursey	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
Major:			
John O. Shaughnessy	Nov. 22, 1866	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Edwin S. Rich	April 19, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
John Carey	Sept. 3, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Henry Gosselein	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Joseph G. Shaw	March 16, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
John J. Gillespie.....	Dec. 26, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Sylvester Murphy	May 30, 1863	.....	do
John Mullaly.....	April 20, 1864	.....	do
John Ray	July 16, 1864	.....	do
Edward Kelley.....	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	do
John W. Leonard.....	April 19, 1866	.....	do
William H. Irving.....	Sept. 28, 1866	.....	do
James McCusker.....	Dec. 20, 1866	.....	do
James Gallagher.....	Jan. 21, 1867	.....	do
James Freel	March 6, 1867	.....	do
William D. Marsh	June 25, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John Campbell	July 16, 1864	.....	do
William Deegan.....	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	do
John Hennessey.....	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Alexander F. Mulligan.....	Nov. 28, 1866	.....	do
Owen Moran.....	Jan. 21, 1867	.....	do
Alexander McCoulter	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Thomas Cassin.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	do
John P. Collins	July 19, 1866	.....	do
William J. Orr	Sept. 28, 1866	.....	do
William Ransom.....	Nov. 28, 1866	.....	do
John Walker.....	Dec. 20, 1866	.....	do
Richard Fowler	March 6, 1867	.....	do
George O. Starr	June 25, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel :			
John E. Bendix.....	Dec. 6, 1865	Brig. General..	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John Beatie.....	Dec. 6, 1865	Colonel.....	do
Major :			
George W. Hamilton.....	Feb. 5, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
William A. Wallace.....	May 10, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Mortimer Hendricks.....	Dec. 21, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
William H. Gray.....	Sept. 15, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon :			
Egbert Guernsey.....	Dec. 15, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Henry I. Jackson.....	Dec. 15, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains :			
John J. Humphrey.....	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
George H. Moeser.....	March 2, 1866	.....	do
Frederick Boschert.....	March 17, 1866	.....	do
Peter F. Murray.....	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	do
John Smith.....	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	do
Henry T. Allen.....	Feb. 27, 1867	.....	do
Peter P. Waring.....	April 25, 1867	.....	do
James A. Baker.....	Aug. 30, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
David H. Humphrey.....	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
Patrick Carroll.....	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
Frank Osterman.....	March 2, 1866	.....	do
Richard S. Groves.....	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	do
Samuel McDonald.....	Feb. 21, 1867	.....	do
James H. Hamm.....	May 22, 1866	.....	do
Minthorne Udell.....	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
James Scully.....	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
Henry J. Ferris.....	Aug. 2, 1866	.....	do
James McDowell.....	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	do
John G. Kinkle.....	March 18, 1866	.....	do
Joseph Martin.....	March 21, 1867	.....	do
Edward L. Denton.....	Sept. 19, 1867	.....	do
Richard Smith.....	Sept. 24, 1867	.....	do
Patrick Killian.....	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Harmon D. Hull.....	Nov. 17, 1865	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Major:			
Robert W. Leonard	April 18, 1867	Lieut. Colonel..	do
Adjutant:			
William G. Davis.....	April 29, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Andrew Barstow.....	June 5, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
John C. Gillespie.	June 5, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
James F. Ferguson	Nov. 17, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
William A. Mitchell.....	Sept. 7, 1866	.....	do
Chaplain:			
John W. Shackelford	May 14, 1866	.....	do
Captains:			
James McKeon	Oct. 21, 1865	Lieut. Colonel..	do
John P. Morris.....	Oct. 22, 1866	.....	do
Philip H. Kearney.....	May 4, 1866	.....	do
Adrian W. Maxwell	Sept. 28, 1866	.....	do
George H. Mott	Dec. 21, 1866	.....	do
F. J. Steers.....	Jan. 9, 1867	.....	do
Henry T. Vandenbergh	May 14, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
J. O. Ward	June 14, 1866	.....	do
Turner Macan	Sept. 28, 1866	.....	do
Robert P. Robbins	Dec. 21, 1866	.....	do
John J. McGuinness.....	Feb. 19, 1867	.....	do
R. G. Austin.....	May 14, 1867	.....	do
John H. Reilly.....	May 14, 1867	.....	do
Edmund S. Baker, jr.....	June 24, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
John Hock.....	Jan. 21, 1867	.....	do
Thomas C. De Marcellin	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	do
Benjamin F. Mills.....	Feb. 26, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Roosevelt	April 24, 1867	.....	do
William K. Evans.....	June 24, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Anton Meyer.....	Oct. 29, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel: Joseph Hillenbrand.....	Dec. 28, 1866	.....	do
Major: William Seebach	July 22, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Philip F. Smith.....	Oct. 1, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: Edward S. Brehm	Dec. 1, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: William H. Schulz	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: William Thurman.....	March 7, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Rudolph Hirzel.....	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Captains: L. G. Theodore Bruer	Oct. 8, 1861	.....	do
Peter Kraeger	Oct. 9, 1862	.....	do
Charles D. Reiss.....	Oct. 13, 1862	.....	do
John E. Meyer.....	May 27, 1861	.....	do
Henry Kloeber	Dec. 4, 1865	.....	do
John Ertz, jr.	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	do
Jacob Eller	Feb. 23, 1866	.....	do
Henry Hamann	Jan. 23, 1867	.....	do
Adam Keim	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do
Henrich Wilhelm Lausen.....	Nov. 29, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Henry Scharch.....	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	do
John Kimmel	Feb. 28, 1866	.....	do
F. W. Webber.....	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	do
Henry Meyer.....	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
F. W. Louis Giessler	Feb. 20, 1867	.....	do
Philip F. Smith	April 17, 1867	.....	do
Marcus Martens.....	June 28, 1867	.....	do
Jacob Eidt.....	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	do
Gustav E. Wellenkamp	Nov. 21, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: Herman Zoebisch	Aug. 11, 1865	.....	do
H. N. Burmester.....	March 5, 1866	.....	do
Gustavus Landman	May 12, 1866	.....	do
John M. Hein.....	Sept. 21, 1866	.....	do
Anthony Fischer.....	Jan. 16, 1867	.....	do
John M. Gartelman.....	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
John Soltan	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	do
Bernhard Hufnagel	Sept. 26, 1867	.....	do
John F. Ulrich.....	Nov. 17, 1867	.....	do
Charles Lamb	Nov. 21, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Joel W. Mason.....	April 19, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Major:			
Edward B. Kinney.....	Oct. 9, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant:			
James H. Ingersoll.....	Aug. 4, 1864	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
William M. Banks.....	Jan. 3, 1861	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Eli W. Vondersmith	Aug. 25, 1862	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Samuel P. Vondersmith	Aug. 25, 1862	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Benjamin T. Phillips.....	Nov. 24, 1866	.....	do
Captains:			
John Bauer	May 5, 1862	.....	do
Nicholas Miller.....	Oct. 10, 1862	.....	do
Christian Nonnenbacher.....	Sept. 21, 1863	.....	do
John Schreiner	March 15, 1865	.....	do
Caspar Schneider	June 18, 1866	.....	do
Frank W. Sterry.....	Dec. 18, 1866	.....	do
Max Zenn.....	May 7, 1867	.....	do
Samuel Blum.....	June 5, 1867	.....	do
William G. O'Reilly	July 23, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Adam Eidenwild	Jan. 19, 1865	.....	do
Christian F. Roch	March 15, 1865	.....	do
John Shutz.....	Oct. 19, 1865	.....	do
John C. Haug	March 12, 1866	.....	do
George Hubschmann.....	Oct. 30, 1866	.....	do
Morris Cohen.....	April 16, 1867	.....	do
Abraham Shenfield	May 7, 1867	.....	do
Anton Wilzbach	June 5, 1867	.....	do
William Beckstein.....	July 3, 1867	.....	do
John McDonald	Sept. 3, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Frederick G. Kleist.....	Oct. 29, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Dittes	Nov. 20, 1866	.....	do
Charles D. Taylor	Dec. 18, 1866	.....	do
Charles H. Raynor.....	April 16, 1867	.....	do
Harris S. Katzenberg.....	May 7, 1867	.....	do
Simon A. Adler.....	July 17, 1867	.....	do
Andrew Schappel.....	July 26, 1867	.....

No. 2—Continued.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Emmons Clarke.....	June 21, 1864	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George T. Haws.....	Aug. 18, 1864	.....	do
Major:			
Christian H. Meday.....	May 28, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Louis Fitzgerald....	May 1, 1867	Lieut. Colonel..	do
Quartermaster:			
Robert M. Weed.....	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subeistance:			
Vacant			do
Surgeon:			
John C. Dalton.....	Aug. 1, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
John C. Barrow....	June 17, 1863	.....	do
Chaplain:			
S. H. Weston.....	Oct. 16, 1863	.....	do
Captains:			
Charles A. Easton.....	Aug. 12, 1861	.....	do
Edmund P. Rogers.....	Jan. 14, 1863	.....	do
George W. Smith.....	Jan. 11, 1864	.....	do
Stephen O. Ryder.....	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	do
George Moore Smith.....	Dec. 31, 1864	.....	do
Don Alonzo Pollard.....	April 5, 1866	.....	do
Charles S. Van Norden.....	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do
William H. Kipp.....	Oct. 8, 1866	.....	do
Richard Allison.....	Oct. 9, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Howard Waldo.....	Jan. 11, 1864	.....	do
Charles H. De Lamater.....	Sept. 21, 1864	.....	do
Edward Earle.....	June 14, 1866	.....	do
Joseph Dore.....	May 1, 1867	.....	do
George P. Barrett.....	June 7, 1867	.....	do
Henry S. Steele.....	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do
Lindsay R. Richardson.....	Nov. 13, 1867	.....	do
Charles Walke.....	Nov. 16, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Joseph Lintilhon.....	Jan. 14, 1863	.....	do
Samuel C. Burdick.....	Dec. 7, 1863	.....	do
William C. Casey.....	Jan. 11, 1864	.....	do
Samuel C. Barr.....	Nov. 28, 1864	.....	do
Lorenzo G. Woodhouse.....	June 14, 1866	.....	do
Lewis P. Tibbals.....	June 7, 1867	.....	do
James H. Ingersoll.....	Sept. 27, 1867	.....	do
Gulian V. Quilliard.....	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do
John A. Sniffin, Jr.....	Nov. 16, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
William S. Carr	Dec. 27, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George D. Scott	Dec. 27, 1866	.....	do
Major:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Adjutant:			
John P. Durfee	Feb. 2, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
David P. Arnold	Sept. 25, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Thomas F. Smith	Feb. 1, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
George H. Leach	Dec. 20, 1860	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Abbott E. Kittredge	April 18, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
John Appleton	Nov. 14, 1862	.....	do
Alexander Clark	June 1, 1864	.....	do
Theodore A. Van Tassel	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	do
John Farrell	Nov. 6, 1865	.....	do
John Penberthy	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	do
Martin Baylis	May 8, 1866	.....	do
William Green	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	do
William H. McIntire	Jan. 21, 1867	.....	do
William H. Heathcote	Jan. 23, 1867	.....	do
Isaac Cohen	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Edward M. Bloomer	Nov. 6, 1865	.....	do
George T. Lorigan	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	do
Sidney Lester	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	do
Edward Barker	Jan. 21, 1867	.....	do
Thomas F. Gilroy	March 8, 1867	.....	do
Henry Miller	April 11, 1867	.....	do
Henry K. Bicker	July 3, 1867	.....	do
William E. Chapin	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
George Kraemer	Feb. 26, 1862	.....	do
Joseph P. Kennedy	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	do
W. Gano Dunn	Nov. 6, 1865	.....	do
Charles H. Moore	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	do
John P. Davenport	May 10, 1866	.....	do
Levi Cahn	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	do
William H. Hatsfield	March 8, 1867	.....	do
Howard D. Lediard	April 11, 1867	.....	do
William H. Morrison	April 12, 1867	.....	do
Frederick O. Johnson	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: John H. Wilcox	Mar. 19, 1864	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel: Charles R. Braine	Nov. 10, 1865	.....	do
Major: Charles S. Strong	Jan. 31, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: William Seward, jr.	Sept. 22, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster: Jordan L. Bailey	May 17, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Theodore Braine	May 17, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Howard Pinckney	Oct. 10, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: George G. Needham	Aug. 3, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain: Edward H. Chapin	July 15, 1866	.....	do
Captains: James R. Hitchcock	Dec. 14, 1864	.....	do
John W. Davis	Dec. 12, 1865	.....	do
William C. Barwis	Dec. 16, 1865	.....	do
Henry S. Brooks	Sept. 21, 1866	.....	do
Eugene Durnin	March 25, 1867	.....	do
William E. Van Wyck	March 28, 1867	.....	do
John T. Pryer	March 28, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants			
Alexander McCook	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	do
Joseph McDonald	Sept. 22, 1865	.....	do
William D. Wood	Dec. 10, 1866	.....	do
John Raper	March 20, 1867	.....	do
John A. Norman	March 28, 1867	.....	do
Robert P. Courtney	Sept. 23, 1867	.....	do
Robert B. Marten	Sept. 30, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
James J. Knipe	Feb. 2, 1865	.....	do
James J. Glassey	Dec. 11, 1865	.....	do
Benjamin F. Stone	Dec. 10, 1866	.....	do
Theodore W. Myers	March 18, 1867	.....	do
Milton Benjamin	March 20, 1867	.....	do
Arthur Blaney	March 25, 1867	.....	do
Joseph F. Swords	March 28, 1867	.....	do
Joseph B. Pollock	Sept. 23, 1867	.....	do
Noah Loder	Sept. 30, 1867	.....	do
John S. Huyler	Oct. 4, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Lionel U. Lennox	April 18, 1867	.....	Albany.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George W. Warren	April 18, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Daniel S. Benton.....	May 9, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
William E. Fitch.....	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Edward K. Rogers.....	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Edward W. Monteath.....	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Daniel M. Stimson.....	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
James F. McKown.....	June 26, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Alfred A. Farr.....	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
James McFarland.....	Aug. 1, 1861	.....	do
Charles E. Davis.....	May 27, 1862	.....	do
John Burn.....	April 14, 1865	.....	do
Dominico Cincel.....	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	do
Thomas Austin.....	Sept. 8, 1865	.....	do
Daniel G. Curtiss.....	Jan. 11, 1866	.....	do
Alfred C. Jud-on.....	April 23, 1866	.....	do
James P. St. John.....	April 25, 1866	.....	do
Samuel E. Jones.....	May 24, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenant:			
David Hunter.....	April 14, 1864	.....	do
William T. Burn.....	June 27, 1865	.....	do
Alfred J. McAvoy.....	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	do
James Chatterley.....	Sept. 8, 1865	.....	do
Thomas V. Wolcott.....	Jan. 11, 1866	.....	do
Robert H. Strathdee.....	Sept. 5, 1866	.....	do
Michael Scheidler.....	Oct. 1, 1866	.....	do
Alexander McRoberts.....	June 3, 1867	.....	do
Charles A. Walker.....	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
William W. Bennett.....	June 10, 1862	.....	do
Henry M. Watson.....	April 25, 1865	.....	do
George W. Walker.....	Nov. 15, 1865	.....	do
Stephen Weaver.....	June 5, 1866	.....	do
William M. Wilbur.....	Sept. 5, 1866	.....	do
Augustus Whitman.....	May 24, 1867	.....	do
David R. W. Hutchinson.....	June 27, 1865	.....	do
James A. Fawcett.....	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Stephen H. Griffin.....	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Lieut. Colonel:			
Henry Lux	Jan. 20, 1865	.....	New York city.
Major:			
Frederick Unbekant	Nov. 23, 1866	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Charles E. Hausmann	April 12, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Hermion Rooke	Feb. 22, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Jules Fijux	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Charles Stein	March 30, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
John M. Schaeffer	April 2, 1866	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Joseph L. Wilkins	April 18, 1866	.....	do
Captains:			
Edward Schutt	Dec. 27, 1861	.....	do
Frederick Klonz	Oct. 30, 1862	.....	do
George Schlichter	Aug. 22, 1863	.....	do
Martin Berlitz	Aug. 24, 1863	.....	do
William R. Obermann	Sept. 3, 1863	.....	do
Julius Boekell	May 23, 1865	.....	do
Frederick J. Weiss	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
George Nehrbass	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Louis Knittel	Aug. 22, 1867	.....	do
Henry Rommell	Oct. 11, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Martin Steuzel	Jan. 7, 1863	.....	do
Charles Berth	Aug. 24, 1863	.....	do
Herman Engel	Sept. 3, 1863	.....	do
Edward Genzel	June 23, 1865	.....	do
Hermann Schmidt	Aug. 2, 1865	.....	do
Joseph Ozab	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Burghard	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Louis Schraiddt	March 14, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Baumann	Sept. 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Philip Fischer	March 24, 1865	.....	do
Joseph Schneider	Aug. 16, 1865	.....	do
Dominicus Vittur	May 8, 1866	.....	do
Frederick Josher	Nov. 22, 1866	.....	do
Jacob E. Marx	Dec. 27, 1866	.....	do
John H. Wessel	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
Charles Grote	March 4, 1867	.....	do
John Klein	March 14, 1867	.....	do
Edward Werner	April 30, 1867	.....	do
Charles Richter	Aug. 22, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National G. a. d.	Residence.
Colonel :			
John Ward, Jr.	Jan. 4, 1867	.. .. .	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel :			
Knox McAfee	April 12, 1867	.....	do
Major :			
Andrus B. Howe	April 12, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant :			
William H. Murphy	May 20, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster :			
George L. Maxwell	Nov. 25, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence :			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Surgeon :			
John W. Robie	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon :			
Robert D. Nesmith	Jan. 4, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain :			
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.	June 17, 1863	.....	do
• Captains :			
William V. Byrne	Dec. 31, 1861	.....	do
George A. Banta	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	do
Milnor Imlay	Jan. 24, 1866	.....	do
George Teets	Oct. 23, 1866	.....	do
Robert McAfee	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
Henry Bascom Smith	May 18, 1867	.....	do
Benjamin D. Bacon	May 27, 1867	.....	do
Charles J. McGowan	June 4, 1867	.....	do
John Fahnestock	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
John H. French	Oct. 31, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants :			
James T. Burke	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	do
George C. Geissen, Jr.	April 2, 1866	.....	do
Charles H. Frost	Sept. 20, 1866	.....	do
William H. Smith	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
George S. Burger	Feb. 21, 1867	.....	do
Victor Herb	March 29, 1867	.....	do
Richard E. Jones	June 4, 1867	.....	do
John E. Dowley	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants :			
Richard S. Taylor	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	do
George A. Banta	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	do
Charles A. Miller	Nov. 15, 1865	.....	do
Robert Donald	Feb. 19, 1866	.....	do
Leon A. Canter	April 2, 1866	.....	do
Edward Wood	Sept. 20, 1866	.....	do
James F. McCuen	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
Alexander Shaw	Feb. 6, 1867	.....	do
Samuel V. Healey	March 29, 1867	.....	do
Henry B. Wilson	Oct. 31, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: James Jourdan	Aug. 17, 1866	Maj. General ..	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut. Colonel: Thomas S. Dakin	Jan. 23, 1867	.....	do
Major: Frederick A. Mason	Jan. 23, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Clarence Stanley	Nov. 23, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: Charles P. Gulick	Aug. 2, 1863	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: John P. Scrymser	May 14, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Nelson H. Baldwin	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant			
Chaplain: Edward Taylor	June 16, 1865	.....	do
Captains: Harry Balsdon	Nov. 4, 1859	.....	do
Henry Heath	Jan. 4, 1862	.....	do
Frederick A. Baldwin	April 29, 1863	.....	do
Alpheus S. Smith	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	do
John Thomas	Dec. 19, 1865	.....	do
George H. Coffin	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
John S. Van Cleef	March 28, 1867	.....	do
Charles C. Graves	April 26, 1867	.....	do
Edward S. Daniell	Oct. 16, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Thomas Dean	Feb. 20, 1862	.....	do
Henry Beadle	Oct. 6, 1863	.....	do
Thomas M. Hempstead	Nov. 6, 1865	.....	do
Charles E. Tanner	Dec. 21, 1865	.....	do
Benjamin F. England	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Charles H. Hallock	May 24, 1866	.....	do
William Barnett	Oct. 16, 1867	.....	do
Francis Deacon	Dec. 20, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: William Dusenbury	March 28, 1864	.....	do
Thomas H. McGrath	Oct. 11, 1865	.....	do
Philip F. Lenhardt	Dec. 21, 1865	.....	do
John M. Cresfield	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Nelson C. Marsellis	Dec. 21, 1866	.....	do
Henry R. Darbey	Feb. 8, 1867	.....	do
Billings Wheeler	July 15, 1867	.....	do
J. Oscar Voute	Oct. 16, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Edward B. Fowler.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Brig. General..	Brooklyn.
Lieut. Colonel:			
William H. De Bevoise	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Henry T. Head.....	May 12, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
James McLeer	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Wm. L. B. Steers	Sept. 9, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
James L. Farley	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Captains:			
John McNeil.	Aug. 27, 1862	.....	do
William M. Baldwin.....	Oct. 1, 1862	.....	do
William F. Twibelle.....	Jan. 18, 1863	.....	do
Harry W. Mitchell.....	May 27, 1865	.....	do
John A. Egolf.....	June 13, 1865	.....	do
Ramon Cardona.....	July 17, 1865	.....	do
Francis Doyle.....	Nov. 23, 1865	.....	do
Lewis Nichols.....	April 28, 1866	.....	do
Charles Schurig.....	Nov. 30, 1866	.....	do
Lafferts L. Laidlaw.....	Nov. 30, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Charles E. Howaday.....	March 27, 1865	.....	do
William C. Booth	July 17, 1865	.....	do
Isaac P. Smith	Sept. 8, 1865	.....	do
Joseph H. Corlies.....	April 26, 1866	.....	do
Lester T. Wiggins.....	June 5, 1866	.....	do
George A. Satchell.....	Feb. 21, 1867	.....	do
Jephtha A. Jones	April 26, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
William Fosket.....	March 27, 1865	.....	do
Benjamin S. Steen.....	May 27, 1865	.....	do
Samuel Hawthorn.....	Dec. 4, 1865	.....	do
William M. Campbell.....	Feb. 6, 1866	.....	do
John T. Young	April 4, 1866	.....	do
Thomas J. Fagan.....	April 26, 1866	.....	do
Joseph Marfing.....	June 5, 1866	.....	do
John H. Fisher.....	Nov. 30, 1866	.....	do
Joseph H. Hyer.....	Feb. 21, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Stephen B. Craft	June 6, 1867	.....	Glen Cove.
Lient Colonel:			
Nathaniel R. Stetson	June 6, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Joseph Dykes	June 6, 1867	.....	Roslyn.
Adjutant:			
Samuel Cowdrey	Aug. 1, 1866	.....	New Rochelle.
Quartermaster:			
Seaman J. Mallaby	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Glen Cove.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Philemon F. Prior	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Flushing.
Assistant Surgeon:			
M. R. Vedder	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain:			
George F. Bugbee	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Manhasset.
Captains:			
Thomas L. Robertson	Nov. 18, 1852	.....	Flushing.
Stephen B. Powell	Aug. 15, 1863	.....	Oyster Bay.
Joseph T. Wright	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Syosset.
Stephen B. Smith	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Port Washington.
Thomas Elliott	Sept. 27, 1865	.....	Flushing.
Robert S. Munson	April 1, 1867	.....	White Stone.
First Lieutenants:			
Jacob Roemer	April 7, 1859	.....	Flushing.
Charles W. Downing	Aug. 15, 1863	.....	Oyster Bay.
John W. Campbell	May 30, 1865	.....	Glen Cove.
Alfred Van Sise	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Syosset.
Isaac H. Bond	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Roslyn.
Henry T. Smith	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Port Washington.
Willett Phillips	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Flushing.
Joseph B. Stillwagon	Sept. 27, 1865	.....	do
Oliver Taff	Sept. 26, 1866	.....	Whitestone.
Second Lieutenants:			
Daniel Y. Baker	Aug. 15, 1863	.....	Oyster Bay.
Robert Jefferies	Oct. 22, 1863	.....	Glen Cove.
Alexander Kilpatrick	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Roslyn.
Tilford Stevenson	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Port Washington.
Jacob Ramsey	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Flushing.
William H. Townsend	Sept. 27, 1865	.....	do
John C. Ohmenewser	Nov. 29, 1865	.....	Whitestone.
Otto Shrader	March 1, 1866	.....	Strattonport.

No. 2—Continued.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant			
Lieut. Colonel:			
John L. Gardner.....	March 24, 1864		East Hampton.
Major:			
John S. Havens	June 19, 1863		Patchogue.
Adjutant:			
Cornelius D. B. Wagstaff.....	July 1, 1860		Babylon.
Quartermaster:			
Benjamin R. Robson.....	July 1, 1860		Babylon.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant			
Surgeon:			
William S. Preston	July 1, 1860		Patchogue.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Edward Dodd.....	Nov. 10, 1863		Babylon.
Chaplain:			
Augustus F. Dobson	Feb. 2, 1867		Centre Moriches.
Captains:			
James Bostwick	June 25, 1863		Babylon.
George P. Osborne	Aug. 29, 1863		East Moriches.
William D. Corey.....	Sept. 8, 1865		Greenport.
Eugene W. Davis.....	Oct. 5, 1865		Riverhead.
Richard W. L. Hommedieu	Jan. 20, 1866		Smithtown.
David S. Sherrill	Oct. 13, 1866		East Hampton.
Theodore F. Haines.....	Nov. 22, 1866		Bridgehampton.
Charles E. Pitts.....	Dec. 1, 1866		Babylon.
Perry S. Wicks.....	Dec. 6, 1866		Pentaquit.
Jacob Bumsted.....	Nov. 23, 1867		Patchogue.
First Lieutenants:			
William C. Pye.....	Aug. 29, 1863		
John R. Smith	Jan. 9, 1864		
Benjamin K. Barnes	Oct. 26, 1864		Amaganset.
Edmund W. Smith	Nov. 1, 1864		St. James.
John B. Reeve	Sept. 8, 1865		Greenport.
Joseph Irvin	Oct. 10, 1866		Centreport.
A. Smith Edwards	Nov. 22, 1866		Southampton.
James Baylis.....	Dec. 1, 1866		Babylon.
William H. Pullis	Dec. 6, 1866		Pentaquit.
Second Lieutenants:			
Noah Raynor.....	Aug. 29, 1863		
Leander Thurber	Oct. 2, 1863		Pentaquit.
Edwin Bailey	Jan. 9, 1864		Patchogue.
James M. Wells	Sept. 8, 1864		Upper Aquabogue.
Albert J. Post.....	Oct. 27, 1864		Southampton.
Charles F. Smith	Nov. 1, 1864		St. James.
Anson H. Baker.....	Sept. 1, 1865		Greenport.
Platt Conklin	Oct. 10, 1866		Deerpark.
S. Lawrence Hodges.....	Oct. 13, 1866		East Hampton.
John E. Jarvis	Dec. 1, 1866		Babylon.

No. 2—Continued.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Henry W. Clark.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	New Rochelle.
Lient. Colonel:			
Leander M. DeLamater.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	New York city.
Major:			
Victor W. Macfarland	July 16, 1863	.....	Peekskill.
Adjutant:			
Samuel Cowdrey	Aug. 1, 1866	.....	New Rochelle.
Quartermaster:			
Francis N. Bangs.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Yonkers.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
William H. Martin	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	New Rochelle.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
John J. Sawvan	Aug. 9, 1852	.....	West Farms.
Charles M. O Bleunis.....	Aug. 18, 1855	.....	Clarkstown.
Cornelius P. Hoffman	Nov. 4, 1859	.....	Haverstraw.
Henry M. Le Count.....	Aug. 22, 1864	.....	New Rochelle.
John C. Gebman	Oct. 17, 1864	.....	Mount Vernon.
George Vanderbilt	Feb. 18, 1865	.....	White Plains.
Laban Clark Stuart.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	Mamaroneck.
John G. Fay.....	March 6, 1866	.....	Mount Vernon.
First Lieutenants:			
John Eisele	May 18, 1855	.....	East Morrisiana.
John A. Campbell	Aug. 18, 1855	.....
Stephen W. Allen	Nov. 4, 1859	.....
Arthur W. Parsons, jr	Oct. 13, 1862	.....	Rye.
Mathew B. Marks	June 29, 1863	.....	Haverstraw.
Abraham C. Beardsley	Oct. 26, 1863	.....	Mount Vernon.
George H. Deveau	Feb. 1, 1864	.....	New Rochelle.
Christopher Miller.....	Oct. 17, 1864	.....	Mount Vernon.
Francis P. Proudhomme	Feb. 18, 1865	.....	White Plains.
James W. Richardson.....	Oct. 14, 1865	.....	Mamaroneck.
E. Arthur Rockwood	Sept. 24, 1867	.....
Second Lieutenants:			
John M. Baker.....	Aug. 18, 1855	.....
Louis Sauter.. ..	May 18, 1855	.....	Melrose.
Henry Palmer	Sept. 19, 1857	.....
A. S. Vanderbilt.....	June 29, 1863	.....	Haverstraw.
John Bloom	Feb. 1, 1864	.....	New Rochelle.
Benjamin S. Dick	Feb. 18, 1865	.....	White Plains.
Alfred M. Perrin	May 25, 1867	.....	Rye Neck.
James B. Spicer.....	June 22, 1867	.....	Mount Vernon.
George Sperrl.....	Sept 16, 1867	.....	W. Mount Vernon.
William H. H. Barker	Sept. 28, 1867	.....	East Chester.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John H. Hyatt	June 10, 1865	.....	Peekskill.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Frank E. Walsh	June 10, 1865	.....	do
Major:			
Alsop H. Strang	June 10, 1865	.....	do
Adjutant:			
William D. Southard	June 10, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
John L. Knapp	June 10, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
William J. Haight	June 10, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
James H. Curry	March 20, 1865	.....	Scrub Oak.
Assistant Surgeon:			
John C. Jay, jr.	Sept. 1, 1865	.....	Rye.
Chaplain:			
Henry M. Smullen	July 25, 1859	.....	Carmel.
Captains:			
Jackson P. Ballard	Sept. 6, 1851	.....	Carmel.
John Davis Hatch	Feb. 9, 1863	.....	Yonkers.
John B. Wyckoff	Aug. 4, 1863	.....	Kensico.
William H. Smith	March 9, 1865	.....	Peekskill.
John A. Aitchison	April 4, 1865	.....	Sing Sing.
Samuel Dalton	April 8, 1865	.....	Peekskill.
James Nelson	May 3, 1865	.....	Cold Spring.
Montrose Churchill	June 23, 1865	.....	Yorktown.
Benjamin F. Lockwood	Jan. 5, 1866	.....	Katonah.
Edmund Y. Morris	March 16, 1866	.....	Yonkers.
First Lieutenants:			
Peter B. Curry	March 2, 1865	.....	Carmel.
Barnett B. Requa	April 8, 1865	.....	Croton.
Isaac Armstrong	May 30, 1865	.....	Tarrytown.
James Stewart	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	Yonkers.
Charles A. Chapin	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	Yonkers.
Albert Hoyt	Jan. 5, 1866	.....	Katonah.
Francis E. Lowe	Mar. 13, 1866	.....	Sing Sing.
William V. Vredenburg	May 18, 1866	.....	Carmel.
Eugene Miller	March 9, 1867	.....	Somers.
Michael E. Tevlin	April 9, 1867	.....	Cold Spring.
Second Lieutenants:			
Francis G. Williams	March 9, 1865	.....	Peekskill.
Walter Cosine	April 4, 1865	.....	Sing Sing.
John H. Purdy	April 29, 1865	.....	Peekskill.
Charles Rundle	May 30, 1865	.....	North Castle.
Miles Adams	Sept. 14, 1865	.....	Poundridge.
Robert B. Cantrell	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	Yonkers.
Jonathan Curry	March 9, 1867	.....	Yorktown.
George W. Quinby	April 9, 1867	.....	Cold Spring.
James McLain	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	Yonkers.

No. 2—Continued.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Everett J. Roos.....	May 2, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
Lieut. Colonel: William D. Dickey	June 30, 1866	.....	do
Major: Daniel Torbush.....	June 30, 1866	.....	do
Adjutant: James H. Anderson.....	July 9, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster: George H. Wood	July 9, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon: Peter M. Barclay.....	July 9, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Thomas Millsbaugh.....	Oct. 7, 1862	.....	do
Chaplain: John Brown.....	Oct. 18, 1854	.....	do
Captains: Peter Latourette	Nov. 14, 1860	.....	St. Andrews.
John S. Watts	Dec. 3, 1861	.....	Newburgh.
James C. Taggart	Sept. 12, 1865	.....	do
James Smiley	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Dubois B. Rumsey.....	March 20, 1866	.....	Chester.
Isaac M. Martin	March 28, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
Thomas B. Young	Oct. 6, 1866	.....	Walden.
Timothy Donohue.....	Jan. 18, 1867	.....	Newburgh.
First Lieutenants: William Kain	Nov. 14, 1860	.....	St. Andrews.
Patrick Day.....	April 11, 1861	.....	Newburgh.
Robert Kernochan.....	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Augustus Neafie	Jan. 20, 1866	.....	Walden.
Richard M. Hinds	Jan. 21, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
Ezra T. Jackson	March 20, 1866	.....	Chester.
Richard R. Hunter	March 22, 1866	.....	Munroe.
James T. Chase	March 28, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
Sylvester Lawson.....	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	do
George W. Crist.....	Oct. 6, 1866	.....	Walden.
Second Lieutenants: Michael J. O'Conner.....	April 11, 1861	.....	Newburgh.
Samuel McQuade.....	Sept. 12, 1865	.....	do
Stephen Rapelje, jr.....	Jan. 20, 1866	.....	Montgomery.
William H. H. Morrison	Jan. 20, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
David A. Mabie	Jan. 21, 1866	.....	do
James Y. Duryea.....	Jan. 27, 1866	.....	Bloomington.
William H. Hawley.....	March 20, 1866	.....	Chester.
John W. Stevenson.....	March 26, 1866	.....	Newburgh.
George W. Hawkins	March 28, 1866	.....	do
James C. Crist	Oct. 6, 1866	.....	Walden.

No. 2—Continued.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Lieut. Colonel:			
W. A. Van Rensselaer.....	July 12, 1867	.....	Kingston.
Major:			
Martin Snyder.....	July 12, 1867	.....	Rosendale.
Adjutant:			
Horace S. Reynolds.....	Nov. 2, 1867	.....	Kingston.
Quartermaster:			
M. P. Schoonmaker.....	July 12, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
C. Meach Woolsey.....	Nov. 2, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
Joseph E. Keyser.....	July 12, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
David M. Vanderveer.....	July 12, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
Isaac C. Buswell.....	Nov. 22, 1864	.....	Kingston.
George B. Mulks.....	March 25, 1865	.....	Kyserike.
George North, Jr.....	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	Rondout.
First Lieutenants:			
Richard E. Houghtaling.....	June 26, 1865	.....
John H. Dunn.....	July 28, 1866	.....
Anson Rodley.....	Aug. 29, 1866	.....	High Falls.
James Flynn.....	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	Rondout.
William Lackey.....	June 8, 1867	.....	Saugerties.
Second Lieutenants:			
Christopher Wood	June 21, 1865	.....	Rosendale.
Lansing Terwilliger.....	Aug. 29, 1866	.....	High Falls.
John Barry	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	Rondout.
Edward Jernegan.....	June 8, 1867	.....	Saugerties.

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Joseph Wright	Dec. 30, 1861	.....	Poughkeepsie.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Harvey G. Eastman	Nov. 18, 1865	.....	do
Major:			
George L. Dennis	March 22, 1866	.....	do
Adjutant:			
James Smith, jr	March 16, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Joseph H. Marshall	Nov. 22, 1862	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
George W. McLellan	May 16, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
A. Edward Van Dusen	June 22, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
John P. Schenck, jr	July 19, 1864	.....	Fishkill.
Chaplain:			
Daniel G. Wright	May 16, 1867	.....	Poughkeepsie.
Captains:			
Francis Hengstabeck	Sept. 21, 1859	.....	Poughkeepsie.
Henry H. Hustis	Oct. 7, 1859	.....	Fishkill.
Richard R. Hayman	Aug. 27, 1862	.....	Poughkeepsie.
William G. Burnett	March 28, 1866	.....	do
Samuel R. Brown	May 17, 1866	.....	do
William Haubennestel	Nov. 12, 1866	.....	do
Henry F. Clark	May 16, 1867	.....	do
George Schlude	Oct. 12, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Samuel Underhill	Oct. 7, 1859	.....	Fishkill.
Alfred F. Lindley	Aug. 27, 1862	.....	Poughkeepsie.
James Barringer	March 4, 1864	.....	do
Harmon Near	March 28, 1866	.....	do
William Weaver	May 17, 1866	.....	do
Alfred Sherman	Nov. 12, 1866	.....	do
Louis Muckenhaupt	March 18, 1867	.....	do
George Seiver	Oct. 12, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
William N. Anthony	Aug. 15, 1862	.....	Fishkill.
Samuel K. Darrow	Aug. 27, 1862	.....	Poughkeepsie.
David H. Tillott	Jan. 5, 1863	.....	do
Thomas S. Parker	Dec. 25, 1863	.....	do
George Paulmier	March 28, 1866	.....	do
Hugh O'Connell	May 17, 1866	.....	do
Christian Marx	March 18, 1867	.....	do
Andrew Moore	July 13, 1867	.....	do
Henry Hupe	Oct. 12, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: George B. Post	Feb. 8, 1867 .....	.....	New York city
Lieut. Colonel: William W. Remmey	Feb. 8, 1867 .....	.....	do
Major: Josiah Porter	April 2, 1867 .....	.....	do
Adjutant: J. Langdon Ward	March 15, 1867	Captain.....	do
Quartermaster: Charles S. Bunker	Feb. 21, 1867 .....	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: William C. Rogers	Sept. 15, 1867 .....	.....	do
Surgeon: Everett Herrick	March 13, 1865 .....	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Robert R. Booth	May 11, 1864 .....	.....	do
Captains: Richard S. Grant	Jan. 2, 1862 .....	.....	do
David S. Brown	June 9, 1865 .....	.....	do
John H. Palmer	March 14, 1866 .....	.....	do
Richard Vose	June 26, 1866 .....	.....	do
George W. Wingate	Dec. 20, 1866 .....	.....	do
George J. Clanranald	Feb. 4, 1867 .....	.....	do
John T. Camp	March 25, 1867 .....	.....	do
John Brower	May 31, 1867 .....	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Thomas Tate, jr.	March 14, 1866 .....	.....	do
Theodore H. Freeland	May 8, 1866 .....	.....	do
John S. Bussing	Jan. 31, 1867 .....	.....	do
Radcliffe B. Lockwood	Feb. 28, 1867 .....	.....	do
Thomas H. Cullen	March 25, 1867 .....	.....	do
Lansdale Boardman	May 31, 1867 .....	.....	do
Edward Dussell	June 25, 1867 .....	.....	do
Theodore F. Allen	Sept. 25, 1867 .....	.....	do
Eugene A. Heath	Oct. 25, 1867 .....	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: Theodore G. Asenough	Aug. 7, 1863 .....	.....	do
Robert M. Hedden	Dec. 14, 1863 .....	.....	do
Charles D. Topping	March 14, 1866 .....	.....	do
Samuel A. Smith	May 8, 1866 .....	.....	do
James S. Franklin	Jan. 31, 1867 .....	.....	do
C. Alfred Bussell	Feb. 4, 1867 .....	.....	do
John Briggs	May 31, 1867 .....	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-Third Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Calvin E. Pratt	Oct. 24, 1863	Brig. General..	Brooklyn.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Rodney C. Ward	June 15, 1864	.....	do
Major:			
Henry T. Chapman, jr.....	June 15, 1864	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Charles H. Hunter.....	Feb. 6, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Charles H. Stoddard	July 14, 1862	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant			do
Surgeon:			
A. Duncan Wilson.....	Oct. 7, 1862	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
George H. R. Bennet.....	Aug. 20, 1862	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Peter J. H. Myers	June 17, 1863	.....	do
Captains:			
Stephen H. Farnham	Aug. 11, 1862	.....	do
Charles E. Goldthwait	May 19, 1863	.....	do
Dudley W. Van Ingen	Oct. 20, 1863	.....	do
Charles H. Joy	Feb. 20, 1864	.....	do
Arthur J. Metz	March 28, 1865	.....	do
Anthony Elmendorf	June 15, 1865	.....	do
James G. Gregory	Oct. 19, 1866	.....	do
Mortimer C. Ogden	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	do
James E. Webb	Oct. 2, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Henry J. Graff	March 21, 1866	.....	do
Chas. E. Satterlee	Oct. 22, 1866	.....	do
George McMillen	June 20, 1866	.....	do
Joseph G. Story	March 1, 1867	.....	do
James M. Stephenson	Sept. 10, 1877	.....	do
Gustave Dickman	Oct. 2, 1867	.....	do
William H. Bourdette	Nov. 19, 1867	.....	do
William R. Bunker	Dec. 19, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Edward F. Choate	April 21, 1864	.....	do
Amasa B. Britton	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	do
William I. Martin	March 21, 1866	.....	do
H. Herbert Hogins	Oct. 19, 1866	.....	do
John Thompson	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	do
William H. Hazard, jr.....	March 1, 1867	.....	do
Isaac H. Carey	Sept. 10, 1867	.....	do
Edward F. Davenport.....	Nov. 22, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John I. Le Roy	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	Troy.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George T. Steenberg	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
James W. Cusack	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
William K. Barlow	Nov. 14, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Henry S. Church	March 14, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Andrew B. Jones	May 7, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Charles E. Simmonds	May 24, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Albert S. Newcomb	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
William Irvin	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
Moses A. Upham	Oct. 27, 1862	.....	do
I. Seymour Scott	Oct. 14, 1864	.....	do
Calvin B. Sims	Dec. 13, 1865	.....	do
John McKenna	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
William H. Munn	May 16, 1867	.....	do
Albert E. Berger	July 25, 1867	.....	do
Gurdon Wolfe	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John Myers	Oct. 27, 1862	.....	do
John Duke	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	do
Robert S. Wright	Dec. 13, 1865	.....	do
James Hennessey	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
George D. Smith	Jan. 18, 1866	.....	do
Philip Dorr	July 25, 1867	.....	do
John Thompson	July 26, 1867	.....	do
John McCary	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Richard Riley	Oct. 27, 1862	.....	do
Patrick Conners	Feb. 7, 1865	.....	do
Isaac F. Handy	Jan. 2, 1867	.....	do
George F. Chippendale	March 8, 1867	.....	do
Louis Schneider	July 25, 1867	.....	do
Daniel Sweeny	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
Albert W. Scribner	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
David Friedlander.....	Aug. 12, 1867	.....	Albany.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John J. Huber	Sept. 20, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Frank Marshall.....	Jan. 19, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant			do
Quartermaster:			
August Tolle	Sept. 5, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Theodore Papen	Sept. 5, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Lewis M. Duenkelmyer	Sept. 5, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Edward F. Rice	Dec. 26, 1862	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Reinhold Adelberg	Sept. 5, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
James M. Carlin	Dec. 30, 1863	.....	do
George Schaefer.	Jan. 12, 1864	.....	do
Matthias J. Severence	Nov. 10, 1864	.....	do
Frederick Andes	Feb. 11, 1865	.....	do
William Schindler	June 10, 1865	.....	do
William L. Thompson.....	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	do
George Krank	Sept. 27, 1866	.....	do
John M. Kimball.....	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do
George Held	Oct. 25, 1867	.....	do
William Blasie.....	Nov. 18, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Frank A. Shumaker	Jan. 15, 1864	.....	do
J. David Buerger.....	April 20, 1864	.....	do
Mathew J. Finn.....	Aug. 14, 1865	.....	do
Daniel E. Sullivan	Jan. 17, 1866	.....	do
Valentine Pappelow.....	Jan. 25, 1866	.....	do
Thomas Hogan	Jan. 31, 1866	.....	do
John Reiter	July 9, 1866	.....	do
George Apple	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
H. C. A. Sauer.....	Nov. 18, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
George Messer.....	Nov. 10, 1864	.....	do
Richard Byrne.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	do
William Youngbleut	Dec. 7, 1864	.....	do
John Kremer.....	Feb. 11, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Cook.....	May 19, 1865	.....	do
Moses Wright	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
John O'Hare.....	Nov. 24, 1865	.....	do
James Pauley.....	Jan. 31, 1866	.....	do
Joseph Hettenbach	Feb. 1, 1866	.....	do
Alexander Enders	Feb. 14, 1866	.....	do
Thomas O'Malley.....	Feb. 21, 1866	.....	do
Peter Linton	June 16, 1866	.....	do
Peter Closs	Aug. 24, 1866	.....	do
William Sausbier.....	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Thomas F. Quinn.....	Dec. 12, 1866	.....	do
C. O. Hermann Loeper.....	Jan. 2, 1867	.....	do
Christian Hoerman	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	do
Joseph Fisher	Nov. 18, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: John H. Voorhees	Dec. 10, 1866	.....	Johnstown.
Lieut. Colonel: Hiram Argersinger	June 8, 1867	.....	do
Major: George R. Collamer	Dec. 10, 1866	.....	Gloversville.
Adjutant: Daniel Cameron.	Sept. 10, 1859	.....	Johnstown.
Quartermaster: Daniel C. Livingston	June 5, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: James G. Frazer	June 5, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: William S. Young	June 5, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: John E. Burdick	June 5, 1867	.....	Rockwood.
Chaplain: James Byron Murray	June 5, 1867	.....	Johnstown.
Captains: John McGregor	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Kingsboro.
Stephen H. Brown	Sept. 17, 1864	.....	Oppenheim Center.
Peter McDermid	Sept. 19, 1864	.....	Vail's Mills.
James P. Lewis	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	Northville.
Stephen T. Williams	Aug. 23, 1865	.....	Gloversville.
Amos S. Brown	March 16, 1867	.....	Broadalbin.
Lot Ostrom	June 7, 1867	.....	Johnstown.
John J. Buchanan	July 1, 1867	.....	Johnstown.
Peter S. Whitlock	July 8, 1867	.....	Ephratah.
First Lieutenants: John M. Gilman	Dec. 20, 1862	.....	Wells.
Nelson Van Vranken	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Kingsboro.
John P. Failing	Sept. 17, 1864	.....	Oppenheim Center.
Jacob L. Haines	Sept. 19, 1864	.....	Mayfield.
Melvin L. Fuller	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	Northville.
Daniel Stewart	Oct. 23, 1865	.....	Gloversville.
Dillon Bradt	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Caroga.
Eugene Bertrand, jr.	Sept. 4, 1866	.....	Johnstown.
George S. Conkling	March 16, 1867	.....	Broadalbin.
George A. Burns	June 7, 1867	.....	Johnstown.
Second Lieutenants: William H. Bowler	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Kingsboro.
Alonso A. Bullock	Sept. 17, 1864	.....	Stratford.
Beth C. Hathaway	Sept. 19, 1864	.....	Mayfield.
James S. Fulton	Sept. 22, 1864	.....	Johnstown.
Rufus S. Gifford	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	Northville.
Eugene Guy	Aug. 23, 1865	.....	Gloversville.
John Q. Adams	Sept. 4, 1866	.....	Johnstown.
George Saltzman	March 15, 1867	.....	Ephrat h.
Thaddeus G. Burr	March 16, 1867	.....	Broadalbin.

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
James Oliver	Aug. 10, 1859	.....	Andes.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Elihu G. Osterhout.. ..	June 22, 1866	.....	Davenport.
Major:			
William B. Dowie	June 22, 1866	.....	Andes.
Adjutant:			
Colonel B. Shaver	Sept. 10, 1856	.....	Andes.
Quartermaster:			
George G. Decker.....	Feb. 23, 1863	.....	Margaretville.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....			
Surgeon:			
James G. Laing	March 4, 1861	.....	Andes.
Assistant Surgeon:			
George Bassett	Sept. 15, 1862	.....	Downsville.
Chaplain:			
John E. Taylor	Oct. 5, 1864	.....	Andes.
Captains:			
J. B. Ackerly	Aug. 11, 1862	.....	Margaretville.
Charles B. Clark.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Stamford.
George Ainsle	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Andes.
Walter A. Gladstone.....	Aug. 18, 1866	.....	Andes.
First Lieutenants:			
Samuel C. Blair	Sept. 23, 1857	.....	Bovina.
Philander Smith	June 21, 1862	.....	West Davenport.
Smith W. Reed	Aug. 11, 1862	.....	Margaretville.
V. D. Perry	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Stamford.
Benjamin C. Andrews.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Bloomville.
Ezekiel Thompson	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Andes.
John A. Erkson	Sept. 2, 1866	.....	Roxbury.
Second Lieutenants:			
James P. Blair	Sept. 10, 1859	.....	Bovina.
Argail R. Gibbs	June 21, 1862	.....	West Davenport.
Nelson Tompkins	Aug. 11, 1862	.....	Margaretville.
Johnson Hamilton	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Stamford.
Charles R. Loughran.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Bloomville.
Otis M. Preston	Sept. 2, 1866	.....	Roxbury.
Edwin W. Shaver.....	Aug. 18, 1866	.....	Andes.

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Casper Urban.....	April 24, 1865	.....	Brooklyn.
Lieut. Colonel: Adam Schepper.....	July 11, 1864	.....	do
Major: Joseph Burger.....	July 11, 1864	.....	do
Adjutant: John Hless.....	May 1, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster: Christian Volckmer.....	May 1, 1865	.....	Flatbush.
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon: Julius C. Rappold.....	June 12, 1865	.....	Brooklyn.
Assistant Surgeon: Arthur A. Hottenroth.....	May 1, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Captains: Samuel Wandelt.....	Nov. 15, 1861	.....	do
Joseph Merkert.....	Dec. 18, 1861	.....	do
Joseph Altenbrand.....	Feb. 26, 1862	.....	East New York.
Henry Obman.....	May 2, 1862	.....	Brooklyn.
Anthony Wills.....	Feb. 20, 1863	.....	do
Henry Werner.....	Feb. 9, 1864	.....	do
Jacob Weber.....	Feb. 20, 1865	.....	do
Frank Naumer.....	March 28, 1865	.....	do
Frederick W. Obernier.....	April 4, 1865	.....	do
Joseph Simon.....	Oct. 22, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Herman Thal.....	Nov. 15, 1861	.....	do
Henry Klenow.....	Dec. 10, 1861	.....	do
Ludrig Leib.....	May 2, 1862	.....	do
John Grebel.....	Nov. 10, 1862	.....	do
John Strauss.....	Feb. 2, 1865	.....	do
William Weiderman.....	April 4, 1865	.....	do
Charles Horney.....	Oct. 25, 1865	.....	do
Henry Steinheuser.....	July 13, 1866	.....	East New York.
Second Lieutenants: Valentine Schenck.....	Dec. 11, 1861	.....	Brooklyn.
Lambert Hundt.....	May 2, 1862	.....	do
Henry Alt.....	May 2, 1862	.....	do
John Boehringer.....	June 16, 1863	.....	do
Adam Buhler.....	April 29, 1865	.....	do
George Schilling.....	June 8, 1865	.....	East New York.
Charles T. Schmidt.....	Oct. 25, 1865	.....	Brooklyn.
Jacob Schlitz.....	Nov. 30, 1865	.....	do
Charles H. Koch.....	March 19, 1866	.....	do
Henry Kinkel.....	Oct. 22, 1866	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John D. Wait	Aug. 27, 1867	.....	Ballston Spa.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Charles E. Jones	Nov. 9, 1861	.....	do
Major:			
Robert J. Allison	Aug. 9, 1865	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Quartermaster:			
Jonathan S. Smith	July 21, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Frank A. Young	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	West Charlton.
Assistant Surgeon:			
George C. Beecher	April 7, 1865	.....	Ballston Spa.
Chaplain:			
Henry L. Grose	Jan. 8, 1864	.....	Ballston Spa.
Captains:			
Samuel Cook	Sept. 20, 1864	.....	Galway.
John Vischer	Sept. 20, 1864	.....	Vischer's Ferry.
Herman A. Ferris	Oct. 15, 1864	.....	Ballston Spa.
Charles Rogers	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Malta.
Isaac Keeler	June 17, 1864	.....	West Milton.
Warren G. Overacker	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Halfmoon.
Richard Williams	Sept. 4, 1865	.....	Ballston Spa.
Joseph Lee	March 29, 1866	.....	Waterford.
Levinus Lansing	July 21, 1866	.....	Charlton.
Esra Sible	May 2, 1867	.....	Stillwater.
First Lieutenants:			
Thomas Lee	Sept. 2, 1864	.....	Ballston Spa.
Alva B. Nash	Sept. 20, 1864	.....	Galway.
John H. Becker	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Waterford.
Joseph W. Lee	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Waterford.
Smith Hovey	Sept. 4, 1865	.....	Ballston Spa.
Walter Jennings	Sept. 12, 1865	.....	Ballston Spa.
Seymour Rowley	March 16, 1866	.....	Malta.
Cornelius C. Hegeman	July 21, 1866	.....	Vischer's Ferry.
Jesse Holmes	Sept. 11, 1866	.....	Charlton.
Erastus C. Chase	May 2, 1867	.....	Mechanicville.
Second Lieutenant:			
William J. Cavert	July 1, 1863	.....	Charlton.
James E. Spier	Sept. 20, 1864	.....	West Milton.
Edgar S. Hermance	Sept. 20, 1864	.....	Galway.
Marshal O. Caldwell	Sept. 30, 1864	.....	Halfmoon.
Robert E. Moore	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Waterford.
Erastus McClew	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	West Milton.
Henry Carleton	March 16, 1866	.....	Malta.
Gilbert Ostrom	July 21, 1866	.....	Vischer's Ferry.
Edward P. Shaver	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	Ballston.
James Gannon	May 2, 1867	.....	Stillwater.

No. 2—Continued.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Levinus M. Wilson.....	June 29, 1867	.....	Cambridge.
Lieut. Colonel:			
William Randles.....	June 29, 1867	.....	Cambridge.
Major:			
Harvey B. Sybrant.....	June 29, 1867	.....	North Greenwich.
Adjutant:			
James P. Howden.....	July 2, 1867	.....	Cambridge.
Quartermaster:			
Edwin Hill.....	July 9, 1867	.....	Argyle.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Charles H. Allen.....	Sept. 24, 1864	.....	Salem.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Alfred M. Young.....	Dec. 6, 1864	.....	East Greenwich.
Chaplain:			
Henry Gordon.....	Sept. 15, 1858	.....	Coila.
Captains:			
Henry McMullen.....	Oct. 15, 1862	.....	Galesville.
William H. Holden.....	Dec. 12, 1864	.....	East Salem.
James A. Crookshank.....	Feb. 2, 1865	.....	Salem.
Charles M. Slocum.....	Nov. 27, 1865	.....	Easton.
George H. Overacker.....	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Cambridge.
John W. Dobbin.....	July 21, 1866	.....	East Greenwich.
Daniel M. White.....	Aug. 4, 1866	.....	Argyle.
James W. Robertson.....	Sept. 3, 1866	.....	East Salem.
John French.....	July 13, 1867	.....	South Argyle.
First Lieutenants:			
Henry Parker.....	Oct. 8, 1864	.....	North Greenwich.
Horace Morse.....	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Galesville.
Hiram S. Herrington.....	Nov. 27, 1864	.....	Easton.
Rufus Coon.....	Feb. 2, 1865	.....	Salem.
Amasa Pratt.....	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Cambridge.
William P. Fisher.....	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Cambridge.
James Ryan.....	July 13, 1867	.....	South Argyle.
George Underwood.....	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Fort Edward.
James W. Thompson.....	Oct. 27, 1867	.....	Jackson.
Second Lieutenants:			
Simeon B. Tucker.....	Oct. 8, 1864	.....	North Greenwich.
Nathaniel B. Welling.....	Nov. 27, 1864	.....	Easton.
Henry M. Dunham.....	Dec. 12, 1864	.....	East Salem.
Edwin McNaughton.....	Feb. 2, 1865	.....	Salem.
Edward B. Robinson.....	Oct. 6, 1865	.....	Galesville.
David Robertson.....	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Cambridge.
John Rice.....	June 8, 1867	.....	Cambridge.
James D. Mott.....	July 13, 1867	.....	Fort Edward.
George Stephens.....	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Fort Edward.

No. 2—Continued.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: George W. Flower	July 3, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Lieut. Colonel: Lothario D. Morgan	July 30, 1867	.....	do
Major: John C. McCartin	July 30, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Charles B. Fowler	July 30, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: Orin G. Staples	Nov. 26, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Henry D. Rich	Aug. 10, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Captains: William H. Grinnell	July 14, 1866	.....	Pierepont Manor.
Lewis C. Greenleaf	May 10, 1867	.....	Watertown.
William P. Herring	June 6, 1867	.....	Rodman.
Chester Weaver	June 6, 1867	.....	Smithville.
William Smith	June 15, 1867	.....	Sacketts Harbor.
Henry C. Bull	June 19, 1867	.....	Adams.
Augustus J. Phillips	Aug. 21, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Othniel Williams	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Ellisburgh.
William Reynolds	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Watertown.
First Lieutenants: Edward T. Rounds	July 14, 1866	.....	Mannsville.
George M. Ockford	May 10, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Ebenezer L. Wait	Aug. 21, 1867	.....	Rodman.
Frederick Simpson	Aug. 21, 1867	.....	Watertown.
F. E. McLean	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	Belleville.
John W. Bartlett	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Adams Centre.
David C. Coates	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Adams Centre.
Francis A. Parker	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Sacketts Harbor.
George W. Royce	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Second Lieutenants: Samuel M. Berwis	July 14, 1866	.....	Mannsville.
Leander M. Cowles	June 19, 1867	.....	Adams.
Samuel B. Kellogg	Aug. 21, 1867	.....	Rodman.
Frank Winch	Aug. 21, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Jesse Hicks	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	Belleville.
Charles M. Morrison	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Walter C. McDowell	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Sacketts Harbor.
John Ward	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	Watertown.
Henry L. Benjamin	Dec. 11, 1867	.....	Smithville.

No. 2—Continued.
Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Albert D. Shaw	May 10, 1867 .....	.....	Cape Vincent.
Lieut. Colonel: William W. Enos	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Chaumont.
Major: Vacant .....	.....	.....
Adjutant: George W. Warren	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Cape Vincent.
Quartermaster: Milton Converse	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Watertown.
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon: Sheldon Moak	Sept. 30, 1867 .....	.....	Plessis.
Chaplain: Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains: Jefferson Tillinghast	Sept. 19, 1863 .....	.....	Evans' Mills.
James B. Ainsworth	April 12, 1864 .....	.....	Cape Vincent.
John H. Wescott	Aug. 13, 1867 .....	.....	Pillar Point.
Parley M. Brown	Aug. 13, 1867 .....	.....	Plessis.
Albert L. Gleason	Aug. 13, 1867 .....	.....	Watertown.
Victor B. Rottiers	Aug. 13, 1867 .....	.....	Lafargeville.
Radaker Horton	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Chaumont.
First Lieutenants: Sidney Bickford	April 12, 1864 .....	.....	Cape Vincent.
Daniel W. Wait	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Watertown.
Second Lieutenants: Samuel G. Hadley	April 12, 1864 .....	.....	Cape Vincent.
Birney Holcomb	Dec. 24, 1867 .....	.....	Watertown.

No. 2—Continued.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: William H. Farrar.....	Jan. 11, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel: George M. Dusenbury.....	Jan. 3, 1867	.....	do
Major: William Oscar Roome.....	Jan. 3, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster: John S. Lockwood.....	Feb. 1, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon: Henry Slack	Sept. 19, 1861	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: James M. Purdy.....	May 28, 1862	.....	do
Chaplain: George J. Geer.....	Sept. 19, 1861	.....	do
Captains: William B. Oliver.....	May 3, 1864	.....	do
William H. Cox.....	Sept. 21, 1865	.....	do
Ernest A. Desmarests.....	Oct. 16, 1865	.....	do
John Fullager.....	March 6, 1866	.....	do
George G. Nolton.....	March 7, 1866	.....	do
Howard Galpen.....	March 21, 1866	.....	do
Alexander D. Shaw.....	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	do
Richard H. Pascall.....	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Ignatius A. Wheelan.....	Sept. 30, 1863	.....	do
James W. Carmichael.....	Sept. 21, 1865	.....	do
B. Franklin Hart.....	March 6, 1866	.....	do
Samuel Hopkins.....	March 7, 1866	.....	do
Frank Owens.....	March 15, 1866	.....	do
John J. Heming.....	March 21, 1866	.....	do
John J. Mandeville.....	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	do
St. George R. Raby.....	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: John H. Dingman.....	March 14, 1864	.....	do
Albert Burnton.....	Oct. 16, 1865	.....	do
Charles S. Glover, Jr.....	Jan. 29, 1866	.....	do
Henry W. Murphy.....	Feb. 5, 1866	.....	do
William W. Sharp.....	March 6, 1866	.....	do
Harrison G. McFadden.....	March 15, 1866	.....	do
Charles H. Raverg, Jr.....	March 21, 1866	.....	do
Charles Hall.....	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Thirty-eighth Regiment Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: H. W. Bridenbecker.....	Aug. 7, 1863	.....	Frankfort.
Lieut. Colonel: John F. Hosch	July 28, 1862	.....	Mohawk.
Major: Levi Shaul.....	July 28, 1862	.....	Columbia.
Adjutant: Delos M. Kenyon;	Sept. 3, 1864	.....	Frankfort.
Quartermaster: James Vickerman.....	Sept. 3, 1864	.....	Mohawk.
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon: James E. Casey	Sept. 8, 1864	.....	Little Falls.
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: John C. Ward.....	Dec. 26, 1864	.....	Frankfort.
Captains: William D. Gorsline.....	July 18, 1863	.....	Columbia.
George R. Bellinger.....	Nov. 18, 1863	.....	Little Falls.
John A. Rasbach, jr.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Ilion.
Joseph W. Gray.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Starkville.
Rosel Rose.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	East Schuyler.
Valentine Brown.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Mohawk.
George S. Weeks.....	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	West Winfield.
George L. Bell.....	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	Jordanville.
First Lieutenants: E. F. Davis	Nov. 18, 1863	.....	Frankfort.
Alexander Fox	Nov. 18, 1863	.....	Little Falls.
William H. Helmer.....	July 18, 1863	.....	Columbia.
Mathew Reese.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Ilion.
Moses C. Smith.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Starkville.
Watson Wood	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	East Schuyler.
Irvin W. Steel.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Mohawk.
M. H. Kinne.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Litchfield.
George H. Wadsworth.....	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	West Winfield.
Henderson Harter	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	Jordanville.
Second Lieutenants: Morris Dillenback	Nov. 18, 1863	.....	Little Falls.
Jacob W. Getman	Oct. 8, 1864	.....	Columbia.
Joseph Roche	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Ilion.
John Haron.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Starkville.
William Spain	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	East Schuyler.
E. L. Prince	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	Mohawk.
Frank F. King	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	West Winfield.
Amenzo Eckler.....	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	Jordanville.

No. 2—Continued.

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Myron J. Hubbard	Jan. 8, 1863	.....	Westford.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Amos L. Swan	June 21, 1866	.....	Cherry Valley.
Major:			
George Groat	June 21, 1866	.....	Cooperstown.
Adjutant:			
John M. Waterman	Aug. 17, 1866	.....	Westford.
Quartermaster:			
N. C. Moak	March 14, 1863	.....	Oneonta.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant			
Surgeon:			
George Merritt	March 14, 1863	.....	Cherry Valley.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Frank H. Roof	July 21, 1866	.....	Cooperstown.
Chaplain:			
Hiram V. Talbot	July 7, 1866	.....	Middlefield.
Captains:			
Chester Fellows	June 28, 1858	.....	Fly Creek.
Daniel Wheeler	Aug. 31, 1861	.....	Toddsville.
Lyman W. Thompson	Jan. 3, 1863	.....	Cherry Valley.
David Hamilton	Aug. 8, 1864	.....	South Valley.
Martin Springer	Aug. 20, 1864	.....	Springfield.
Richard Weldon	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	Richfield Springs.
Collins S. Marks	May 19, 1866	.....	Westford.
William R. Whitney	June 2, 1866	.....	Maryland.
William W. Babcock	June 20, 1866	.....	East Worcester.
John S. Newton	June 29, 1866	.....	Westville.
First Lieutenants:			
Ira Sutherland	Nov. 4, 1863	.....	Schnyler Lake.
James Eckerson	Aug. 8, 1864	.....	Pleasure Brook.
Stanton P. Lamour	Aug. 11, 1864	.....	East Worcester.
John W. Brandow, jr.	Aug. 20, 1864	.....	Springfield.
John Van Patten	Aug. 26, 1864	.....	Middlefield.
D. W. Burnside	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Maryland.
George W. Tunnelliff	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	Richfield Springs.
Reuben Babbitt	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Fly Creek.
William H. Platner	May 13, 1865	.....	Westford.
Robert Wales	June 5, 1866	.....	Cherry Valley.
Second Lieutenants:			
Isaac Pier	Nov. 4, 1863	.....	Middlefield.
David Winne	Aug. 8, 1864	.....	South Valley.
Henry H. Dongleby	Aug. 20, 1864	.....	Springfield Centre.
Henry C. Gardner	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	Otsego.
William Edgett	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Toddsville.
Abbott Fields	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Toddsville.
Perry C. Bentley	May 19, 1866	.....	Westford.
Chester W. Tubbs	June 2, 1866	.....	Maryland.
William Drane	June 5, 1866	.....	Cherry Valley.
Eugene Babcock	June 20, 1866	.....	Decatur.
William H. Van Buskirk	June 29, 1866	.....	Milford.

No. 2—Continued.

Fortieth Regim of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John Stewart.....	Jan. 12, 1864	.....	Amsterdam.
Lieut. Colonel:			
James H. Winne	April 2, 1866	.....	Amsterdam.
Major:			
Abner H. Burtisch.....	May 7, 1866	.....	Fonda.
Adjutant:			
Wm. J. Sholl	June 23, 1864	.....	Canajoharie.
Quartermaster:			
Benjamin W. Sammons	July 1, 1864	.....	Amsterdam.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
John McChanpha, jr.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Amsterdam.
Surgeon:			
Peter O. Eisenlord.....	July 1, 1864	.....	Palatine.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
J. J. Miller.....	Aug. 19, 1864	.....	Charleston.
Captains:			
Teunis Van Derveer	Nov. 24, 1862	.....	Glen.
Josiah Sitterley.....	Oct. 5, 1863	.....	Palatine.
Albert J. Johnson	Oct. 7, 1863	.....	Canajoharie.
Elias J. Ellithorpe	July 16, 1864	.....	Palatine.
George M. Voorhies.....	Nov. 21, 1865	.....	Amsterdam.
John F. Dolan	Nov. 27, 1865	.....	Fort Plain.
George S. Haggart	May 19, 1866	.....	Fonda.
Adam Keyser	May 19, 1866	.....	Minaville.
Ten Eyck H. Fonda.....	June 30, 1866	.....	Mohawk.
Seymour Birch	May 24, 1867	.....	Amsterdam.
First Lieutenants:			
William H. Sternbergh	Nov. 24, 1862	.....	Glen.
David Dillenback.....	Oct. 5, 1863	.....	Palatine.
Charles W. Mosher	June 23, 1864	.....	Canajoharie.
Birdsley Gardinier.....	July 16, 1864	.....	Palatine.
H. R. Royce	July 26, 1864	.....	Mohawk.
A. Shuler Livermore.....	Nov. 21, 1865	.....	Amsterdam.
Daniel Van Camp.....	Nov. 27, 1865	.....	Fort Plain.
Charles McDonald.....	May 10, 1866	.....	Amsterdam.
Adam B. Dockstater.....	May 19, 1866	.....	Fonda.
Benjamin R. Staley	May 19, 1866	.....	Minaville.
Second Lieutenants:			
Benjamin D. Van Schaick.....	Nov. 24, 1862	.....	Glen.
Simcon P. Bauder	Oct. 5, 1863	.....	Palatine.
Norman S. Bromley.....	June 23, 1864	.....	Canajoharie.
Hiram Swan	July 16, 1864	.....	Palatine.
James Hughes	Nov. 3, 1864	.....	Minaville.
Augustus McElwain	Nov. 21, 1865	.....	Amsterdam.
Rufus Lipe	Nov. 27, 1865	.....	Minaville.
Charles Hair	May 19, 1866	.....	Fonda.
Isaac Crosby	June 30, 1866	.....	Mohawk.
John Warner	May 24, 1867	.....	Amsterdam.

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Delos W. Dunbar.....	Nov. 19, 1864	.....	Laurens.
Lient. Colonel:			
Israel C. Hubbell.....	Nov. 19, 1864	.....	Burlington Flats.
Major:			
Charles P. Root.....	Nov. 1864	.....	Butternuts.
Adjutant:			
John Brewer.....	Sept. 14, 1863	.....	Butternuts.
Quartermaster:			
Warren L. Baker.....	July 28, 1866	.....	Milford.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....			
Surgeon:			
Cyrenius D. Spencer.....	May 31, 1865	.....	Butternuts.
Assistant Surgeon:			
John W. Still.....	June 1, 1865	.....	Morris.
Chaplain:			
George O. Phelps.....	Feb. 1, 1866	.....	Oneonta.
Captains:			
Olney Braley.....	Aug. 19, 1863	.....	Butternuts.
Lawton Johnson.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	Laurens.
George W. Wentworth.....	Aug. 31, 1864	.....	Milford.
Warren Deming.....	July 15, 1865	.....	Edmeston.
Charles A. Jackson.....	June 9, 1866	.....	Garrettsville.
Daniel M. Talbot.....	June 13, 1866	.....	Hartwick.
Andrew E. Hodge.....	June 16, 1866	.....	West Oneonta.
John Robinson.....	July 21, 1866	.....	Milford.
Gould L. Hurlburt.....	Aug. 25, 1866	.....	Butternuts.
First Lieutenants:			
Peter Wideman.....	July 25, 1863	.....	Unadilla.
Amos Matteson.....	Aug. 30, 1864	.....	South Hartwick.
George Naylor.....	Feb. 25, 1865	.....	Laurens.
Bert S. Ackerman.....	July 15, 1865	.....	Edmeston.
Benjamin W. Brooks.....	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Pittsfield.
William H. Hollister.....	June 13, 1866	.....	Burlington.
Seymour S. Kilbourn.....	June 16, 1866	.....	Oneonta.
Enoch B. Wright.....	July 21, 1866	.....	Milford.
Ansel M. Lull.....	Aug. 12, 1866	.....	South Hartwick.
Theodore H. Musson.....	Aug. 25, 1866	.....	Butternuts.
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry D. Donaldson.....	Oct. 22, 1862	.....	Butternuts.
Chester K. Allen.....	July 25, 1863	.....	Unadilla.
Jared R. Smith.....	March 18, 1865	.....	Hartwick.
Ruggles Clinton.....	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Morris.
Charles H. Pope.....	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	Edmeston.
James H. Porter.....	June 9, 1866	.....	Garrettsville.
Henry Fitch.....	June 13, 1866	.....	Burlington.
H. O. Packard.....	June 16, 1866	.....	Otego.
Charles N. Merrill.....	July 7, 1866	.....	Laurens.
Oscar Goodrich.....	July 21, 1866	.....	Milford.

No. 2—Continued.
Forty-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
James Whitford.....	Aug. 13, 1859	.....	De Ruyter.
Lient. Colonel:			
Albert C. Hibbard.....	Jan. 10, 1866	.....	Brookfield.
Major:			
William W. Edgerton.....	Jan. 10, 1866	.....	Bouckville.
Adjutant:			
Augustus S. Preston.....	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	De Ruyter.
Quartermaster:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Frank D. Beebe.....	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	Hamilton.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Wesley M. Carpenter.....	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	Earlville.
Chaplain:			
Charles C. Hewes.....	Sept. 13, 1857	.....	Hamilton.
Captains:			
Marion F. Risley.....	Nov. 8, 1864	.....	North Brookfield.
S. Perry Smith.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Morrisville.
Albert E. Root	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Lebanon.
Edwin J. Hatch	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	Eaton.
Daniel M. Torphy.....	Jan. 24, 1865	.....	Earlville.
Kenyon A. Munsey.....	June 23, 1865	.....	De Ruyter.
Gilbert M. S. Simons.....	July 1, 1865	.....	Hamilton.
Hull S. Gardner.....	Sept. 28, 1865	.....	Hamilton.
George Brownell.....	Jan. 25, 1866	.....	Madison.
Arthur J. Stillman.....	April 13, 1867	.....	Brookfield.
First Lieutenants:			
Albert Dart.....	Nov. 17, 1862	.....	Hamilton.
Allen Campbell	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Lebanon.
Dwight H. Colson	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	Eaton.
Stoughton C. Whitmore.....	Jan. 24, 1865	.....	Georgetown.
Elias Z. Smith.....	June 23, 1865	.....	De Ruyter.
William F. Buell.....	July 1, 1865	.....	Hamilton.
Elbert C. Benjamin.....	April 23, 1866	.....	North Brookfield.
Alvin Richardson.....	Aug. 13, 1866	.....	Earlville.
Otis McCartney.....	Sept. 25, 1866	.....	Madison.
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry H. Foote.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....
Simon B. Griffen	Sept. 19, 1864	.....	Brookfield.
James A. Marr	Nov. 8, 1864	.....
George W. Thorp.....	Jan. 24, 1865	.....	Georgetown.
Albert J. Guthrie.....	July 1, 1865	.....	Hamilton.
Lauriston B. Green.....	Sept. 28, 1865	.....	Hamilton.
Milton M. Foote	June 23, 1866	.....	Morrisville.
Warren M. Lasell.....	July 14, 1866	.....	Lebanon.
Frances A. Norton, Jr.....	Aug. 13, 1866	.....	Earlville.
Woodford Washburn.....	Sept. 25, 1866	.....	Madison.

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Warren B. Race.....	April 8, 1867	.....	Bainbridge.
Lieut. Colonel:			
William M. Juliland.....	April 8, 1867	.....	Greene.
Major:			
John B. Blivin.....	April 8, 1867	.....	Preston.
Adjutant:			
Edward A. Kinney.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Greene.
Quartermaster:			
Horatio K. Mosher.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Greene.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Benjamin F. Smith.....	July 2, 1863	.....	Mount Upton.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Silas Comfort.....	Aug. 20, 1862	.....	Bainbridge.
Captains:			
Frederick A. Skillman.....	Aug. 25, 1864	.....	Smithville.
Emery M. Pike.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	East German.
Orrin W. Childs.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Coventry.
Richard L. Stafford.....	April 7, 1866	.....	Smithville.
Lewis J. Burton.....	June 23, 1866	.....	Guilford.
John P. Davis.....	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	Oxford.
Augustus Ross, jr.....	May 6, 1867	.....	Preston.
William J. Partridge.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Afton.
Edward Converse.....	June 15, 1867	.....	Mount Upton.
Francis Olin.....	June 15, 1867	.....	Greene.
First Lieutenants:			
Avery J. Bagg.....	Aug. 22, 1863	.....	Mount Upton.
Amos E. Perry.....	Aug. 25, 1864	.....	German.
Jefferson C. Philley.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	McDonough.
Asel Mandeville.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Coventry.
Ira W. Bixby.....	June 23, 1866	.....	Bainbridge.
Oscar E. Briggs.....	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	East Greene.
Harry Symonds.....	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	Oxford.
George H. Blivin.....	April 5, 1867	.....	Preston.
Ralph Chamberlain.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Afton.
Ira Sherwood.....	June 15, 1867	.....	Greene.
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry W. Curtis.....	May 14, 1867	.....	Mount Upton.
Ross Blivin.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	McDonough.
John McPherson.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Smithville.
John H. Garrett.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Coventry.
John J. Burton.....	June 23, 1866	.....	Guilford.
Frank C. Towler.....	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	Oxford.
Leander S. Law.....	April 5, 1867	.....	Preston.
Oliver C. Latimer.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Afton.
James T. Purdy.....	June 15, 1867	.....	Greene.
Oliver Griswold.....	Sept. 13, 1867	.....	German.

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Jacob C. Robie	May 24, 1867	.....	Binghamton.
Lient. Colonel: Robert Brown	Dec. 12, 1867	.....	do
Major: John P. Worthing	Dec. 12, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Ambrose T. Eggleston	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: Cornelius W. Webster	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subistence: Charles H. Amabry	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Charles B. Richards	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: D. Post Jackson	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain: Daniel W. Bristol	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Captains: Corwin J. Holmes	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Peter A. Pierson	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	do
Parley M. Brown	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	Whitney Point.
William C. Pollard	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	Maine.
First Lieutenants: Theodore McDonald	July 10, 1867	.....	Binghamton.
Robert V. Bogart	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Joseph M. Williams	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	do
Jabez J. Lewis	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	do
William W. Collins	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	Whitney Point.
Amos Howard	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	Maine.
Second Lieutenants: Cyrus G. Minick	July 10, 1867	.....	Binghamton.
Williams S. Jay	Aug. 2, 1867	.....	do
Russel B. Merriam	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	do
Silas W. Crocker	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	do
E. B. Williams	Sept. 12, 1867	.....	Whitney Point.
R. P. Hanver	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	Maine.

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Israel J. Gray.....	Dec. 2, 1861	.....	Whitestown.
Lieut. Colonel:			
William H. Reynolds	March 13, 1867	.....	Utica.
Major:			
Benjamin W. Robson	Sept. 5, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Quartermaster:			
George M. Weaver.....	April 19, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Benjamin R. Robson, Jr.	May 10, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Edward Hutchinson.....	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Robert S. Dryer.....	Oct. 23, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Ignatius Myers	Sept. 17, 1862	.....	do
Augustus Irion	June 23, 1863	.....	do
John P. Kelley.	May 9, 1865	.....	do
Carrol C. Potter	Sept. 28, 1865	.....	Marcy.
Seth J. Steves.....	Oct. 24, 1865	.....	Oriskany.
Frank Pringnitz	Jan. 8, 1867	.....	Utica.
David J. Edwards	Feb. 16, 1867	.....	Deerfield.
Patrick J. Kelly.....	April 13, 1867	.....	Utica.
John L. Down.....	Aug. 9, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Herman Schwartz	June 23, 1863	.....	do
Henry Cahill	Sept. 6, 1864	.....	do
John W. Carpenter.	Oct. 30, 1864	.....	New Hartford.
Thomas Judge.....	May 9, 1865	.....	Utica.
Paschal S. Cox	Aug. 17, 1865	.....	Deerfield.
John K. Rice	Oct. 24, 1865	.....	Oriskany.
Edward C. Sweet	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	Marcy.
Richard Foster	March 7, 1867	.....	Utica.
George Pfau	Aug. 9, 1867	.....	do
John R. Jones.....	Oct. 17, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Timothy W. Blackstone.....	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Washington Mills.
John Mixen	May 5, 1865	.....	Oriskany.
George Gossin	May 9, 1865	.....	Utica.
Patrick Carney	Aug. 17, 1865	.....	Deerfield.
Thomas F. Delaney.....	Oct. 12, 1865	.....	Utica.
James Sanders.....	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	Marcy.
John O'Connor.....	April 13, 1867	.....	Utica.
Frederick Batchelor	Oct. 17, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Jeremiah V. Meserole.....	March 29, 1862	.....	Brooklyn.
Lieut. Colonel: Henry W. Banks.....	Feb. 6, 1865	.....	do
Major: David E. Austin	Oct. 16, 1865	.....	do
Adjutant: Isaac J. Geery.....	March 21, 1864	.....	do
Quartermaster: Frederick Scholes.....	April 21, 1862	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Thomas B. Kniffin	June 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Elbert S. Porter.....	April 21, 1862	.....	do
Captains: Thomas S. Cooper	June 3, 1863	.....	do
Charles C. Barnes.....	May 20, 1863	.....	do
Albert H. Rogers.....	June 11, 1863	.....	do
James C. Bloom.....	April 16, 1864	.....	do
William Lamb.	April 16, 1864	.....	do
Ralph W. Kenyon ..	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	do
George W. Head.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
First Lieutenants: George E. Orton	July 18, 1864	.....	do
Alfred A. Doughty.....	Feb. 2, 1866	.....	do
Washington Farrington.....	Oct. 2, 1866	.....	do
George A. Fountain.....	Nov. 19, 1866	.....	do
William D. Cornell.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	do
William L. Wood.....	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: Daniel W. Dietrich.....	July 18, 1864	.....	do
Daniel P. Watkins.....	Dec. 18, 1865	.....	do
Andrew M. Dunbar.....	Feb. 2, 1866	.....	do
John Eaton	Oct. 2, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Backus	Nov. 19, 1866	.....	do
Edward L. Bonney.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	do
Robert Henderson.....	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Timothy Sullivan	Aug. 5, 1865	.....	Oswego.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Alonso B. Randall	Sept. 30, 1862	.....	do
Major:			
Calvin V. Houghton	Sept. 30, 1862	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Bellenden Hutchinson	Aug. 21, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Chester Penfield	Sept. 12, 1863	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Samuel F. V. White	July 20, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Augustus H. Tankie	June 10, 1858	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Jacob Post	Sept. 6, 1861	.....	do
Captains:			
John Edlang	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	do
Cadwell B. Benson	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	do
William O'Connor	Dec. 26, 1864	.....	Hannibal.
Edward Sayres	Jan. 25, 1865	.....	Oswego.
Maxwell B. Richardson	April 7, 1865	.....	do
George Hugmire	Sept. 5, 1865	.....	do
Edward A. Cook	June 28, 1866	.....	do
Thomas Murray	April 9, 1867	.....	do
Richard C. Day	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Thomas H. Martin	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	do
John Dunn, Jr	Feb. 11, 1864	.....	do
Edward Mosen	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	do
Hubert Dickenson	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	do
G. J. Emmons	Feb. 11, 1865	.....	Hannibal.
Christopher Forwinkal	April 26, 1865	.....	Oswego.
Daniel D. Hartigan	Oct. 4, 1865	.....	do
Henry S. Chandler	Dec. 12, 1865	.....	do
Leonard L. Copeland	April 6, 1866	.....	do
Miles Kehoe	April 9, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Lawrence Robinson	Jan. 7, 1863	.....	do
Jeremiah Kane	Dec. 10, 1863	.....	do
Jacob E. Fisher	Feb. 11, 1864	.....	do
Seth Barnes	Sept. 16, 1864	.....	Hannibal.
Justice B. Curtis	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	Oswego.
James Malone	April 7, 1865	.....	do
Peter Schilling	April 27, 1865	.....	do
Michael Glynn	Feb. 13, 1866	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Forty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Clinton D. McDougall	June 8, 1867	Brig. General..	Auburn.
Lieut. Colonel: Thaddeus Barber	Aug. 14, 1862	.....	do
Major: Samuel P. Russell	Sept. 20, 1862	.....	do
Adjutant: Charles D. Hibbard	Sept. 1, 1862	.....	do
Quartermaster: Edward C. Hall	July 4, 1861	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon: H. Barton Fellows	Oct. 1, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Captains: Charles Carpenter	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	New Hope.
William H. Snyder	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Union Springs.
Theodore F. Smith	Oct. 11, 1864	.....	Scipioville.
William J. Bennett	Oct. 12, 1864	.....	Moravia.
George W. Raymond	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	Genoa.
Charles Crocker	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	Auburn.
Leonard O. Goodrich	Oct. 31, 1866	.....	Sherwood.
Bowers H. Leonard	Nov. 10, 1866	.....	Owasco.
First Lieutenants: Michael O'Neil	June 12, 1861	.....	Auburn.
Alexander B. Elliott	Sept. 4, 1861	.....	Auburn.
William Slade, jr.	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	Kellogsville.
Abram K. Partelow	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Aurelius.
Franklin Kenyon	Oct. 11, 1864	.....	Venice.
George D. Tidd	Oct. 12, 1864	.....	Moravia.
Martin H. Chase	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	King's Ferry.
Robert H. Howland	Nov. 2, 1864	.....	Aurora.
Calvin Clements	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	Auburn.
Raymond Place	Nov. 10, 1866	.....	Owasco.
Second Lieutenants: James Burns	Aug. 18, 1862	.....	Auburn.
Allen H. Gardner	Oct. 22, 1862	.....	Auburn.
Patrick McLaughlin	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	Kellogsville.
Franklin McKone	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Aurelius.
William W. Adams	Oct. 11, 1864	.....	Scipio.
William F. Cox	Oct. 12, 1864	.....	Moravia.
Richard J. Hewitt	Oct. 13, 1864	.....	Genoa.
James Anthony	Nov. 2, 1864	.....	Aurora.
James M. Alden	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	Auburn.
John R. Austin	Nov. 10, 1866	.....	Owasco.

No. 2—Continued.

Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel :			
Charles F. Blood.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	Ithaca.
Lieut. Colonel :			
J. DeMotte Smith.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	Trumansburgh.
Major :			
George H. Houts.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	Etna.
Adjutant :			
Barnum K. Williams.....	Dec. 29, 1866	.....	Ithaca.
Quartermaster :			
Samuel H. Wilcox.....	March 1, 1867	.....	Ithaca.
Commissary of Subsistence :			
George A. Mosher.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Trumansburgh.
Surgeon :			
Edward J. Morgan.....	Feb. 11, 1867	.....	Ithaca.
Assistant Surgeon :			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain :			
Thomas C. Strong	June 1, 1867	.....	Ithaca.
Captains :			
Benjamin Jennings.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Danby.
Henry S. Krum.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Slaterville.
William J. Morton.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Groton.
Joseph Esty, Jr.....	Dec. 26, 1864	.....	Ithaca.
Silas S. Montgomery.....	March 10, 1866	.....	Dryden.
Henry C. Smith.....	March 24, 1866	.....	Newfield.
Owen T. Ellis.....	Feb. 2, 1867	.....	Varna.
Escha Holcomb.....	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	Trumansburgh.
Clement S. Minier.....	April 13, 1867	.....	South Lansing.
John H. Theall.....	June 18, 1867	.....	Enfield Centre.
First Lieutenants :			
William Wallinbeck.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Mecklenburgh.
Edward E. Swartwout.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Danby.
Charles H. Morrell.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Caroline.
Joseph Mount.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Perryville.
John C. Hazen.....	Aug. 2, 1865	.....	Ithaca.
Frank L. Benjamin.....	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	Ludlowville.
Lyman E. Henderson.....	March 24, 1866	.....	Alpine.
George E. Monroe.....	Feb. 2, 1867	.....	Etna.
Silas R. Wickes.....	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	Trumansburgh.
Luther C. Simons.....	May 4, 1867	.....	McLean.
Second Lieutenants :			
David A. Seabring.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Newfield.
Simeon Rolfe.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Enfield.
Charles H. Puff.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Danby.
John J. Giles.....	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Etna.
Davis C. Krum.....	Sept. 23, 1865	.....	Slaterville.
Guy C. Teeter.....	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	South Lansing.
Addison M. Scott.....	March 10, 1866	.....	Dryden.
James E. Hall.....	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	Trumansburgh.
Henry A. St. John.....	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	Ithaca.
Ambrose Lewis.....	June 19, 1867	.....	McLean.

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
J. Ican Hawley.....	July 13, 1861	.....	Syracuse.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Edward C. Fellows.....	Oct. 15, 1864	.....	do
Major:			
Charles W. Jordan.....	May 3, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
George A. Ostrander.....	Nov. 23, 1858	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
J. Wesley Yale.....	June 1, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Valentine G. Edwards.....	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Henry D. Didama.....	July 18, 1862	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Charles W. Snow.....	June 20, 1864	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Joseph M. Clark.....	Oct. 24, 1861	.....	do
Captains:			
James Randall.....	Feb. 10, 1864	.....	do
Charles Simons.....	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	do
Chauncey Hamilton.....	Sept. 27, 1864	.....	do
Henry C. Allwelt.....	Dec. 4, 1864	.....	do
John W. Sherman.....	Jan. 5, 1865	.....	do
Asa C. Jones.....	Aug. 23, 1865	.....	do
Leslie Caldwell.....	Sept. 6, 1865	.....	do
John Harvey.....	May 8, 1867	.....	do
Peter Smith.....	June 24, 1867	.....	do
William Vollmer.....	July 24, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John Connely.....	Feb. 10, 1864	.....	do
Frederick Ganier.....	March 23, 1864	.....	do
Peter Pfohl.....	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	do
Charles C. Lott.....	Jan. 5, 1865	.....	do
John Herron.....	Sept. 5, 1865	.....	do
Elisha George.....	June 29, 1866	.....	do
William H. Hamilton.....	Dec. 7, 1866	.....	do
Frederick Woise.....	June 24, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Miller.....	July 2, 1867	.....	do
Frank A. Becker.....	July 24, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry Brown.....	July 29, 1861	.....	do
Jeremiah Leamy.....	Feb. 10, 1864	.....	do
D'Estain Remington.....	April 18, 1864	.....	do
Norman H. Smith.....	June 29, 1866	.....	do
John McDonald.....	Dec. 7, 1866	.....	do
Charles Pierce.....	May 28, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Wine.....	June 24, 1867	.....	do
John Mourer.....	July 2, 1867	.....	do
Peter Reilly.....	July 2, 1867	.....	do
Henry Lens.....	Aug. 12, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Matthias W. Cole.....	Oct. 10, 1862	.....	Brooklyn.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John H. Styles.....	Oct. 12, 1866	.....	do
Major:			
George R. G. Baldwin.....	July 8, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Quartermaster:			
Albert G. Smith.....	Oct. 27, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Joseph P. Jones.....	Oct. 11, 1862	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
William H. Stoothoff.....	May 29, 1863	.....	do
Garrett C. Hallenbeck.....	Sept. 15, 1863	.....	do
James A. O. Stoothoff.....	Oct. 23, 1863	.....	do
George Geihl.....	Sept. 29, 1865	.....	do
Philip Stolz.....	March 29, 1866	.....	do
Henry Koerner.....	March 29, 1866	.....	do
Peter Wilderoter.....	May 13, 1866	.....	do
William W. Smithson.....	Nov. 23, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John Van Der Graw.....	Dec. 29, 1864	.....	do
James J. Boylan.....	May 25, 1865	.....	do
John Beidenkapp.....	Sept. 5, 1865	.....	do
August Bothe.....	Jan. 2, 1866	.....	do
William A. Holdenick.....	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Richard A. Van Beuren.....	Feb. 12, 1866	.....	do
Charles Waager.....	June 2, 1866	.....	do
Edwin J. Cox.....	Oct. 11, 1866	.....	do
Michael Goldschmidt.....	Jan. 10, 1867	.....	do
Joseph Seitz.....	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	do
Robert G. Newell.....	May 17, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Charles H. Clark.....	June 30, 1863	.....	Rochester.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Lorenz Sellinger.....	Aug. 10, 1864	.....	do
Major:			
Warner Wescott.....	Aug. 10, 1864	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Andrew J. Hatch.....	June 20, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
John E. Flint.....	Sept. 12, 1864	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
William H. Briggs.....	April 22, 1862	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
M. R. St. John Dillion Lee.....	March 1, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
Francis G. Maloney.....	Oct. 5, 1863	.....	do
Frederick C. Schoen.....	Nov. 25, 1863	.....	do
Benjamin Ridley.....	Dec. 28, 1863	.....	do
Charles L. Fredenburgh.....	Feb. 23, 1864	.....	do
John G. Bartsell.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	do
Edwin H. Sawtelle.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	do
John C. Smith.....	May 5, 1865	.....	do
Henry B. Henderson.....	July 12, 1865	.....	do
Christopher Reinfeldt.....	May 15, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Benjamin Hayden.....	June 23, 1863	.....	do
Adam Young.....	Oct. 9, 1863	.....	do
J. Hamlin Woodbury.....	Feb. 23, 1864	.....	do
Sylvester C. Robbins.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	do
Philip Ruppert.....	May 15, 1866	.....	do
Crittenden E. Sabin.....	July 10, 1866	.....	do
John Schwart.....	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
Byron D. Wilson.....	April 24, 1867	.....	do
John O. Kane.....	June 14, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
John A. Wetsel.....	Oct. 9, 1863	.....	do
James Hasen.....	April 26, 1864	.....	do
Francis Chaffey.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	do
Francis A. Madden.....	April 10, 1866	.....	do
James B. Jones.....	April 17, 1866	.....	do
John Baur.....	May 15, 1866	.....	do
Michael J. Maloney.....	July 10, 1866	.....	do
Andrew Harter.....	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
John S. Chadwick.....	May 28, 1867	.....	do
John H. Wilson.....	May 31, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Eugene Le Gal.....	Jan. 21, 1863	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Wm. B. Allen.....	Sept. 1, 1865	.....	do
Major:			
George B. Goldschmidt.....	Oct. 24, 1866	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Edgar S. Allien.....	Feb. 12, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
George B. Mickie.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Franklin Allen.....	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Wm. W. Strew.....	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Arthur S. Wolf.....	April 3, 1861	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Charles La Salle.....	Dec. 23, 1856	.....	do
Captains:			
Charles Naviere.....	April 27, 1861	.....	do
Frederick A. Schilling.....	Sept. 2, 1864	.....	do
Philip Jantzen.....	Jan. 13, 1865	.....	do
Christian Vogel.....	Jan. 17, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Zimmer.....	Feb. 14, 1866	.....	do
Sebastian Zuschlag.....	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Soobodin Morinsky.....	Dec. 12, 1866	.....	do
James F. Wood.....	Jan. 11, 1867	.....	do
Adam Hens.....	April 22, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Charles Bourgard.....	April 27, 1861	.....	do
Jacob Muller.....	June 21, 1863	.....	do
Adam Cramm.....	June 21, 1863	.....	do
Paul Walter.....	Oct. 13, 1863	.....	do
Henry Huck.....	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	do
Alexander Kaltenbach.....	Nov. 9, 1866	.....	do
Jerome Lang.....	Dec. 12, 1866	.....	do
John McBride.....	Jan. 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Charles Eupper.....	March 10, 1864	.....	do
Mathew Obensaur.....	April 6, 1866	.....	do
Frederick A. Kraus.....	May 15, 1866	.....	do
Louis Starke.....	June 6, 1866	.....	do
Charles E. Hyatt.....	Nov. 21, 1866	.....	do
Michael Hack.....	Nov. 21, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Bessinger.....	Dec. 12, 1866	.....	do
Francis J. Rosbach.....	Jan. 11, 1867	.....	do
Ritter C. Hadley.....	April 22, 1867	.....	do
Albert Marrer.....	June 7, 1867	.....	do
Washington A. Connelly.....	June 7, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John Q. Adams.....	June 25, 1863	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lient. Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Major:			
Edwin Ludlam.....	Jan. 14, 1867	.....
Adjutant:			
John S. Burdick.....	Jan. 14, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Henry C. Place.....	Oct. 20, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Richard H. Paddon.....	June 4, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
J. Frederick Moore.....	May 22, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Seymour J. Holley.....	May 22, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Captains:			
John T. Hough.....	Sept. 22, 1863	.....	do
Cornelius J. Bergen.....	May 10, 1866	.....	do
J. Wright Thompson.....	Aug. 21, 1866	.....	do
William W. Johnston.....	Aug. 9, 1867	.....	do
David S. Brower.....	Oct. 11, 1867	.....	do
Samuel C. N. Clarke.....	Dec. 3, 1867	.....	do
James Butcher.....	Dec. 11, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Charles W. Morse.....	Oct. 12, 1866	.....	do
James Packer.....	June 20, 1867	.....	do
George W. Van Mater.....	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do
Falls M. Falleon.....	Oct. 15, 1867	.....	do
Thomas J. Golding.....	Dec. 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Luther Ammerman.....	April 11, 1867	.....	do
Peter Murphy.....	June 26, 1867	.....	do
Amos Allen, Jr.....	Aug. 20, 1867	.....	do
Charles Martin.....	Sept. 30, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-seventh Regiment of Infantry

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: James S. Haring	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	Orangeburgh.
Lieut. Colonel: Irving D. Smith	Dec. 23, 1865	.....	Haverstraw.
Major: Reuben Riggs	Dec. 23, 1865	.....	Monsey.
Adjutant: William C. Prall	Aug. 30, 1866	.....	Nyack.
Quartermaster: James E. Eckerson	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Haverstraw.
Commissary of Subsistence: Richard I. Aspinwall	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	Nyack.
Surgeon: William Govan	June 5, 1867	.....	Flora Falls.
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant. ....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: G. S. M. Blauvelt	Dec. 21, 1864	.....	Tappan Town.
Captains: John V. B. Johnson	April 19, 1854	.....	Piermont.
William N. Sickles	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Blauveltville.
James H. Blauvelt	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Nyack.
Jacob H. Remsen	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	Rockland Lake.
John W. Felter	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	Haverstraw.
Daniel Kessler	Oct. 26, 1865	.....	Flora Falls.
Theodore Coe	Dec. 30, 1865	.....	Clarkstown.
Luke Snyder	June 2, 1866	.....	Monsey.
Ornimal W. Parsons	June 27, 1867	.....	Haverstraw.
First Lieutenants: John W. Blauvelt	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Piermont.
Michael Klien	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Blauveltville.
William T. B. Storms	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Nyack.
Charles E. Blauvelt	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	Nyack Turnpike.
Daniel Sherwood	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	Monsey.
Thomas H. Lloyd	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	Haverstraw.
John A. Knapp	Oct. 26, 1865	.....	Flora Falls.
Samuel E. Covert	June 2, 1866	.....	Clarkstown.
John A. Miller	June 27, 1867	.....	Haverstraw.
Second Lieutenants: John F. Westervelt	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Orangeburgh.
William A. Collins	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Nyack.
William A. Conklin	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Flora Falls.
Robert Springsteen	Oct. 9, 1865	.....	Monsey.
John W. Crum	Oct. 20, 1865	.....	Monsey.
Jacob Vanderbilt	Oct. 30, 1865	.....	Clarkstown.
James Blauvelt	Nov. 18, 1865	.....	Blauveltville.
Isaac Lydecker	Nov. 10, 1866	.....	Nyack Turnpike.
Alonso Bedell	June 27, 1867	.....	Haverstraw.

No. 2—Continued.

Fifty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Benjamin L. Hoyt.....	Dec. 29, 1862	.....	Penn Yan.
Lieut. Colonel:			
James Conly.....	July 15, 1866	.....	Potter.
Major:			
Charles F. Rudgers.....	Jan. 12, 1865	.....	Penn Yan.
Adjutant:			
George Titus.....	May 30, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Charles S. Eastman.....	May 30, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
James M. Clark.....	June 29, 1867	.....	Torrey.
Surgeon:			
Richard R. C. Bardwell.....	May 30, 1865	.....	Penn Yan.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Daniel D. Buck.....	May 30, 1865	.....	Newark.
Captains:			
William W. Eastman.....	July 16, 1862	.....	Penn Yan.
Lawrence E. Halloran	Nov. 14, 1862	.....	Barrington.
George S. Downey.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Dresden.
Myron Skiff.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Starkey.
Joel Burtch.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Jerusalem.
David McMaster.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Potter.
George H. Warner.....	May 31, 1865	.....	Middlesex.
David Kennedy	Nov. 9, 1865	.....	Italy.
William W. Fairfield.....	Aug. 17, 1866	.....	Penn Yan.
First Lieutenants:			
Alonso T. Lyon	July 16, 1862	.....	Penn Yan.
Ezra Squire.....	June 27, 1863	.....	Italy.
Frank R. Cole.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Burton.
Hugh King.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Dresden.
Joel L. Davis.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Jerusalem.
Cornelius Holsted.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Potter.
William H. Stebbins.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Middlesex.
Edward M. Carpenter.....	Jan. 3, 1866	.....	Starkey.
George B. Gray	Aug. 17, 1866	.....	Penn Yan.
George W. Bailey	Sept. 22, 1866	.....	Barrington.
Second Lieutenants:			
Darius E. Bailey.....	Nov. 14, 1862	.....	Barrington.
Allen B. Chase	June 27, 1863	.....	Italy.
A. H. Millespough	May 3, 1864	.....	Penn Yan.
Oscar Hazen.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Burton.
Sherman Graves.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Dresden.
Marcus M. Roleson.....	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Starkey.
Frank R. Andrews	Oct. 18, 1864	.....	Potter.
Lauren C. Eastman	Jan. 7, 1865	.....	Penn Yan.
Robert Herries.....	Jan. 7, 1865	.....	Jerusalem.
Ira C. Underwood ...	May 19, 1866	.....	Middlesex.

No. 2—Continued.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Samuel M. Alley.....	Sept. 22, 1862	.....	Hornellsville.
Lient. Colonel:			
George E. Gray.....	June 21, 1865	.....	Hornellsville.
Major:			
Nathan S. Baker.....	June 21, 1865	.....	Adrian.
Adjutant:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Quartermaster:			
Marcus E. Brown.....	June 14, 1865	.....	Hornellsville.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Miles W. Hawley.....	Oct. 9, 1867	.....	Hornellsville.
Surgeon:			
Sewell E. Shattuck.....	Oct. 9, 1867	.....	Hornellsville.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Edwin E. Baker.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Canisteo.
Philip Conrad.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Wayland.
Henry Bennett.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Greenwood.
L. H. Benjamin.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Haskinville.
Edwin H. Hough.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Hornellsville.
Edwin Whiting.....	May 30, 1866	.....	Jasper.
Edward A. Kreidler.....	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Dansville.
George H. Simpson.....	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	Troupsburgh.
Stephen F. Gilbert.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	Hornellsville.
First Lieutenants:			
D. T. Crane.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Canisteo.
Clair S. Parkhill.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Howard.
Nicholas Zimmerman.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Wayland.
Ira G. Day.....	Aug. 31, 1866	.....	Dansville.
Burton Dardt.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Fremont.
Byron Tuttle.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Hornellsville.
Ephraim Failing.....	May 3, 1866	.....	Jasper.
Dewitt C. Amey.....	May 30, 1866	.....	Greenwood.
W. N. Ormsby.....	Dec. 22, 1866	.....	Troupsburgh.
Richard J. Best.....	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	Hornellsville.
Second Lieutenants:			
John J. Bennett.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Canisteo.
Lewis Spaulding.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Howard.
David Brown.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Wayland.
Edward P. Murdock.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Troupsburgh.
Hiram Colgroove.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Jasper.
Peter B. Pealer.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Dansville.
Byron Hurlburt.....	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Fremont.
Leroy Knight.....	May 30, 1866	.....	Greenwood.
James F. Cooper.....	Jan. 31, 1867	.....	Hornellsville.

No. 2—Continued.
Sixty-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Jabez Warren	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	Warsaw.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Ammi H. Hoskins	May 13, 1865	.....	Conlesville.
Major:			
Harwood A. Ludley	May 13, 1865	.....	Warsaw.
Adjutant:			
S. Hopkins Salisbury	July 27, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Samuel D. Purdy	June 8, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
John A. Hubbell	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Milen Baker	Nov. 26, 1864	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
O. B. Adams	Nov. 26, 1864	.....	Wethersfield.
Chaplain:			
E. E. Williams	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Warsaw.
Captains:			
Caleb King	Aug. 28, 1858	.....	Bennington.
Norman Baker	July 15, 1863	.....	do
Charles L. Schenck	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Castile.
John S. Hawley	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Warsaw.
James Wilkin	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	do
Moses L. Twiss	May 1, 1865	.....	Java.
Charles D. Lamb	June 7, 1866	.....	Peoria.
First Lieutenants:			
Henry I. Skinner	Aug. 28, 1858	.....	Bennington.
Merritt Andrews	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Perry.
Elbert F. McCall	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Genesee Falls.
William W. Stearns	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Warsaw.
John Ransom	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	do
Lute Godfrey	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Attica.
Cornelius Van Allen	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Wyoming.
William H. Theobald	July 1, 1875	.....	Bennington.
Sylvester Thompson	Sept. 6, 1866	.....	Java.
Second Lieutenants:			
Isaac H. Tones	Aug. 28, 1858	.....	Bennington.
Richard W. Larkin	Sept. 24, 1864	.....	do
Arthur Lacy	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Perry.
Collins W. Thomas	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Genesee Falls.
Mills P. Webster	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Wethersfield.
Alonzo H. Hills	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Attica.
Daniel W. Spink	Oct. 31, 1864	.....	Orangeville.
Harrison Cronkite	June 7, 1866	.....	Wyoming.
Edson C. Jewell	Sept. 6, 1866	.....	Java.

No. 2—Continued.

Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Lieut. Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Major:			
Jefferson J. Hyde.....	March 4, 1867	.....	Saratoga Springs.
Adjutant:			
Frederick S. Leake.....	June 21, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Samuel Young.....	June 21, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant ..	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Nicholas Shawl.....	March 8, 1866	.....	West Greenfield.
George B. Lyons.....	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	South Corinth.
Ambrose C. Hickock	Nov. 13, 1866	.....	Corinth.
Luther Bingham.....	March 14, 1867	.....	Saratoga Springs.
First Lieutenants:			
James Minnick	March 1, 1866	.....	Saratoga Springs.
Charles Mosher	March 8, 1866	.....	Greenfield.
David T. Burnham	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	Greenfield.
Emory White.....	Nov. 13, 1866	.....	Plessis Landing.
Second Lieutenants:			
Edgar Riddell	March 8, 1866	.....	Greenfield Center.
George Woodward	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	South Corinth.
Romaine Walker	Nov. 13, 1866	.....	Corinth.

No. 2—Continued.
Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Richard Flack.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	Buffalo.
Lieut. Colonel:			
M. Leo Ritt.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Major:			
Louis J. Otternot.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Charles F. Hager.....	Nov. 7, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
John Hauke.....	Nov. 7, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Peter J. Ripont.....	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Peter Sonnick.....	Aug. 27, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....			
Chaplain:			
Otto Burger.....	Dec. 26, 1854	.....	do
Captains:			
John F. Kammann.....	Jan. 7, 1862	.....	do
Caspar Retell.....	July 3, 1863	.....	do
Peter King.....	April 8, 1864	.....	do
Jacob Schmahl.....	June 9, 1865	.....	do
Andrew Graff.....	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	do
John W. Schlehr.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	do
Albert Schoenwald.....	Dec. 4, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Frankle.....	June 11, 1866	.....	do
Philip Wurts.....	March 18, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Charles Schwarz.....	Jan. 7, 1862	.....	do
William C. Zimmerman.....	Feb. 17, 1862	.....	do
Louis Eller.....	April 5, 1864	.....	do
John L. Dorr.....	May 23, 1865	.....	do
August A. Hoffman.....	June 9, 1865	.....	do
Conrad Staffel.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	do
Matthias Schmidt.....	Nov. 22, 1865	.....	do
Charles Bartholomew.....	Dec. 4, 1865	.....	do
John E. Nesser.....	April 15, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Daniel Schwarz.....	Jan. 7, 1862	.....	do
Anton Seekler.....	Jan. 7, 1862	.....	do
Valentine Frink.....	June 25, 1863	.....	do
Enos Pair.....	June 9, 1865	.....	do
Frank Grabenstater.....	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	do
John C. Weber.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	do
Nicholas Roth.....	Feb. 16, 1866	.....	do
George Haas.....	June 5, 1866	.....	do
Samuel Becker.....	June 11, 1866	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Sixty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
James D. Ames	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	Lockport.
Lieut. Colonel:			
James Low jr.	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
John W. Eggleston	June 12, 1867	.....	Wilson.
Adjutant:			
Lafayette Chaffee	June 8, 1867	.....	Lockport.
Quartermaster:			
George B. Wilson	June 8, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
John R. McDonald	June 8, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Alfred M. Leonard	June 8, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Charles N. Palmer	Aug. 8, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Lawrence S. Stevens	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
Stephen V. Sacklenow	Sept. 11, 1862	.....	Niagara Falls.
Sewell B. Miller	June 12, 1867	.....	Wilson.
Riley V. Buttrick	June 12, 1867	.....	Lockport.
William W. Bush	June 12, 1867	.....	do
George D. Brock	June 12, 1867	.....	Suspension Bridge.
William L. Gritman	June 12, 1867	.....	Royalton.
James M. Seavor	June 12, 1867	.....	Hartland.
David J. Pitcher	June 12, 1867	.....	Lockport.
Phillip H. Meserole	July 11, 1867	.....	New Fane.
First Lieutenants:			
William Pool	Sept. 11, 1862	.....	Niagara Falls.
George W. Perrigo	July 16, 1867	.....	Lockport.
Second Lieutenants:			
George B. Eggleston	Dec. 12, 1857	.....	Wilson.
James P. Hill	July 1, 1864	.....	Niagara Falls

No. 2—Continued.
Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Lieut. Colonel:			
James Cavanagh.....	May 10, 1863	.....	New York city
Major:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Adjutant:			
Peter A. Hargous	May 23, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Daniel Strain	May 23, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
Owen Keenan	Aug. 30, 1863	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Bartholomew Gallagher.....	Feb. 16, 1865	.....	do
Captains:			
Thomas Dempsey.....	Dec. 9, 1861	.....	do
Michael Brennan.....	May 10, 1865	.....	do
James Foley	Sept. 18, 1865	.....	do
Michael Doran	April 26, 1866	.....	do
Michael O Keefe	May 5, 1866	.....	do
Michael Maquire.....	May 8, 1866	.....	do
Dennis Brown.....	Dec. 18, 1866	.....	do
Edward Byrne.....	July 12, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John McDonough.....	June 26, 1865	.....	do
Thomas Stanley	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	do
John Power	Jan. 23, 1866	.....	do
Peter Delaney	Feb. 26, 1867	.....	do
Patrick cDermott.....	May 9, 1867	.....	do
Daniel Draddy	June 21, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Patrick Brodie	March 4, 1863	.....	do
John Kerr	April 17, 1864	.....	do
James Hughes	April 27, 1865	.....	do
Thomas G. Flannery	June 26, 1865	.....	do
John Stacom	Aug. 24, 1865	.....	do
Cornelius Kirby	Jan. 26, 1866	.....	do
John Egan.....	Oct. 5, 1866	.....	do
Nicholas Collins	Dec. 6, 1866	.....	do
Thomas F. Farrell	June 21, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Theodore W. Parmele.....	Sept. 3, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Rarry Rockafellar.....	May 30, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
John H. Bell.....	June 20, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Augustus T. Francis.....	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Thomas Lynch Raymond.....	.....	.....
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Thodore W. Morris.....	May 9, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
Martin S. Buttles.....	Jan. 5, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Captains:			
William G. Tompkins.....	Nov. 21, 1861	.....	do
George D. Wolcott.....	Nov. 14, 1864	.....	do
Orlando P. Smith.....	March 9, 1865	.....	do
Amos L. See.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Eugene S. Eunson.....	Jan. 11, 1866	.....	do
Abraham S. Webber.....	Aug. 29, 1866	.....	do
Henry H. Evertson.....	Nov. 26, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Henry H. Parkin.....	Feb. 1, 1864	.....	do
William H. Benjamin.....	Nov. 16, 1864	.....	do
Walton Carpenter.....	March 7, 1865	.....	do
Joseph A. Wise.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Alfred Spear.....	March 1, 1867	.....	do
Edward V. Burk.....	Nov. 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Samuel W. Osgood.....	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	do
William A. Elmer.....	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	do
Charles E. Shade.....	Oct. 3, 1865	.....	do
Thomas H. R. Simmons.....	Feb. 8, 1866	.....	do
Robert B. Hills.....	April 5, 1866	.....	do
John D. Sypher.....	Sept. 17, 1867	.....	do
Thomas Girvan.....	Oct. 4, 1867	.....	do
John W. Wilson.....	Nov. 4, 1867	.....	do
James T. Brinkerhoff.....	Nov. 11, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
J. Thomas Davis.....	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Troy.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Lester J. Barnes.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Poestenkill.
Major:			
Harris B. Howard.....	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	Schodack.
Adjutant:			
James H. Miller.....	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Greenbush.
Quartermaster:			
Josiah W. Boyce.....	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	E. Schodack.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Andrew B. Knowlson.....	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Sandlake.
Surgeon:			
Charles S. Allen.....	Sept. 14, 1867	.....	Greenbush.
Assistant Surgeon:			
William H. Hull.....	Sept. 14, 1867	.....	West Sandlake.
Chaplain:			
Lewis Sellick.....	Sept. 14, 1867	.....	E. Schodack.
Captains:			
Thomas Knowlson.....	June 30, 1862	.....	Sandlake.
Peter G. Clark.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	East Greenbush.
Jeremiah DeFreest.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	DeFreestville.
Hastings Kellogg.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Nassau.
John Miller.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Poestenkill.
Lewis Brown.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Stephentown.
George R. Miller.....	March 1, 1865	.....	E. Schodack.
J. Albert Cipperly.....	Aug. 5, 1865	.....	Eagle Mills.
George H. Curren.....	May 12, 1866	.....	Greenbush.
Frederick Hill.....	Sept. 26, 1866	.....	Schodack.
First Lieutenants:			
Walter B. Gould.....	Nov. 1, 1864	.....	Stephentown.
William H. Sliter.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	East Greenbush.
Abram Miller.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	DeFreestville.
S. D. Sweet.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Nassau.
Hiram L. Ives.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Poestenkill.
Sherman Smith.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Eagle Mills.
John L. Paynier.....	March 14, 1865	.....	Schodack Centre.
William H. Ford.....	June 12, 1866	.....	Troy.
Abram S. Miller.....	July 20, 1867	.....	South Schodack.
John S. Hamlin.....	Oct. 12, 1867	.....	Greenbush.
Second Lieutenants:			
John B. Witbeck.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	DeFreestville.
Ira Smith.....	Nov. 4, 1864	.....	Eagle Mills.
Edward Haight.....	March 14, 1865	.....	Schodack Centre.
Clark A. Phillips.....	June 1, 1865	.....	E. Greenbush.
Martin A. Ives.....	Sept. 12, 1865	.....	Poestenkill.
Henry W. Harris.....	Feb. 3, 1866	.....	Stephentown.
Jeremiah W. Lansing.....	July 20, 1867	.....	South Schodack.
James A. Morris.....	Aug. 12, 1867	.....	Greenbush.

No. 2—Continued.

Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National G. & A.	Residence.
Colonel :			
George M. Baker.....	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	Buffalo.
Lieut. Colonel :			
Thomas J. Hines	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Major :			
Charles I. Wing	Feb. 26, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant :			
John M. Kelley	March 21, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster :			
Philip Miller.....	May 15, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence :			
Vacant.....			do
Surgeon :			
Vacant.....			do
Assistant Surgeon :			
Jesse J. Richards.	May 15, 1865	.....	do
Chaplain :			
Grosvenor W. Heacock.....	April 20, 1861	.....	do
Captains :			
August Speisser	May 4, 1858	.....	do
William Clingen.....	Oct. 3, 1862	.....	do
Louis P. Reichert	Nov. 16, 1863	.....	do
Gayer Gardner	May 6, 1864	.....	do
Amos B. Tanner	June 7, 1865	.....	do
Robert W. Voas	June 7, 1865	.....	do
Edgar B. Jewett	April 5, 1866	.....	do
John C. Coombs	Sept. 14, 1866	.....	do
Lucien M. Bowen	Oct. 1, 1866	.....	do
Ira Wood	Oct. 5, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants :			
Frank Cook	June 18, 1863	.....	do
John G. McKinley.....	June 7, 1865	.....	do
Peter J. Reichert.....	March 28, 1866	.....	do
Thomas G. Graham	April 5, 1863	.....	do
Louis P. Baker	April 5, 1866	.....	do
George A. Williams.....	Sept. 14, 1866	.....	do
John S. Bidwell	Nov. 20, 1866	.....	do
James Fox	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	do
James A. Taggart	Sept. 4, 1867	.....	do
George N. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants :			
Henry Palmer	June 18, 1863	.....	do
Philo A. Balcom	April 5, 1866	.....	do
John Dettman	April 5, 1866	.....	do
William M. Bean	June 13, 1866	.....	do
Charles P. Lytle	Sept. 14, 1866	.....	do
Augustus H. Fields	July 26, 1867	.....	do
Francis E. Eustaphie	Sept. 4, 1867	.....	do
Charles E. Parker	Oct. 5, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Seventy-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Thomas A. Benedict.....	April 20, 1867	.....	Skaneateles.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Jabes H. Norton.....	April 20, 1867	.....	Plainville.
Major:			
Anthony B. Porter.....	April 20, 1867	.....	Jordan.
Adjutant:			
William H. Porter.....	Nov. 1, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
James Halstead.....	Nov. 1, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....			
Surgeon:			
J. Newton Arnold.....	June 1, 1866	.....	Elbridge.
Assistant Surgeon:			
George W. Earl.....	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Skaneateles.
Chaplain:			
John G. Webster.....	June 13, 1863	.....	do
Captains:			
Thomas L. Hopkins.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Belle Isle.
Burns Spaulding.....	Dec. 12, 1863	.....	Plainville.
John S. Holcomb.....	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	Memphis.
Edward D. Wheadon.....	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	Skaneateles.
John H. Boyd.....	May 9, 1865	.....	Lamson's.
First Lieutenants:			
Hiram D. Preston.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Elbridge.
Anson R. Hopkins.....	Sept. 6, 1864	.....	Belle Isle.
John Humphreys.....	Feb. 15, 1865	.....	Skaneateles.
Alfred L. Rowley.....	May 9, 1865	.....	Euclid.
Andrew Clary.....	June 20, 1865	.....	Baldwinsville.
William B. Maxson.....	Aug. 15, 1865	.....	Borodino.
Second Lieutenants:			
Israel R. Perry.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Elbridge.
John Wheeler.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Skaneateles.
Jackson Winchell.....	May 23, 1864	.....	Jordan.
Ira Hinsdale.....	Sept. 6, 1864	.....	Belle Isle.
Richard O. Skinner.....	Dec. 28, 1864	.....	Memphis.
Thomas R. Pritchard.....	May 9, 1865	.....	Lamson's.
Alanson Fancher.....	June 20, 1865	.....	Baldwinsville.
Azariah C. Torrey.....	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	Jordan.

No. 2—Continued:

Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
William Lansing	Aug. 7, 1863	.....	Truxton.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Alonzo D. Blodgett	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	Cortland.
Major:			
Jared A. Todd	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
John T. Pratt	Sept. 6, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Julius A. Graham	Aug. 9, 1864	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
James M. Pomeroy	June 12, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Aaron D. Reed	Aug. 9, 1864	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant			
Chaplain:			
Arvine C. Bowdish	June 28, 1866	.....	Marathon.
Captains:			
Joel Albro	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	Cuyler.
Henry W. Babcock	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Scott.
William J. Baker	Nov. 30, 1865	.....	Harford Mills.
Sabin S. Pierce	April 4, 1866	.....	Truxton.
Alexander Mahan	July 14, 1866	.....	Virgil.
Chester Van Vradenburgh	Dec. 4, 1866	.....	Marathon.
Ogden Burlinghame	April 20, 1867	.....	Willett.
James Doran	June 22, 1867	.....	Solon.
John W. Strobridge	Sept. 16, 1867	.....	Cortland.
Clayton Atwater	Oct. 19, 1867	.....	Homer.
First Lieutenants:			
Henry S. Merchant	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	Cuyler.
Farelus H. Markham	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Preble.
David W. Munson	June 13, 1865	.....	Homer.
James W. Bliss	Nov. 30, 1865	.....	Lapier.
Eugene D. Maybury	May 26, 1866	.....	Solon.
Polhemus W. Chaffe	July 2, 1866	.....	Cortland.
John G. Tyler	July 14, 1866	.....	Virgil.
John J. Hickey	April 27, 1867	.....	Marathon.
Byron S. Bryant	June 29, 1867	.....	Truxton.
Elijah C. Wheeler	Nov. 30, 1867	.....	Cincinnati.
Second Lieutenants:			
Leander Durkee	Sept. 15, 1864	.....	Preble.
James Rowley	May 26, 1866	.....	Solon.
Lorenzo L. Rood	July 2, 1866	.....	Cortland.
Julius C. Seaman	July 14, 1866	.....	Virgil.
Cyrus A. Watson	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	Homer.
Marshall Blanchard	Oct. 30, 1866	.....	Cuyler.
James S. Burgess	Dec. 4, 1866	.....	Marathon.
Degen B. Holster	June 29, 1867	.....	Truxton.
Worden Tarbox	Sept. 26, 1867	.....	Harford Mills.
Samuel L. Barnes	Nov. 30, 1867	.....	Willett.

No. 2—Continued.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Addison Farnsworth.....	Nov. 27, 1865	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel: John J. Shaw	June 24, 1867	.....	do
Major: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant: Robert Gair.....	July 10, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster: George Mitchell.....	July 10, 1865	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: John Barrie	July 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon: John Watson.....	July 1, 1860	.....	do
Chaplain: George S. Doughty.....	Sept. 8, 1859	.....	do
Captains: Joseph Laing	May 18, 1861	.....	do
Robert T. Shillinglaw	May 18, 1861	.....	do
Henry A. Ellis	June 1, 1861	.....	do
William H. Morrison	Aug. 16, 1865	.....	do
Charles S. McKay	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	do
William C. Clark	Nov. 14, 1865	.....	do
John McInnes	March 31, 1866	.....	do
William Manson	July 26, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants: Robert Campbell	May 18, 1861	.....	do
William St. George Elliott	May 18, 1861	.....	do
Samuel R. Elliott	June 1, 1861	.....	do
John S. Dingwall	Aug. 16, 1865	.....	do
Thomas Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1865	.....	do
George H. Stewart	Nov. 29, 1865	.....	do
George Rogers	Jan. 3, 1866	.....	do
Peter Grant	May 31, 1866	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: George W. Pier	May 18, 1861	.....	do
William S. Lusk	Aug. 3, 1861	.....	do
Keith Gilmore	Oct. 4, 1861	.....	do
Alexander Graham	Oct. 4, 1861	.....	do
George S. Miller	Aug. 16, 1865	.....	do
James Pierson	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	do
Joseph Ross	March 31, 1866	.....	do
George Adam	Nov. 8, 1866	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Eightieth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
George G. Dixon.....	Aug. 13, 1863	.....	East Bethany.
Lient. Colonel:			
John W. Shedd.....	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	Le Roy.
Major:			
Wheden T. Bliss.....	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	Batavia.
Adjutant:			
Richard P. Worthington.....	Nov. 28, 1864	.....	E. Bethany.
Quartermaster:			
Samuel A. March.....	Nov. 28, 1864	.....	Oakfield.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Asa W. Fuller.....	Nov. 22, 1864	.....	Alexander.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Richard Radley.....	Nov. 28, 1864	.....	Stafford.
Captains:			
James H. Sutherland.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Darien.
William H. Tompkins.....	Dec. 22, 1864	.....	Pavilion.
Amos Wade.....	Dec. 24, 1864	.....	East Pembroke.
Hugh T. Peters.....	Oct. 4, 1865	.....	Darien.
Albert E. Sweatland.....	Dec. 9, 1865	.....	Stafford.
Wilber H. Anderson.....	Feb. 3, 1866	.....	Le Roy.
First Lieutenants:			
Newell I. Davis.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Bergen.
Herbert Armstrong.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Oakfield.
Nelson A. Dnguid.....	Dec. 22, 1864	.....	Le Roy.
Ogden Wilbur.....	Dec. 22, 1864	.....	Batavia.
Silas A. Kinne.....	Dec. 24, 1864	.....	East Pembroke.
Alexander Hamilton.....	June 1, 1865	.....	South Byron.
Sherman Johnson.....	Oct. 4, 1865	.....	Oakfield.
Andrew Showerman.....	March 29, 1866	.....	Alexandria.
David A. Wilkison.....	Sept. 11, 1866	.....	Batavia.
Thomas P. Heddon.....	Nov. 18, 1866	.....	Le Roy.
Second Lieutenants:			
Charles Sprague.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Batavia.
Nathan McKenzie.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Bergen.
William Isaacs, jr.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	Oakfield.
Alfred Caple.....	Dec. 22, 1864	.....	Elba.
John Russell.....	Dec. 24, 1864	.....	Pembroke.
Ephraim W. Lawyer.....	June 1, 1865	.....	S. Byron.
Hobart Pierson.....	Feb. 3, 1866	.....	Le Roy.
George M. Fischer.....	March 29, 1866	.....	Darien.
Charles S. Daniels.....	Sept. 11, 1866	.....	Le Roy.

No. 2—Continued.
Eighty-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
L. G. Reno	July 2, 1867	Brig. General ..	Middleville.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Wells Sponable.....	July 2, 1867	.....	Little Falls.
Major:			
Joseph H. Heath.....	July 2, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Horace Buchanan	Oct. 29, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Loton P. Knapp.....	Jan. 19, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Silas A. Ingham	March 24, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Captains:			
James M. Pratt	June 26, 1865	.....	Salisbury Centre.
Harvey Zoller	June 27, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Judson P. Legg	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Norway.
Almond B. Smith.....	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Gravesville.
Charles Riley	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Oscar Olds	Jan. 21, 1866	.....	Newport.
William A. Goodsell.....	Aug. 18, 1866	.....	Manheim Centre.
Charles W. Heath.....	July 12, 1867	.....	Little Falls.
First Lieutenants:			
William H. Abbott	June 20, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Charles L. Ives.....	June 26, 1865	.....	Salisbury Centre.
James T. Campbell.....	June 27, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Albert A. Ford	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Fairfield.
Charles Rathbun.....	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Norway.
Charles Ferris	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Russia.
John Gorey	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Middleville.
Horace Rasbach	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Myron Yonrau	Aug. 18, 1866	.....	Manheim.
Second Lieutenants:			
Sidney A. Loomis	June 20, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Edward Helmer	June 23, 1865	.....	Manheim.
Charles A. Rice	June 26, 1865	.....	Salisbury Centre.
Jacob Waitman	June 27, 1865	.....	Little Falls.
Emery Lauphere.....	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Herkimer.
Charles A. Willoughby.....	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Norway.
George Popple	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Grant.
Lewis Walker	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Middleville.
George A. Taber	Oct. 2, 1865	.....	Little Falls.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John C. Nott	March 9, 1866	.....	Albany.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Anthony B. Seger	March 9, 1866	.....	Callanan's Corners.
Major:			
James J. Schoonmaker	March 9, 1866	.....	Coeymans.
Adjutant:			
Barent S. Waldron	March 27, 1866	.....	Coeymans.
Quartermaster:			
James W. Reynolds	Feb. 18, 1865	.....	Westerlo.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Abram DeGraff	Jan. 25, 1865	.....	Callanan's Corners.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
George Hotaling	Jan. 21, 1865	.....	New Scotland.
Hercules Sayre	March 13, 1865	.....	Rensselaerville.
Philip A. Miller	May 13, 1865	.....	Bethlehem.
Peter H. Van Dersee	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Clarksville.
James J. Wright	Jan. 8, 1866	.....	Guilderland.
William Caswell	April 2, 1866	.....	Coeymans.
William H. Van Benschoten	May 5, 1866	.....	Knox.
First Lieutenants:			
Franklin Strevel	Feb. 16, 1865	.....	East Berne.
Edgar Stone	April 2, 1866	.....	South Westerlo.
Martin W. Joraleman	April 2, 1866	.....	Coeymans.
John J. Hungerford	May 5, 1866	.....	Knox.
William D. Frederick	Nov. 24, 1866	.....	Guilderland.
Isaac Houck	Jan. 5, 1867	.....	Clarksville.
Second Lieutenants:			
Frederick Bradt	Jan. 24, 1865	.....	Bethlehem Center.
James Williamson	Feb. 16, 1865	.....	East Berne.
William P. Tanner	March 13, 1865	.....	Rensselaerville.
William S. Jones	May 19, 1865	.....	South Westerlo.
Harmon Van Dersee	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Clarksville.
John Mann	Jan. 8, 1866	.....	Guilderland.
Edwin W. Cheesbro	May 5, 1866	.....	Knox.
Charles McCulloch	Aug. 14, 1866	.....	Coeymans.
William Applebee	Jan. 5, 1867	.....	Clarksville.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Robert Furman.....	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	Schenectady.
Lieut. Colonel: John McShea, jr.....	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	do
Major: Benjamin F. Sheldon, jr.....	Oct. 12, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster: Edward H. Vroman.....	June 14, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Cornelius Gill	Nov. 26, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: James D. Jones	July 4, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Cornelius Van Santvoord.....	June 22, 1866	.....	do
Captains: Jacob Garling.....	Sept. 7, 1863	.....	Schenectady.
William Tygart	Oct. 25, 1864	.....	Scotia.
Gideon A. Timberman	Oct. 26, 1864	.....	Schenectady.
Conrad McDonald	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	Schenectady.
John C. Perry.....	Dec. 9, 1865	.....	Rotterdam.
James Cumberledge	June 22, 1866	.....	Schenectady.
Schuyler T. Weller	June 23, 1866	.....	Glenville.
Alonso Ladd	July 20, 1866	.....	Quaker Street.
John Walker	Oct. 24, 1867	.....	Mariaville.
Lewis Brewer	Dec. 7, 1867	.....	Niskayuna.
First Lieutenants: G. H. Van Buren.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Glenville.
Charles Wirtz.....	March 2, 1864	.....	Schenectady.
John Hagadorn	Oct. 25, 1864	.....	Scotia.
J. Augustus Washington	Aug. 2, 1865	.....	Schenectady.
Abram Becker	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	Schenectady.
Gilbert Brougham.....	Dec. 9, 1865	.....	Rotterdam.
James Shannon.....	June 2, 1866	.....	Schenectady.
George Baumis.....	July 20, 1866	.....	Quaker Street.
Kelly S. Tullock	Aug. 11, 1866	.....	Mariaville.
Second Lieutenants: Philip Castor.	March 2, 1864	.....	Schenectady.
James A. Love.....	Nov. 12, 1864	.....	Mariaville.
John K. Paige	Aug. 2, 1865	.....	Schenectady.
John Van Deusen.....	Aug. 4, 1865	.....	Niskayuna.
David Murch.....	Dec. 5, 1865	.....	Schenectady.
James B. Shufelt.....	May 12, 1866	.....	Rotterdam.
William H. Crippen.....	June 18, 1866	.....	Scotia.
John Cassidy.	June 22, 1866	.....	.....
S. U. P. Van Epps.....	June 23, 1866	.....	Glenville.
John H. Shute	July 20, 1866	.....	Quaker Street.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: F. A. Conkling.	June 19, 1863	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel: Thomas Barclay.....	Nov. 21, 1864	.....	do
Major: James Hunter.....	Nov. 21, 1864	.....	do
Adjutant: Lawrence Beattie.....	Dec. 28, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Commissary of Subsistence: John Watt.....	May 30, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: James Norval	June 25, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon: James Quee.....	June 25, 1863	.....	do
Chaplain: John N. McLeod.....	June 25, 1863	.....	do
Captains: William Atkinson	June 24, 1863	.....	do
Alexander McLeod	June 24, 1863	.....	do
Eli Taylor	June 27, 1863	.....	do
Christopher Pullman	Dec. 10, 1863	.....	do
James Douglass	Feb. 17, 1864	.....	do
Joseph A. McDonald.....	Nov. 18, 1864	.....	do
Peter Rogers	June 7, 1865	.....	do
John Mitchell.....	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
Philip Dougherty.....	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	do
George E. Helme.....	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenant: James Gardner.....	Feb. 17, 1864	.....	do
George H. Friers.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	do
Charles Atkinson.....	April 5, 1866	.....	do
John G. Farrell.....	May 2, 1866	.....	do
Charles Eagleson.....	May 16, 1866	.....	do
Findlay Coles.....	Nov. 13, 1866	.....	do
William Rockford	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	do
Thomas Hines.....	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: John Gardner.....	Feb. 17, 1864	.....	do
Albert J. Colling.....	June 7, 1865	.....	do
Patrick Doyle.....	Feb. 5, 1866	.....	do
John Broecker.....	April 5, 1866	.....	do
Charles Mitchell.....	May 16, 1866	.....	do
George Adams.....	Oct. 9, 1866	.....	do
Charles Birch.....	Nov. 13, 1866	.....	do
Joseph McKinley.....	Oct. 10, 1867	.....	do
Arthur P. Hinman	Oct. 18, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.
Eighty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: John C. Bennett.....	Aug. 9, 1865	.....	Syracuse.
Lieut. Colonel: George L. Hoyt	Sept. 23, 1865	.....	Lafayette.
Major: Franklin J. Farrington	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	Cardiff.
Adjutant: Henry D. Hayes	July 1, 1866	.....	Syracuse.
Quartermaster: Mathias Britton	Aug. 10, 1865	.....	Syracuse.
Commissary of Subsistence: James E. Bennett	May 1, 1867	.....	Preble.
Surgeon: Edwin A. Knapp	Aug. 10, 1865	.....	Jamesville.
Assistant Surgeon: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain: Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Captains: Frank P. Hale	March 4, 1865	.....	Tully.
Joseph W. Ney	May 13, 1865	.....	Dewitt.
Willard B. Buell	May 13, 1865	.....	Manlius.
Charles R. Barbour	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	Onondaga.
Ozias Clement	Dec. 16, 1865	.....	Manlius Centre.
Cyrus B. Call	May 12, 1866	.....	Fabius.
Porter Tremaine, jr.	Aug. 16, 1866	.....	Fayetteville.
Charles G. Nye	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Onondaga.
Aura J. Andrus	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Jamesville.
First Lieutenants: Henry J. Hill	Sept. 3, 1863	.....	Otisco.
John Taffner	May 7, 1864	.....	North Manlius.
William H. Leach	Feb. 25, 1865	.....	Fayetteville.
George H. Tyrrell	May 13, 1865	.....	Dewitt.
Curtis Kinyon	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	Onondaga.
Lewis Bramer	May 12, 1866	.....	Fabius.
John Spath	Aug. 16, 1866	.....	Geddes.
Theodore A. Newville	May 28, 1867	.....	Fabius.
William M. Park	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Lafayette.
Second Lieutenants: Edward P. Pomeroy	March 4, 1865	.....	Otisco.
Peter Parslow	Oct. 14, 1865	.....	Manlius.
James Bartlett	Oct. 21, 1865	.....	Onondaga.
Jacob Taffner, jr.	Dec. 16, 1865	.....	North Manlius.
Wilson M. Wallace	May 12, 1866	.....	Fabius.
John Donohue	May 11, 1867	.....	Geddes.
Joshua Reed	May 28, 1867	.....	South Onondaga.
Emory L. Webb	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Lafayette.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Jacob H. Meech	June 29, 1867	.....	Catskill.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Osmar C. Sage	June 29, 1867	.....	Prattsville.
Major:			
Jamg M. Van Valkenburgh	June 29, 1867	.....	Lexington.
Adjutant:			
Stephen T. Hopkins	Aug. 26, 1867	.....	Catskill.
Quartermaster:			
Jonas Person	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Catskill.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Addison G. Runyan	Aug. 7, 1867	.....	Hensonville.
Surgeon:			
Friend B. Holcomb	Aug. 26, 1867	.....	Hensonville.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant			
Chaplain:			
Vacant			
Captains:			
Benjamin F. Barkley	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	Jewett.
Benjamin H. Waldron	Sept. 9, 1863	.....	Cairo.
James Stevens	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Greenville.
Wellington Peck	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Oakhill.
Samuel Dewey	Dec. 21, 1863	.....	Leeds.
Dewitt C. Hinman	June 16, 1864	.....	Hensonville.
William A. Pennoyer	June 20, 1864	.....	Catskill.
Henry Chatfield	July 20, 1867	.....	Prattsville.
A Judson Briggs	July 27, 1867	.....	Lexington.
Charles A. Vedder	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Leeds.
First Lieutenants:			
David E. Woodworth	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	Jewett.
George Lameroux	July 8, 1865	.....	Oakhill.
William Kortz	Oct. 6, 1865	.....	Catskill.
Abel G. Holcomb	June 30, 1866	.....	Hensonville.
Cornelius Platner	Oct. 5, 1866	.....	Prattsville.
John Stend	Oct. 6, 1866	.....	Cairo.
Charles W. Bouton	July 20, 1867	.....	Prattsville.
Edwin L. Ford	July 27, 1867	.....	Lexington.
Ogdon H. Plank	Aug. 24, 1867	.....	Leeds.
Second Lieutenants:			
John H. Graham	Aug. 14, 1863	.....	Leeds.
Horace N. Ford	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	East Jewett.
Herman Heinrich	Sept. 9, 1863	.....	Cairo.
Hiram Bogardus	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Greenville.
Martin I. Vedder	July 8, 1864	.....	Leeds.
Frank Story	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Catskill.
Hiram Davis	June 30, 1866	.....	Hensonville.
James Judson	July 20, 1867	.....	Prattsville.
Christopher Riley	July 27, 1867	.....	Lexington.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel: Edward B. Livingston	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Lowville.
Lieut. Colonel: Samuel F. Garmon	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Watson.
Major: George D. Brown	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Lowville.
Adjutant: Warren L. Scott	March 10, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: Peter F. Kirby	July 16, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence: Frederick D. Howell	May 11, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon: Charles D. Budd	Sept. 10, 1863	.....	Turin.
Assistant Surgeon: Alexander R. Gibbie	Sept. 10, 1863	.....	Lowville.
Chaplain: Garret L. Roof	May 29, 1867	.....	do
Captains: Edward Duffy	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	Copenhagen.
H. M. Myres	Aug. 29, 1864	.....	Deer River.
J. A. Pease	Nov. 3, 1864	.....	Leyden.
E. W. Thompson	Jan. 5, 1865	.....	Turin.
Thaddeus S. Sawyer	July 11, 1865	.....	Port Leyden.
William M. Edmunds	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	Martinsburgh.
Thomas B. Phelps	Aug. 11, 1866	.....	Lowville.
Joseph Shearer	March 23, 1867	.....	New Bremen.
Leonard S. Loomis	July 6, 1867	.....	Leyden.
First Lieutenants: James Corey	May 17, 1864	.....	Barnes' Corners.
James M. Ryal	Jan. 23, 1866	.....	Copenhagen.
Milo M. Dunton	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	Martinsburgh.
William B. Sylvester	Aug. 10, 1866	.....	Port Leyden.
Charles N. Phelps	Sept. 15, 1866	.....	Turin.
Ambrose F. Cole	Oct. 13, 1866	.....	Greig.
Jacob Ashback	March 23, 1867	.....	New Bremen.
Edwin L. Parsons	July 6, 1867	.....	Leyden.
Michael Kirley	July 13, 1867	.....	Lowville.
James Evans	July 15, 1867	.....	Leyden.
Second Lieutenants: Duane C. Jackson	Sept. 10, 1863	.....	Leyden.
Henry Neibergall	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	Harrisburgh.
George J. Dryden	Aug. 29, 1864	.....	Copenhagen.
E. D. Washburn	Nov. 11, 1864	.....	Leyden.
H. M. Riggs	Jan. 5, 1865	.....	Turin.
George A. Sheldon	Aug. 8, 1866	.....	Martinsburgh.
George A. Graves	Oct. 13, 1866	.....	Watson.
Charles Guion	March 23, 1867	.....	New Bremen.
M. N. Stevens	July 13, 1867	.....	Lowville.
Charles Davis, jr.	July 15, 1867	.....	Port Leyden.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Seth W. Alvord.....	April 25, 1867	Brig: General..	Phoenix.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Charles W. Avery	April 25, 1867	.....	Central Square.
Major:			
A. S. Chisholm.....	Aug. 14, 1867	.....	Cleveland.
Adjutant:			
William Wart	April 14, 1864	.....	Phoenix.
Quartermaster:			
Ambrose Gregg.....	April 14, 1864	.....	Pennelville.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Tobias J. Green	April 14, 1864	.....	Parish.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Charles J. Bacon	June 4, 1866	.....	Fulton.
Chaplain:			
T. M. Bishop.....	April 14, 1864	.....	Fulton.
Captains:			
Luman N. Eggleston.....	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	Pennelville.
John Vedder	Sept. 15, 1863	.....	Hinmanville.
Henry E. Miller	Aug. 25, 1866	.....	West Monroe.
William Waugh	June 24, 1867	.....	Fulton.
D. Wallace Gardner	June 24, 1867	.....	Volney.
Nicholas Clute	July 8, 1867	.....	Hastings.
First Lieutenants:			
Richard Gregg	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	Hinmanville.
George H. Waden	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	Central Square.
Charles Home	Sept. 15, 1863	.....	Oswego Falls.
James Gihlooly.....	April 13, 1864	.....	Fulton.
Patrick Keogh.....	Sept. 27, 1864	.....	Cleveland.
William H. Williams.....	May 10, 1866	.....	Volney.
George W. Gregg.....	Aug. 25, 1866	.....	Pennelville.
Patrick McDonald.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Fulton.
Joshua H. Switz.....	July 8, 1867	.....	Hastings.
Second Lieutenants:			
Alfred H. Gould	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	Phoenix.
Rudolph Deifendorf.....	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	Central Square.
Edwin W. Burgen	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	West Monroe.
James A. Gaylord	May 10, 1864	.....	Oswego Falls.
Seymour F. Smith.....	May 19, 1866	.....	Cleveland.
Hugh Fitzpatrick.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Fulton.
Cassius Newton.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Volney.
Pomeroy L. Salmons.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Fulton.
William Wells.....	June 24, 1867	.....	Volney.
Martin Benson.....	July 8, 1867	.....	Hastings.

No. 2—Continued.

Eighty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Aaron A. DeGrauw	June 25, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George C. McKee	Sept. 29, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
Major:			
Leonard M. Bergen	Sept. 25, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
Adjutant:			
Vacant . . . . .		.....
Quartermaster:			
Isaac Snedeker	Dec. 27, 1865	.....	Jamaica.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant . . . . .		.....
Surgeon:			
William D. Wood	Sept. 12, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Robert W. Hutchinson	Sept. 12, 1863	.....	Rockville Centre.
Chaplain:			
William H. Moore	Sept. 12, 1863	.....	Hempstead.
Captains:			
Leonard Denton	July 14, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
James Powers	Aug. 10, 1863	.....	Hempstead.
Lewis L. Fosdick	Oct. 14, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
John Senfert	Aug. 31, 1864	.....	Rockaway.
Henry Gifford	Nov. 17, 1864	.....	Newton.
Charles H. Lott	March 6, 1865	.....	Far Rockaway.
Elijah Alligar	Oct. 14, 1865	.....	Jamaica.
Stephen C. Parker	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Astoria.
First Lieutenants:			
Abraham H. Smith	July 14, 1863	.....	Jamaica.
Isaac S. Willetts	Oct. 12, 1863	.....	Hempstead.
Lewis M. Wood	Aug. 23, 1864	.....	Jamaica.
Samuel Hendrickson	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Hempstead.
John M. Snyder	Dec. 8, 1865	.....	Astoria.
James M. Eedall	Jan. 23, 1866	.....	Newton.
Alfred C. Hewlett	Aug. 27, 1866	.....	Rockaway.
Nathan Shelton	Sept. 27, 1866	.....	Jamaica.
Second Lieutenants:			
Thomas S. Ryder	Aug. 23, 1864	.....	Jamaica.
Hyatt L. Marshall	Nov. 17, 1864	.....	Newton.
Peter C. Hendrickson	Dec. 14, 1864	.....	Jamaica.
Calvin Warner	March 6, 1865	.....	Far Rockaway.
Theodore P. Johnson	Oct. 5, 1865	.....	Jamaica.
John L. Morris	Dec. 27, 1865	.....	Astoria.
Edgar H. Underwater	Aug. 27, 1866	.....	Rockaway.
Elbert H. Walters	Sept. 12, 1866	.....	Hempstead.

No. 2—Continued.

Ninety-first Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John D. Wood.....	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	Middletown.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Morris J. McConnell.....	Aug. 17, 1863	.....	Wallkill.
Major:			
Daniel Thompson.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Crawford.
Adjutant:			
Arthur Hogan	Sept. 1, 1866	.....	Middletown.
Quartermaster:			
Cornelius J. Sloat	May 20, 1866	.....	Goshen.
Commissary of subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
George H. Fossard.....	May 20, 1866	.....	Port Jervis.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
R. Howard Wallace	Dec. 17, 1864	.....	New Windsor.
Captains:			
M. Lewis Clark.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Middletown.
Isaac M. Seybolt	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Minisink.
Maurice H. Demerest.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Florida.
Michael Mahoney.....	Dec. 3, 1864	.....	Middletown.
Charles Kelso	Dec. 15, 1864	.....	Bullville.
George W. Millsbaugh.....	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Goshen.
First Lieutenants:			
Oscar D. Green.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Minisink.
Mortimer L. Mapes.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Florida.
Michael O. Donovan	Aug. 21, 1864	.....	Middletown.
John McI. Kernochan	Dec. 15, 1864	.....	Crawford.
William S. Brundage	July 17, 1865	.....	Middletown.
Edward Tibbets	Nov. 12, 1865	.....	Port Jervis.
Milo Seagears.....	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Goshen.
Second Lieutenants:			
Charles Cromwell.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Middletown.
John K. Austin.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Ridgbury.
Ransom W. Baird	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Minisink.
Nathan Furman.....	Sept. 19, 1863	.....	Florida.
Benjamin F. Clark	June 3, 1865	.....	New Hampton.
John Lennon.....	Sept. 18, 1865	.....	Middletown.
Robert Sawyer	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Goshen.

No. 2—Continued.

Ninety-second Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Robert P. Grant, Jr.....	Oct. 30, 1866	.....	Neversink.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Oscar B. Grant.....	July 25, 1863	.....	Liberty.
Major:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Adjutant:			
James Williams	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Monticello.
Quartermaster:			
George E. Swan	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Mongaup Valley.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
William S. Webster.....	March 18, 1867	.....	Liberty.
Assistant Surgeon:			
George F. Perry.....	Oct. 5, 1867	.....	Glenwild.
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Rufus Mofft.....	Aug. 25, 1863	.....	Sandburgh.
James S. Swan.....	Sept. 29, 1863	.....	Mongaup Valley.
B. B. Parker.....	Oct. 2, 1863	.....	Barryville.
George W. Robertson.....	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Robertsonville.
William H. Curtiss.....	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Callicoon Depot.
Isaac F. Smith.....	Dec. 30, 1864	.....	Homowack.
William F. Sherwood.....	July 23, 1867	.....	Liberty.
Charles B. Du Bois.....	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	Neversink.
First Lieutenants:			
David G. Starr.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Monticello.
James E. Gardner.....	Oct. 2, 1863	.....	Barryville.
Silas H. Beach.....	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Robertsonville.
Eliphalet Calkins.....	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Callicoon Depot.
William H. Wood.....	Dec. 30, 1864	.....	Wurtsboro.
Enoch A. Gregory.....	July 23, 1867	.....	Liberty.
John T. Lynch.....	Oct. 3, 1867	.....	Fallsburgh.
John W. Curry.....	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	Neversink.
Second Lieutenants:			
Edward R. Dusenbury.....	July 23, 1863	.....	Liberty.
John K. Cooper.....	Aug. 18, 1863	.....	Thompsonville.
James E. Van Keuren.....	Sept. 29, 1863	.....	Mongaup Valley.
William T. Decker.....	Oct. 1, 1863	.....	Barryville.
John Reddington.....	Oct. 3, 1863	.....	Stevensville.
Harry M. Lockwood.....	Dec. 20, 1863	.....	Bloomingsburgh.
Walter V. Irvine.....	Aug. 9, 1865	.....	Callicoon Depot.
Cornelius H. Sholey.....	Oct. 8, 1867	.....	Neversink.

No. 2—Continued.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
J. D. Krebbiel.	Aug. 22, 1863	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Albert Steinway.....	Aug. 9, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Edmund E. Unkart	Aug. 9, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Otto Meyer.....	Dec. 1, 1865	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
George Kreisher.....	Oct. 21, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Hermann Geritzen.....	May 15, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Louis Bauer.....	Dec. 14, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
August Hermann.....	July 20, 1864	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
John M. Schmidt.....	Oct. 20, 1863	.....	do
Andrew Staup.....	Oct. 30, 1863	.....	do
Godfried Straus.....	Nov. 9, 1863	.....	do
Francis E. Kohlberger.....	April 22, 1864	.....	do
Louis Kurz.....	July 14, 1864	.....	do
John J. C. Wierter.....	July 1, 1865	.....	do
Charles H. Rahe.....	Sept. 7, 1865	.....	do
William Winckle	Aug. 23, 1867	.....	do
Henry Krief.....	Oct. 9, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
George Schuchard.....	Nov. 9, 1863	.....	do
Frank Sohmer.....	Aug. 17, 1865	.....	do
William Arfken.....	Sept. 7, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Buchner.....	Sept. 18, 1865	.....	do
Charles Rehfeldt	Feb. 26, 1866	.....	do
Conrad Geib	May 16, 1866	.....	do
Henry Klatthaar.....	June 26, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
August Albrecht.....	Oct. 16, 1863	.....	do
Edward Braun	July 14, 1864	.....	do
Phillip Reinecke.....	June 22, 1865	.....	do
Joseph Bauer.....	Sept. 1, 1865	.....	do
Charles Pfuiler.....	Nov. 21, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Gruber.....	Dec. 25, 1866	.....	do
Frank Keller.....	April 1, 1867	.....	do
Hermann Hausmann.....	June 26, 1867	.....	do
George Murken.....	Oct. 9, 1867	.....	do
Claus Finck.....	Nov. 22, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Ninety-seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Schnyder Greenman.....	July 30, 1863	.....	South Berlin.
Lieut. Colonel:			
George W. Finch.....	June 7, 1866	.....	Valley Falls.
Major:			
Lee Chamberlain.....	June 7, 1866	.....	Lansingburgh.
Adjutant:			
Albert S. Pease.....	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Troy.
Quartermaster:			
Norman F. Taylor.....	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Lansingburgh.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant.....		.....
Surgeon:			
Howard J. Horton.....	June 24, 1865	.....	Berlin.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Simon Curtiss.....	Aug. 21, 1865	.....	Hoosick Corners.
Chaplain:			
Vacant.....		.....
Captains:			
William Heydorn.....	Dec. 24, 1864	.....	Grafton.
George H. Wadsworth.....	Jan. 9, 1865	.....	Pittstown Corners.
Jacob A. Diver.....	Jan. 17, 1865	.....	Junction.
James O'Neill.....	Aug. 10, 1865	.....	Lansingburgh.
John W. Kipp.....	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Schaghticoke.
Matthias V. Peters.....	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Hoosick Falls.
Spencer W. Snyder.....	May 14, 1866	.....	Troy.
James D. Curtiss.....	Aug. 12, 1866	.....	Hoosick Corners.
Augustus Beekman.....	May 30, 1867	.....	Berlin.
First Lieutenants:			
Henry Hewitt.....	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Petersburgh.
Samuel Russell.....	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Hoosick Falls.
Joseph F. Saunders.....	Jan. 22, 1866	.....	Grafton.
John Weatherwax.....	April 14, 1866	.....	Lansingburgh.
John D. Buckley.....	June 12, 1866	.....	Valley Falls.
Eugene Gibbs.....	Aug. 15, 1866	.....	Pittstown.
George H. Babcock.....	April 27, 1867	.....	Lansingburgh.
Daniel E. Potter.....	May 30, 1867	.....	Berlin.
Second Lieutenants:			
George Warren.....	Sept. 9, 1863	.....	Hoosick Corners.
William Van Ness.....	Aug. 26, 1865	.....	Lansingburgh.
J. David Ball.....	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Hoosick Falls.
James F. Smith.....	May 14, 1866	.....	Troy.
Charles W. Reynolds.....	June 26, 1866	.....	Petersburgh.
Ensign S. Worthington.....	Aug. 15, 1866	.....	Pittstown.
John Jones.....	April 27, 1867	.....	Lansingburgh.
John T. Green.....	May 30, 1867	.....	Berlin.

No. 2—Continued.

Ninety-eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
George Abbott	Sept. 8, 1863	.....	White's Corners
Lieut. Colonel:			
Dewitt C. Corbin	July 23, 1864	.....	Willinek.
Major:			
Wm. H. Candee	July 23, 1864	.....	Angola.
Adjutant:			
Thomas J. Powers	May 25, 1865	.....	Hamburgh.
Quartermaster:			
Wm. D. Wallace	Jan. 18, 1864	.....	Springbrook.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Wm. H. Russell	June 27, 1867	.....	Gowanda.
Surgeon:			
Orlando K. Parker	Feb. 1, 1864	.....	Clarence.
Assistant Surgeon:			
David W. Hershey	Feb. 1, 1864	.....	Williamsville.
Chaplain:			
Albert J. Wilcox	June 27, 1867	.....	White's Corners.
Captains:			
N. F. Neiderlander	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	Bowmansville.
Isaac W. Gail	Aug. 20, 1864	.....	Wales Centre.
John W. Tuttle	Nov. 17, 1864	.....	Akron.
Frank Whiting	Sept. 16, 1865	.....	Boston Corners.
Morgan L. Faulkner	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	W. Seneca.
George Hammond	Nov. 7, 1865	.....	Farnham.
Timothy Clifford	Sept. 17, 1866	.....	Springbrook.
David C. Reed	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	Mill Grove.
Benjamin B. Ream	July 27, 1867	.....	Williamsville.
George P. Kellogg	Sept. 7, 1867	.....	Sperryville.
First Lieutenants:			
Peter Steffan	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	Reserve.
Jacob Klicker	Jan. 3, 1864	.....	Clarence.
Luther T. Soule	March 31, 1865	.....	White's Corners.
Stephen F. Illingsworth	Oct. 18, 1865	.....	Cheektowaga.
William Hyde	Oct. 1, 1865	.....	Marshfield.
Peter Eberhart	Aug. 11, 1866	.....	Williamsville.
William Burroughs	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Wales Centre.
Harrison Vanderlip	May 4, 1867	.....	Boston.
William H. Argard	Sept. 7, 1867	.....	Springville.
Laurice Marshall	July 27, 1867	.....	Mill Grove.
Second-Lieutenants:			
Louis Weide	May 12, 1865	.....	Williamsville.
Louis Bertsch	July 22, 1865	.....	Clarence.
Frederick Persons	Oct. 17, 1865	.....	Cheektowaga.
Malcolm Ingersoll	Nov. 7, 1865	.....	E. Evans.
George Kast, jr	May 4, 1867	.....	White's Corners.
Amos G. White	June 27, 1867	.....	Wales Centre.
John Edson	July 27, 1867	.....	Crittenden.
N. Carroll	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	Elma.
Judson Carney	Sept. 7, 1867	.....	Sardinia.
Murray P. Jones	Sept. 16, 1867	.....	Boston.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Robert P. Cormack.....	July 20, 1867	.....	Delhi.
Lieut. Colonel:			
M. D. Wheeler.	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Hancock.
Major:			
Matthew W. Marvin.....	July 20, 1867	.....	Walton.
Adjutant:			
John H. Griswold.	July 30, 1867	.....	Delhi.
Quartermaster:			
Mathew L. Kniskern.....	Aug. 5, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Samuel A. Fitch.....	July 30, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
•			
Captains:			
Reuben H. Root.....	Dec. 10, 1863	.....	Deposit.
John F. Ames.....	Aug. 22, 1864	.....	Walton.
John Brice, jr.....	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Hamden.
P. K. Scofield.....	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Masonville.
Andrew J. Andrews	March 11, 1865	.....	Walton.
Leigh R. Baker.....	Sept. 7, 1865	.....	Downsville.
Edgar M. Johnston.....	July 23, 1866	.....	Sidney Plains.
T. Porter Landfield.....	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Hancock.
William W. Newcomb.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Delhi.
First Lieutenants:			
Lucius P. Allen	Dec. 10, 1863	.....	Deposit.
Charles Darlin.....	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Hamden.
H. J. Launt.....	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Masonville.
Marshall Gibbons.....	June 24, 1865	.....	Franklin.
George H. Fuller.....	Sept. 7, 1865	.....	Downsville.
Henry W. Robinson.....	Sept. 30, 1865	.....	Walton.
James Hugston.....	July 23, 1866	.....	Unadilla.
Earl S. Lakin.....	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Hancock.
James Wright.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Delhi.
Second Lieutenants:			
Ira Gregory.....	Dec. 10, 1860	.....	Colchester.
James H. Knapp.....	Aug. 24, 1864	.....	Deposit.
Joseph Archer.....	Aug. 13, 1864	.....	Sidney Centre.
J. R. Bamus.....	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Masonville.
Ira Georgia.....	June 24, 1865	.....	Franklin.
Hector Sinclair.....	Aug. 10, 1865	.....	Walton.
James R. Berray.....	Aug. 10, 1865	.....	Walton.
John N. Olmstead.....	Oct. 14, 1865	.....	Hamden.
Charles H. Thomas.....	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Hancock.
John B. Thompson.....	June 1, 1867	.....	Delhi.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and First Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Vacant			
Lieut. Colonel:			
Lewis Roth	Oct. 24, 1864		Rome.
Major:			
Vacant			
Adjutant:			
Vacant			
Q artermaster:			
Vacant			
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant			
Surgeon:			
Elon J. Lawton	July 1, 1865		Rome.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant			
Chaplain:			
William E. Knox	July 18, 1864		Rome.
Captains:			
Daniel Smith, jr.	July 31, 1852		Delta.
Thomas Flanigan	Jan. 18, 1861		Rome.
Matthew W. Rowe	Nov. 19, 1861		Rome.
Porter S. Swan	Sept. 19, 1864		New London.
Henry S. Ninde	Oct. 26, 1864		Rome.
Peter Grass	Dec. 19, 1864		Rome.
Myron H. Bailey	Feb. 11, 1865		Vienna.
Willard H. Healey	Oct. 1, 1866		Camden.
Israel W. Young	Aug. 28, 1867		Verona.
Hio D. Brockway	Sept. 23, 1867		Durhamville.
First Lieutenants:			
Martin L. Myres	Aug. 25, 1859		North Western.
Nicholas Saladin	July 26, 1864		Cumden.
Thomas H. Dyett	Sept. 12, 1864		Verona.
Joseph Haim	March 4, 1865		Rome.
Joseph A. Cook	Feb. 19, 1866		Vienna.
William A. Walker	Aug. 18, 1866		Rome.
Daniel C. Swartfigure	Aug. 28, 1866		Rome.
Lyman P. Smith	Jan. 24, 1867		New London.
James Russell	Aug. 30, 1867		Rome.
Frank Bernet	Sept. 23, 1867		Durhamville.
Second Lieutenants:			
Martin Tipple	July 26, 1864		Camden.
Henry Schram	March 4, 1865		Rome.
Harlow S. Esselstym	Sept. 27, 1865		Rome.
Leverett E. Seymour	Aug. 18, 1866		Rome.
James H. Williams	Jan. 24, 1867		New London.
Quincy Colson	Aug. 10, 1867		Vienna.
John E. Feeter	Aug. 28, 1867		Verona.
Thomas F. Lanigan	Sept. 6, 1867		Rome.
Jay C. Adams	Sept. 7, 1867		Delta.
Orlean Felts	Sept. 23, 1867		Durhamville.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Third Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Lewis A. Rhodes	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	Norwich.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Jason E. Matthewson	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	New Berlin Centre.
Major:			
J. R. Wheeler, Jr	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	Norwich.
Adjutant:			
Charles H. B. boock	April 11, 1867	.....	South Otselic.
Quartermaster:			
David H. Knapp	Oct. 21, 1864	.....	Norwich.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Henry H. Harrington	May 22, 1867	.....	New Berlin.
Surgeon:			
Thomas J. Bailey	July 16, 1867	.....	Norwich.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Seneca M. Keeler	Nov. 17, 1864	.....	Smyrna.
Captains:			
Charles H. Stanton	Sept. 22, 1864	.....	Smyrna.
Noyes W. Stoddard	Sept. 22, 1864	.....	Otselic.
Alfred Chase	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	North Norwich.
Dennis Blackman	March 25, 1865	.....	Columbus.
Martin V. Vosburgh	April 22, 1865	.....	Norwich.
Jonathan H. Babcock	Aug. 28, 1865	.....	Lincklaen.
William H. Miller	Sept. 2, 1865	.....	Sherburne.
J. A. Goodrich	Sept. 11, 1865	.....	South New Berlin.
Cyrus Blackman	Sept. 15, 1865	.....	Plymouth.
Elbert Widger	July 6, 1867	.....	South Otselic.
First Lieutenants:			
Earle B. Carpenter	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	North Norwich.
Charles E. Rogers	Oct. 10, 1864	.....	Sherburne.
John M. Eldridge	Oct. 17, 1865	.....	New Berlin.
Gates E. Pope	May 17, 1865	.....	Columbus.
Charles F. Hall	Sept. 28, 1865	.....	Plymouth.
Orrin A. Price	March 22, 1866	.....	Otselic.
Charles A. Sergeant	March 24, 1866	.....	South New Berlin.
Henry Bailey, Jr	June 7, 1866	.....	Smyrna.
Jerome F. Wheeler	Jan. 24, 1867	.....	Lincklaen.
Second Lieutenants:			
Jesse W. Amsden	Sept. 24, 1864	.....	Norwich.
Albert Case, Jr.	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	North Norwich.
Edgar C. Bryan	March 4, 1865	.....	Sherburne.
Robert A. Holcomb	April 22, 1865	.....	Norwich.
Albert J. Baldwin	Aug. 28, 1865	.....	Lincklaen.
Squire R. Tucker	Sept. 15, 1865	.....	Plymouth.
Charles Duncan	March 22, 1866	.....	Otselic.
Samuel Hall	March 24, 1866	.....	South New Berlin.
Orrin D. Larcher	May 14, 1866	.....	Columbus.
Charles H. Beasley	July 6, 1867	.....	Pitcher.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Caleb A. Canfield	Nov. 18, 1863	.....	Bath.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Lemuel P. Hard	Nov. 9, 1864	.....
Major:			
Asariah C. Brundage	May 27, 1867	.....	Bath.
Adjutant:			
James S. Harlow	April 12, 1866	.....	Bath.
Quartermaster:			
Charles D. Champlain	Feb. 1, 1865	.....	Hammondsport.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant			
Surgeon:			
Joseph S. Dolson	Nov. 25, 1864	.....	Bath.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Lester B. Healey	Nov. 25, 1864	.....	Cohocton.
Chaplain:			
O. R. Howard	Nov. 25, 1864	.....	Bath.
Captains:			
Samuel C. Haight	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Hammondsport.
Isaac Val Vliet	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Prattsburgh.
Oliver L. Charlesworth	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Avoca.
Oliver Gleason	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Wayne.
Seneca S. Smith	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Bath.
John W. Brown	Sept. 15, 1866	.....	Poultney.
James C. Hewitt	Dec. 30, 1866	.....	Cohocton.
Manley T. Matthews	Feb. 15, 1867	.....	Kanona.
John Stosum	May 13, 1867	.....	Bath.
Franklin Aulls	Sept. 5, 1867	.....
First Lieutenants:			
Dewitt Bander	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Hammondsport.
Edmund V. Parker	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Prattsburgh.
John J. Ostrander	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Kanona.
Charles P. Walsh	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Wayne.
Charles R. Lee	Dec. 19, 1864	.....	Poultney.
Aaron Roberts	July 15, 1865	.....	Avoca.
Wilbur F. Nichols	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Bath.
James C. Green	Dec. 30, 1866	.....	Cohocton.
William H. Thorp	May 13, 1867	.....	Bath.
Charles Edward Smith	Sept. 5, 1867	.....
Second Lieutenants:			
Thomas Warner	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Cohocton.
George Covall	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Hammondsport.
Oliver N. Chappell	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Prattsburgh.
George H. Shults	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Avoca.
Thomas N. Smith	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Kanona.
Abel Eveland	Nov. 5, 1864	.....	Wayne.
Martin V. Barton	Sept. 8, 1866	.....	Bath.
George N. Smith	May 13, 1867	.....	Bath.
Hiram L. Schofield	June 1, 1867	.....	Poultney.
Oscar Genung	Sept. 5, 1867	.....

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Charles B. Crouse	Jan. 5, 1864	.....	Canastota.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Richard C. Walrath	Dec. 31, 1864	.....	Chittenango.
Major:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Adjutant:			
Robert Mason	Dec. 3, 1867	.....	Canastota.
Quartermaster:			
Thomas O. Bassett	Sept. 28, 1865	.....	Chittenango.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Wesley Austin	Sept. 3, 1867	.....	Canastota.
Surgeon:			
Thomas L. Harris	Dec. 31, 1864	.....	Cazenovia.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Henry W. Carpenter	Dec. 31, 1864	.....	Oneida.
Chaplain:			
William A. Wurts	Dec. 31, 1864	.....	Canastota.
Captains:			
George F. Ballou	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Canastota.
Andrew D. Bulger	Sept. 2, 1864	.....	Silom.
Albert H. Douner	March 7, 1865	.....	Chittenango.
George M. Weaver	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Cazenovia.
Henry M. Stafford	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	Fenner.
William A. Stone	Jan. 17, 1867	.....	Canastota.
First Lieutenants:			
Robert Mason	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Canastota.
G. C. Hurlburt	Sept. 2, 1864	.....	Oneida.
George W. Loveland	March 4, 1865	.....	Chittenango.
William Madison	May 18, 1865	.....	Canastota.
William H. Savage	Aug. 31, 1865	.....	Cazenovia.
Alexander O. Johnson	Sept. 6, 1865	.....	Peterboro.
Charles P. Burlison	Sept. 7, 1865	.....	Stockbridge.
Luther P. Mather	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	Fenner.
Second Lieutenants:			
James R. Northrup	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Canastota.
Hiram Van Swall	Sept. 2, 1864	.....	Stockbridge.
Lucius E. Shepard	May 26, 1865	.....	Chittenango.
John A. Wells	Oct. 20, 1866	.....	Cazenovia.
James E. Sager	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	Fenner.
Harvey P. Hungerford	July 13, 1867	.....	Peterboro.
James McPherson	Aug. 3, 1867	.....	Canastota.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Charles H. Thompson	Oct. 24, 1865 .....	.....	Corning.
Lieut. Colonel:			
James S. McKay	Oct. 20, 1865 .....	.....	Campbelltown.
Major:			
Henry Baldwin	Oct. 20, 1865 .....	.....	Addison.
Adjutant:			
Archie Baxter	Nov. 20, 1865 .....	.....	Corning.
Quartermaster:			
Truman S. Pritchard	Nov. 17, 1862 .....	.....	Corning.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	Corning.
Surgeon:			
Augustus T. Mills	June 15, 1867 .....	.....	Corning.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Byron Pierce	Sept. 13, 1867 .....	.....	Cooper's Plains.
Chaplain:			
J. D. Barnes	Dec. 7, 1864 .....	.....	Corning.
Captains:			
Addison Wombough	Jan. 9, 1863 .....	.....	Addison.
Charles Cass	Aug. 29, 1864 .....	.....	Campbelltown.
Jesse A. Carr	Sept. 5, 1864 .....	.....	South Addison.
Darius L. Wellman	Aug. 24, 1865 .....	.....	Hornby.
Samuel E. Walcott	Sept. 18, 1865 .....	.....	Caton.
James Carpenter, jr.	Oct. 1, 1865 .....	.....	Woodhull.
Archibald Upson	Oct. 12, 1865 .....	.....	Corning.
Charles A. Freeman	July 24, 1866 .....	.....	Corning.
John E. Erwin	June 5, 1867 .....	.....	Painted Post.
John D. Wheeler	June 15, 1867 .....	.....	Cameron.
First Lieutenants:			
Elisha B. Murray	Jan. 9, 1863 .....	.....	Addison.
Alvin D. Carr	Sept. 5, 1864 .....	.....	South Addison.
Edwin F. Smith	Oct. 1, 1865 .....	.....	Woodhull.
John B. Rathbone	Oct. 12, 1865 .....	.....	Caton.
William M. Johnson	July 24, 1866 .....	.....	Corning.
John H. Clawson	Sept. 8, 1866 .....	.....	Campbell.
Stilson E. Hill	Sept. 24, 1866 .....	.....	Caton.
Lyman G. Ferenbaugh	Sept. 27, 1866 .....	.....	Hornby.
H. L. Badger	June 5, 1867 .....	.....	Painted Post.
William Crawford	June 15, 1867 .....	.....	Rathbone.
Second Lieutenants:			
George N. Wetenhall	Sept. 5, 1864 .....	.....	South Addison.
Frederick S. Cooper	Aug. 24, 1865 .....	.....	Cooper's Plains.
William A. Spencer	Oct. 12, 1865 .....	.....	Gibson.
E. J. Walling	Sept. 8, 1866 .....	.....	Campbell.
William H. Manners	Nov. 6, 1866 .....	.....	Addison.
John J. Buchanan	Nov. 20, 1866 .....	.....	Woodhull.
Isaac P. Clark	May 24, 1867 .....	.....	Corning.
Augustus J. Hathaway	Sept. 20, 1867 .....	.....	Hornby.
Almond Hinds	Sept. 21, 1867 .....	.....	Cameron.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Alexander D. Adams	July 5, 1863	.....	Lyons.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Daniel L. Norton	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	Lyons.
Major:			
John Vandenberg	Oct. 7, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Adjutant:			
Charles H. Roys	April 2, 1866	.....	Lyons.
Quartermaster:			
W. H. Rogers	Aug. 20, 1866	.....	Lyons.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
James N. Taft	Aug. 10, 1867	.....	Lyons.
Surgeon:			
Darwin Colvin	Nov. 1, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Albert L. Whedon	Nov. 1, 1864	.....	South Sodus.
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Peter W. Tinglepaugh	July 20, 1864	.....	Lyons.
Stephen D. Rice	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Wolcott.
E. E. Draper	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	Wolcott.
Tunis D. Tallman	Oct. 15, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Joseph S. Wade	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Rose.
Daniel Platner	Nov. 3, 1864	.....	Clyde.
William Barton	April 29, 1865	.....	Lyons.
James E. Palmer	June 9, 1866	.....	Savannah.
Philip P. Tindall	Sept. 4, 1866	.....	Rose.
David Westfall	June 2, 1867	.....	Lyons.
First Lieutenants:			
Edward P. Rogers	July 20, 1864	.....	Sodus.
Alfred Parker	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Huron.
John Boylan	Sept. 10, 1864	.....	Wolcott.
Benjamin T. Sherman	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	Rose.
Hollister Hamilton	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	Savannah.
James L. Howard	Oct. 15, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Albert Davis	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	Butler.
Andrew T. McMillan	Nov. 3, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Philip J. Espenchied	April 29, 1865	.....	South Sodus.
William W. Aggett	June 2, 1867	.....	Lyons.
Second Lieutenants:			
Fletcher S. Johnson	Aug. 27, 1864	.....	Huron.
James Armstrong	Sept. 4, 1864	.....	Wolcott.
Jacob Cunningham	Sept. 5, 1864	.....	Sodus.
Orin L. Wykoff	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	Rose.
Barnet W. Jones	Oct. 15, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Henry Wood	Oct. 29, 1864	.....	South Butler.
Willard F. Boyd	Nov. 2, 1864	.....	Sodus Point.
Emmet L. Jones	Nov. 3, 1864	.....	Clyde.
Daniel Anthen	June 2, 1867	.....	Lyons.
Alexander Gregg	June 24, 1867	.....	Savannah.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel : Alonso Ferguson	Aug. 27, 1866	.....	Cobleskill.
Lieut. Colonel : Cornelius Murphy	Aug. 27, 1866	.....	Schoharie C. H.
Major : George W. Ellis	July 2, 1858	.....	Livingstonville.
Adjutant : Daniel W. Darrow	Sept. 10, 1866	.....	Cobleskill.
Quartermaster : Charles Holmes	Sept. 11, 1866	.....	Cobleskill.
Commissary of Subsistence : Lewis H. Jackson	Sept. 18, 1867	.....	Sharon Springs.
Surgeon : John H. Wilber	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	West Fulton.
Assistant Surgeon : Robert J. Roscoe	Feb. 4, 1865	.....	Carlisle.
Chaplain : Jacob B. Van Housen	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	Stamford.
Captains : William S. Baldwin	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Gilboa.
George L. Wilbur	March 18, 1865	.....	Richmondville.
Hiram A. Bloodgett	May 20, 1865	.....	Middleburgh.
Christopher Van Valkenburgh	June 1, 1865	.....	Sharon.
Charles M. Throop	July 29, 1865	.....	Schoharie.
C. B. Brownell	Sept. 13, 1865	.....	Hyndsville.
James Rifenburgh	Nov. 29, 1865	.....	Livingstonville.
Johnson Barger	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	Summit.
Orson Spickerman	Sept. 15, 1866	.....	West Fulton.
Charles W. Taylor	Oct. 13, 1866	.....	Carlisle.
First Lieutenants : John T. Clark	Nov. 27, 1862	.....	Schoharie.
Calvin E. Cowles	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Livingstonville.
Thomas H. Becker	Oct. 4, 1864	.....	Gilboa.
Olcott Eldridge	Jan. 11, 1865	.....	Gardnersville.
Abram Warner	March 18, 1865	.....	Warnersville.
T. Jefferson Eldredge	April 15, 1865	.....	Cobleskill.
Henry V. Smith	July 22, 1865	.....	Middleburgh.
Edgar Akely	Aug. 12, 1865	.....	West Fulton.
John D. Miner	Dec. 2, 1865	.....	Jefferson.
Irving Osterhout	Oct. 13, 1866	.....	Carlisle.
Second Lieutenants : William O. Root	Oct. 22, 1862	.....	Schoharie.
Thomas K. Sharp	Jan. 11, 1865	.....	Sharon Springs.
Abraham F. Richtmyer	Jan. 14, 1865	.....	Livingstonville.
Samuel Young	Feb. 3, 1865	.....	Carlisle.
Stephen Russell	March 18, 1865	.....	Richmondville.
Gerardus Winans	May 20, 1865	.....	Middleburgh.
Charles H. Stryker	June 10, 1865	.....	Gilboa.
Martin Kling	Sept. 15, 1866	.....	Breakabeen.
Robert Richtmyer	Jan. 12, 1867	.....	Cobleskill.
John T. Reed	Sept. 3, 1867	.....	Summit.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Benjamin J. S. Bucklin.....	July 13, 1865	.....	Weedsport.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Robert Muir, jr.....	July 13, 1865	.....	Auburn.
Major:			
Ira L. Dudley.....	June 14, 1867	.....	Meridian.
Adjutant:			
John McMaster.....	Sept. 27, 1867	.....	Weedsport.
Quartermaster:			
Cornelius P. Yates.....	May 1, 1866	.....	Port Byron.
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Sylvester Wright.....	July 25, 1867	.....	Weedsport.
Surgeon:			
George H. Parsell. ...	Jan. 14, 1867	.....	Weedsport.
Assistant Surgeon:			
Daniel Munroe.....	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	Ira.
Chaplain:			
Vacant.....			
Captains:			
A. V. Pulsifer, jr.....	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Auburn.
Peter Q. Lyons.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Conquest.
Wilde H. Powell.....	Oct. 26, 1864	.....	Sterling.
H. F. Kent.....	Oct. 28, 1864	.....	Victory.
Richard P. Watson.....	July 25, 1865	.....	Port Byron.
Robert Van Keuren.....	Aug. 19, 1865	.....	Throopsville.
Benjamin G. Gibb.....	June 29, 1867	.....	Weedsport.
W. L. Goodrich.....	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	Auburn.
Chauncey L. Hickok.....	Sept. 10, 1867	.....	Meridian.
James J. McLeod.....	Sept. 24, 1867	.....	Montezuma.
First Lieutenants:			
Smith B. Clark.....	Oct. 21, 1864	.....	Auburn.
Thomas H. Munsell.....	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Auburn.
James H. Carter.....	Oct. 24, 1864	.....	Conquest.
Spencer Hapeman.....	Oct. 25, 1864	.....	Victory.
Uriah D. Haskins.....	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Meridian.
Charles J. Beach.....	Oct. 13, 1865	.....	Weedsport.
Milton Monroe.....	Jan. 23, 1866	.....	Port Byron.
David H. Wiggins.....	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Throopsville.
John Post.....	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	Montezuma.
Reuben J. Myers.....	Aug. 17, 1867	.....	Martville.
Second Lieutenants:			
William D. Brett.....	Oct. 21, 1864	.....	Auburn.
John H. Carr.....	Oct. 22, 1864	.....	Auburn.
Abraham Harris.....	Oct. 25, 1864	.....	Victory.
Alvin D. Marvin.....	Oct. 26, 1864	.....	Conquest.
Charles Van Duser.....	Oct. 26, 1864	.....	Martville.
David H. Marvin.....	Oct. 27, 1864	.....	Ira.
D. Stewart Sheldon.....	Oct. 13, 1865	.....	Weedsport.
John G. Ames.....	Jan. 23, 1866	.....	Port Byron.
Charles F. Hines.....	Sept. 29, 1866	.....	Mottville.
Charles W. Ball.....	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	Montezuma.

No. 2—Continued.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
William M. Gregg.....	March 14, 1867	.....	Elmira.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Gabriel L. Smith.....	July 9, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
Luther Caldwell.....	July 9, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Royal R. Soper.....	May 16, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Edwin W. Howell.....	May 16, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Frank M. Blossom.....	Aug. 23, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
John M. Flood.....	July 27, 1867	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant.....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
Thomas K. Beecher.....	July 27, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
William E. Straight.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
Samuel H. Leavitt.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
John Laidlaw.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
William O. Smalley.....	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Judd Griswold..	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Paul Collson.....	June 5, 1867	.....	North Chemung.
Hugh McCabe.....	July 27, 1867	.....	Elmira.
James McMillan.....	July 27, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
John Nichols.....	Dec. 5, 1864	.....	do
Frank Frost.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
George W. Cook.....	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Jud Smith.....	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Miles Englis.....	June 5, 1867	.....	North Chemung.
Louis A. Hazard.....	July 20, 1867	.....	Elmira.
Joseph Rincerest.....	July 20, 1867	.....	do
William A. Stul.....	July 27, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Robert B. Murray.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
George W. Humphrey.....	April 23, 1867	.....	do
George Hathorn.....	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Marvin Beckwith.....	May 4, 1867	.....	do
Monroe Little.....	June 27, 1867	.....	do
Zebulon A. Carter.....	July 20, 1867	.....	do
Maxwell G. Shappee.....	July 27, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

First Regiment of Cavalry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Henry Brinker	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	New York City.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John Ittner	May 27, 1867	.....	do
Major:			
John Madden	Oct. 14, 1867	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Henry M. Collyer	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Christopher F. Korner	March 5, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
John S. Ellison	May 10, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Charles Fassin	June 26, 1865	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Chaplain:			
George Aery	March 5, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
Francis Reiss	Feb. 7, 1862	.....	do
Adam Hamm	April 13, 1865	.....	do
Henry Fischer	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Wehmann	Oct. 18, 1866	.....	do
George F. Hartman	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	do
George Landwehr	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Gustavus Winter	May 8, 1867	.....	do
Michael Fitzsimmons	Nov. 27, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Michael Donohoe	March 4, 1864	.....	do
William H. Middendorf	April 13, 1865	.....	do
Henry Kneble	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Frederick Berkinger	June 15, 1866	.....	do
G. Frederick Keller	Oct. 18, 1866	.....	do
Diederich Bahrs	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
John D. Clausen	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	do
John H. Landwehr	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry Rosebrook	Feb. 12, 1866	.....	do
Carston Droege	May 24, 1866	.....	do
George Eull	June 15, 1866	.....	do
Gottlieb Kuntz	June 15, 1866	.....	do
Hartin Esselgrath	Sept. 18, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Harms	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
Herman H. Wubbers	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
John C. Offinger	Feb. 25, 1867	.....	do
Henry Abel	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	do
John F. Myer	Feb. 28, 1867	.....	do
William H. Conradi	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Peter Kroneki	March 4, 1867	.....	do
Michael J. Dunn	April 17, 1867	.....	do
George Aery	May 6, 1867	.....	do
Federick Breivogel	Sept. 19, 1867	.....	do
Thomas Dow	Nov. 27, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
William J. Cropsey	Dec. 29, 1862	.....	Fort Hamilton.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Francis C. Gruning	July 14, 1863	.....	Brooklyn.
Major:			
Robert Smith	Jan. 14, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant:			
George Kinkel	June 20, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Robert Sullivan	Feb. 1, 1862	.....	o
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Alexander Little	July 21, 1863	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Charles H. Williamson	June 1, 1859	.....
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
Thomas McCarty	Aug. 15, 1861	.....	do
Francis H. Kaiser	Dec. 6, 1861	.....	do
Frederick Fries	July 12, 1864	.....	do
Garret S. Kouwenhoven	June 25, 1866	.....	do
John Kreuscher	July 16, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
William K. Voorhees	June 25, 1866	.....	do
Peter Bertsch	June 27, 1867	.....	do
Henry Kugeler	July 9, 1867	.....	do
August Geiser	Dec. 5, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Peter Farrell	Aug. 10, 1855	.....	do
David C. Bennett	June 25, 1866	.....	do
Gustavus Fredericks	June 27, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Weiser	June 27, 1867	.....	do
Louis Sandhausen	July 9, 1867	.....	do
Joseph Schnok	July 9, 1867	.....	do
Henry Licht	Dec. 5, 1867	.....	do
William Kohlmeier	Dec. 5, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
John H. Budke	May 24, 1866	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
Diederich Geils	May 24, 1866	.....	do
Major:			
Frederick W. Schmale	Feb. 20, 1863	.....	do
Adjutant:			
John H. Timmerman	Oct. 11, 1866	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
William Knulhoff	June 1, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Henry W. Smidt	June 15, 1867	.....
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Richard G. Ducken	Nov. 25, 1859	.....
Chaplain:			
Moses Landerbach	Nov. 1, 1864	.....	do
Captains:			
George W. Sauer	June 21, 1859	.....	do
Henry Clausen, jr.	Aug. 21, 1861	.....	do
George T. Meislohn	Feb. 25, 1863	.....	do
Diederich Runne	Feb. 25, 1863	.....	do
Henry Mohlman	Jan. 22, 1864	.....	do
Charles Lambert	March 23, 1864	.....	do
Reinhardt Bohn	Aug. 1, 1865	.....	do
Henry Wisser	May 28, 1866	.....	do
John J. Schacht	May 29, 1866	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Henry Wulbern	Jan. 22, 1864	.....	do
Frederick W. Shumacker	March 23, 1865	.....	do
Charles Fessler	Oct. 9, 1865	.....	do
William Rathjen	Nov. 20, 1865	.....	do
Michael Baust	Jan. 16, 1866	.....	do
Henry J. Boehrer	May 28, 1866	.....	do
Henry Schmale	May 29, 1866	.....	do
Adam Muller	Dec. 11, 1866	.....	do
Henry Loscher	July 10, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Henry Berge	Nov. 30, 1860	.....	do
Martin A. Cape	April 28, 1864	.....	do
Claus Hoops	March 23, 1865	.....	do
Benedict Fischer	Oct. 9, 1865	.....	do
John Dilger	Jan. 16, 1866	.....	do
John W. Haaren	April 10, 1866	.....	do
Eide H. Schmultz	April 10, 1866	.....	do
Leonard Ellenger	May 28, 1866	.....	do
Heman H. Kinken	Nov. 30, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Schmidt	Jan. 15, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Horling	July 2, 1867	.....	do
Christian Sonnensmith	July 10, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Bornhold	July 10, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

First Regiment of Artillery.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Colonel:			
Daniel W. Teller	March 2, 1863	.....	New York city.
Lieut. Colonel:			
John J. Diehl	June 9, 1863	.....	do
Major:			
Richard O. Grady	Oct. 26, 1865	.....	do
Adjutant:			
Vacant			do
Quartermaster:			
Frederick Mahlstadt	Dec. 1, 1862	.....
Commissary of Subsistence:			
James B. Cone	May 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
H. Mortimer Bush	March 26, 1866	.....	do
Assistant Surgeon:			
Vacant			
Chaplain:			
Vacant			
Captains:			
William Schilling.	Sept. 2, 1861	.....	do
John Keim.	June 25, 1863	.....	do
William Benson	Oct. 6, 1863	.....	do
Paul Klein	March 28, 1864	.....	do
Philip C. McQuiston	March 29, 1864	.....	do
William T. Stoutenburg.	Sept. 30, 1864	.....	do
James Ennis	Nov. 22, 1865	.....	do
Charles Carter	Dec. 11, 1865	.....	do
John N. Heubner	April 24, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants :			
Henry D. Walsh	Oct. 6, 1863	.....	do
George Koehler	Nov. 10, 1865	.....	do
Thomas Casey	Feb. 22, 1866	.....	do
John Morris	June 12, 1866	.....	do
Johnson B. Keirsted	Aug. 28, 1866	.....	do
David O'Brien	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Wolf	Oct. 12, 1866	.....	do
Augustus Hoetsale	April 24, 1867	.....	do
Frederick Meyer	April 25, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants :			
Christopher Benson	Jan. 9, 1864	.....	do
Edward Belling	June 3, 1864	.....	do
Henry Baur	July 12, 1864	.....	do
Thomas Conroy	Dec. 11, 1865	.....	do
Paul J. Hurley	Feb. 22, 1866	.....	do
William Tungbecker	March 26, 1866	.....	do
Francis Pennea	July 10, 1866	.....	do
Stephen M. Wright	Aug. 28, 1866	.....	do
William A. Stoutenburg	Aug. 28, 1866	.....	do
Samuel Jackson	Sept. 19, 1866	.....	do
Martin Hildt	Feb. 13, 1867	.....	do
Jacob Vix	June 24, 1867	.....	do
John May	April 25, 1867	.....	do
Jacob Goetz	May 9, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Major:			
Loren H. Crofoot	Aug. 10, 1865 .....	.....	Jamesville.
Adjutant:			
James B. Hall	Aug. 12, 1865 .....	.....	Syracuse.
Quartermaster:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Calvin L. Connell	Aug. 10, 1866 .....	.....	Jamesville.
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
George D. Wheadon	Aug. 17, 1865 .....	.....	Onondaga Hill.
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
James L. Schenck	Sept. 7, 1864 .....	.....	Plainville.
Chapman W. Avery	Sept. 7, 1864 .....	.....	Jamesville.
Edward C. Fay	Aug. 19, 1865 .....	.....	Onondaga Hill.
Augustus Avery	Aug. 11, 1867 .....	.....	Salina.
First Lieutenants:			
Horace W. Widrig	Sept. 7, 1864 .....	.....	Plainville.
Edward L. Norton	Aug. 19, 1865 .....	.....	Onondaga Hill.
Jacob Walters	Aug. 11, 1867 .....	.....	Salina.
Second Lieutenants:			
Mathew M. Conklin	Aug. 16, 1865 .....	.....	Jamesville.
Charles C. Bush	Aug. 16, 1865 .....	.....	Jamesville.
Henry L. White	Aug. 19, 1865 .....	.....	Onondaga Hill.
George O. Gaunet	Aug. 19, 1865 .....	.....	Salina.
James A. Halliday	Aug. 19, 1865 .....	.....	Onondaga Hill.
Gilford McNeil	Aug. 11, 1867 .....	.....	Salina.

No. 2—Continued.

Squadron of Washington Grays, First Brigade Cavalry.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Major: Syellus M. Swift	March 8, 1867	.....	New York city.
Adjutant: John R. Coats	April 13, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster: William P. Banta	April 13, 1867	.....	do
Captains: John W. Kettleman	March 11, 1867	.....	do
Edward B. Conlon	March 11, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants: John M. Moses	March 11, 1867	.....	do
William Gray	March 11, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: Alfred B. Lippencott	March 11, 1867	.....	do
Effingham M. Van Beuren	March 23, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Squadron of Cavalry, Ninth Brigade, Third Division.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Captains:			
George Schwarzman, Comd'g....	Jan. 12, 1865	.....	Albany.
Henry Dorr.....	Jan. 12, 1865	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Samuel L. Bridgeford.....	May 25, 1866	.....	do
Jacob Ruckroid	Aug. 7, 1866	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Joseph Anker	May 25, 1866	.....	do
August Miggael.....	Aug. 7, 1866	.....	do
Jonias Christian.....	Feb. 19, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

First Battalion Light Artillery, Fifth Brigade.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Major:			
John Timmes.	July 17, 1867	.....	Brooklyn.
Adjutant:			
John Gilchrist, jr.	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Casper Knaut	Oct. 7, 1867	.....	do
Captains:			
James Johnston	June 18, 1866	.....	do
Henry F. Hughes	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	do
Philip Wackermann	Sept. 17, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
George B. Hooton ..	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	do
Joseph P. Denike	May 2, 1867	.....	do
William Ernst	Sept. 17, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Conrad Schieldmacher	Nov. 17, 1862	.....	do
William Horsley	Dec. 9, 1862	.....	do
Patrick J. Innerny	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	do
David Donald	Oct. 10, 1866	.....	do
John Schmall.	Sept. 17, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Battalion of Artillery, Third Division.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Captains:			
John Pochin	Aug. 14, 1865	.....	Albany.
James E. Carran.....	July 2, 1866	.....	Troy.
First Lieutenants:			
John Tallmadge.....	July 2, 1866	.....	Troy.
Richard Pedlow	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Albany.
Second Lieutenants:			
Frederick P. Edwards.....	July 2, 1866	.....	Troy.
John E. Smith.....	July 2, 1866	.....	Troy.
Egbert A. Kibbe	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Albany.
Benjamin Hogan.....	Aug. 6, 1867	.....	Albany.

No. 2—Continued.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Major:			
Jacob Brand	July 3, 1867	.....	Syracuse.
Adjutant:			
Frederick Auer	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Nicholas Lehnert	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Charles Amos	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
Augustus Tankie	Aug. 1, 1867	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captains:			
John Demong	Aug. 5, 1867	.....	do
Xavier Zette	Aug. 5, 1867	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
William Demong	Aug. 15, 1867	.....	do
William Michael	Aug. 16, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Frederick Brand	Aug. 17, 1863	.....	do
Henry Wentz	July 29, 1865	.....	do
J. W. R. Spang	Aug. 15, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Major:			
William M. Lewis	April 18, 1864	.....	Rochester.
Adjutant:			
Alfred J. Swan	Feb. 1, 1867	.....	do
Quartermaster:			
Richmond A. Nichols	July 20, 1866	.....	do
Commissary of Subsistence:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Surgeon:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon:			
Charles E. Ryder	Aug. 16, 1864	.....	do
Chaplain:			
Vacant .....	.....	.....
Captain:			
Michael R. Quinn	April 13, 1864	.....	do
First Lieutenants:			
Wallace Darrow	April 13, 1864	.....	do
Michael L. Hughes	Dec. 18, 1865	.....	do
Edmund J. Kelly	Jan. 29, 1867	.....	do
George Frauenberger	Feb. 7, 1867	.....	do
Second Lieutenants:			
Frederick W. Parmelee	May 19, 1864	.....	do
Rufus K. Dyer	Dec. 18, 1866	.....	do
John Hunter	Feb. 7, 1867	.....
James E. McNulty	March 28, 1867	.....	do

No. 2—Continued.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Second Division.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Captain: Joseph S. Amore	April 26, 1866	.....	Brooklyn.
First Lieutenant: Ira L. Beebe	Dec. 3, 1866	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: John H. Carmon	Jan. 30, 1866	.....	do
Philip H. Amore	Dec. 3, 1866	.....	do

Battery of Artillery, Seventeenth Brigade.

NAME.	Date of rank.	Brevet rank in the National Guard.	Residence.
Captain: Theodore Burnham	Sept. 22, 1864	.....	Little Falls.
First Lieutenant: Mount M. Abel	Oct. 1, 1864	.....	do
Second Lieutenants: Henry M. P. Uhle	Sept. 22, 1864	.....	do
Richard M. Casler	March 24, 1866	.....	do

Quartermaster's Department	8	27	1	1	7	24	87	1	2	8	26	1	1	6	22	1	7	26	1	8	25	1	6	24	83	62
Paymaster's Department																										
Subsistence Department																										
Chaplain																										
Aids-de-camp to Com'nder-in-chief																										
Military Sec. to Com'nder-in-chief																										
Aids-de-camp to general officers																										
Regiments																										
808 comps. of inf. serving light inf.																										
21 companies of artillery																										
30 companies of cavalry																										
Grand aggregate	8	27	1	1	7	24	87	1	2	8	26	1	1	6	22	1	7	26	1	8	25	1	6	24	83	62

Quartermaster's Department.....	1	1	7	26	94	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	20	53	91	89	105	899	816	853	45,940	49,477	450,000	499,477
Paymaster's Department.....						1																		
Subsistence Department.....							1				1	8	5	20	53									
Chaplain.....																4		66						
Aide-de-camp to Com'nder-in-chief.....																	1							
Military Sec. to Com'nder-in-chief.....																	14	26	20					
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....																87	89	90	807	796	853			
Regiments.....																						42,302		
808 compa. of inf. serving light inf.....																						1,624		
21 companies of artillery.....																						2,014		
30 companies of cavalry.....																						49,477		
Grand aggregate.....	1	1	7	26	94	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	20	53	91	89	105	899	816	853	45,940	49,477	450,000	499,477

* Estimated.

(4.)

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS FOR THE YEAR 1867.

INFANTRY.						INFANTRY.							
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First Regiment.	Field	5	...	...	...	5	Second Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	...	...	...	6		Staff	5	8	...	...	13
	Company A	3	12	3	33	52		Company A	2	9	2	32	45
	do B	3	8	3	29	43		do B	3	5	2	23	33
	do C	3	13	3	34	53		do C	3	8	1	29	41
	do D	3	9	2	30	44		do D	3	8	2	36	49
	do E	2	13	2	20	37		do E	2	8	2	31	43
	do F	3	13	2	33	51		do F	2	...	...	23	25
	do G	3	13	2	39	57		do G	2	8	2	50	62
	do H .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do H	3	9	...	46	58
	do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do I	1	7	2	52	62
	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do K	3	8	2	47	60
	Reg'tal band .....	...	...	...	...	...		Regim'tal band .....	...	...	30	...	30
	Total	25	88	17	218	348		Total	32	78	45	369	524
Third Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Fourth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	7	17	...	...	24		Staff	7	6	...	...	13
	Company A	3	11	3	66	83		Company A	3	12	3	32	50
	do B	3	8	2	25	38		do B	2	9	2	36	49
	do C	3	8	2	51	64		do C	2	10	2	80	94
	do D	3	8	2	20	33		do D	3	9	3	53	68
	do E	3	8	2	57	70		do E	3	13	1	31	48
	do F	2	9	3	35	49		do F	3	13	2	60	78
	do G	3	10	1	19	33		do G	3	10	2	36	51
	do H	3	7	2	24	36		do H	3	13	4	76	96
	do I	3	9	2	28	42		do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do K	3	13	3	62	81		do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	Reg'tal band .....	...	...	14	...	14		Reg'tal band .....	...	...	25	...	25
	Total	39	108	36	387	570		Total	32	95	44	404	575
Fifth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Sixth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	4	...	...	10		Staff	5	3	...	...	8
	Company A	3	13	3	84	103		Company A	3	5	2	73	83
	do B	3	13	3	63	82		do B	2	10	...	35	47
	do C	3	12	3	49	67		do C	3	8	2	35	48
	do D	3	13	3	57	76		do D	3	9	2	30	44
	do E	3	12	3	61	79		do E	3	8	2	33	46
	do F	3	11	3	52	69		do F	3	8	...	59	70
	do G	3	12	3	66	84		do G	3	8	1	30	42
	do H	2	12	3	65	82		do H	3	9	...	65	77
	do I	3	12	3	41	59		do I	3	10	...	48	61
	do K	3	6	2	49	60		do K	3	8	...	32	43
	Reg'tal band .....	...	...	26	...	26		Reg'tal band .....	...	...	26	...	26
	Total	38	120	55	587	800		Total	37	86	35	440	598

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.							INFANTRY.						
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Thirteenth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Fourteenth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	3	5	...	...	8		Staff	3	4	...	...	7
	Company A	3	8	3	56	70		Company A	3	10	1	22	36
	do B	3	8	2	38	51		do B	3	8	1	26	38
	do C	3	9	1	37	50		do C	2	8	2	25	37
	do D	2	5	...	34	41		do D	3	6	1	33	43
	do E	3	13	1	75	92		do E	3	8	1	30	42
	do F	2	7	...	41	50		do F	2	8	...	23	38
	do G	3	9	2	62	76		do G	2	8	1	22	33
	do H	2	7	...	57	66		do H	2	8	2	32	44
	do I	3	9	2	57	71		do I	3	8	2	29	42
	do K	3	13	3	60	79		do K	2	8	2	23	35
Regimental band .....	...	28	...	...	28	Reg'tal band .....	...	21	...	...	21		
Total	33	92	42	517	685	Total	31	84	34	270	419		
Fifteenth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Sixteenth Regiment.	Field	2	...	...	...	2
	Staff	2	...	...	...	2		Staff	7	1	...	...	8
	Company A	3	8	...	20	31		Company A	3	8	2	42	55
	do B .....	...	...	...	32	32		do B	3	8	...	33	44
	do C .....	...	no report.	...	...	...		do C	3	9	1	64	77
	do D	3	6	...	33	42		do D	3	8	1	37	49
	do E	3	8	...	29	40		do E	2	9	...	32	43
	do F	2	5	1	46	54		do F	2	9	...	60	71
	do G	3	9	3	43	58		do G	3	13	2	35	53
	do H	2	8	2	21	33		do H	3	13	3	41	60
	do I	3	8	...	31	42		do I .....	...	no report.	...	...	...
	do K	3	...	...	36	39		do K	3	9	...	22	34
Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...	Regimental band .....	...	17	...	...	17		
Total	27	52	6	291	376	Total	42	87	26	366	513		
Seventeenth Regiment.	Field .....	...	no report.	...	...	...	Eighteenth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff .....	...	no report.	...	...	...		Staff	6	5	...	...	10
	Company A	2	4	...	35	41		Company A	3	8	2	30	43
	do B .....	...	no report.	...	...	...		do B	3	7	...	51	61
	do C	2	4	2	37	45		do C	3	7	...	32	42
	do D .....	...	vacant.	...	...	...		do D	3	9	...	35	47
	do E	3	8	1	48	60		do E	3	8	...	47	58
	do F .....	...	vacant.	...	...	...		do F	3	8	...	24	35
	do G .....	...	8	...	41	49		do G	2	8	...	32	42
	do H	3	8	1	45	57		do H	3	8	...	36	47
	do I	3	9	1	46	59		do I	3	13	3	44	63
	do K	3	7	...	28	38		do K	3	6	...	21	30
Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...	Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22	52	5	280	359	Total	38	86	5	352	481		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Nineteenth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Twentieth Regiment.	Field.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Staff.....	6	...	...	...	6		Staff.....	4	2	...	...	6
	Company A.....	3	1	...	48	52		Company A.....	3	8	2	52	65
	do B.....	3	2	...	23	28		do B.....	1	8	2	35	46
	do C.....	3	8	...	72	83		do C.....	3	3	1	31	38
	do D.....	3	4	...	42	49		do D.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do E.....	3	9	...	68	80		do E.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do F.....	2	8	...	53	63		do F.....	3	8	...	52	63
	do G.....	...	no report.	...	...	...		do G.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do H.....	2	8	...	...	40		do H.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
do I.....	3	9	2	30	69	do I.....	3	9	2	60	74		
do K.....	4	8	...	55	38	do K.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band	...	...	...	...	26	Regimental band	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	35	57	2	417	511	Total.....	18	38	7	230	293		
Twenty-first Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Twenty-second Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff.....	6	3	...	...	9		Staff.....	6	4	...	...	10
	Company A.....	4	11	3	44	62		Company A.....	3	10	3	66	82
	do B.....	3	8	1	30	42		do B.....	2	6	3	64	75
	do C.....	2	8	2	60	72		do C.....	3	9	3	55	70
	do D.....	2	11	2	58	73		do D.....	3	13	3	45	64
	do E.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do E.....	2	9	1	39	51
	do F.....	3	9	...	30	42		do F.....	3	11	3	55	72
	do G.....	2	7	1	22	32		do G.....	3	13	2	84	102
	do H.....	4	9	2	37	52		do H.....	3	9	2	52	66
do I.....	3	13	1	51	68	do I.....	3	9	3	54	69		
do K.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...	do K.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band	...	...	2	...	2	Regimental band	...	...	41	...	41		
Total.....	32	70	14	332	457	Total.....	34	93	64	514	705		
Twenty-third Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Twenty-fourth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff.....	5	4	...	...	9		Staff.....	7	3	...	...	10
	Company A.....	3	10	...	65	78		Company A.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do B.....	3	10	2	59	74		do B.....	3	12	2	67	84
	do C.....	3	8	1	41	53		do C.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do D.....	3	11	...	41	55		do D.....	2	7	...	47	56
	do E.....	3	8	1	35	47		do E.....	3	13	1	75	92
	do F.....	2	8	2	47	59		do F.....	3	13	2	53	71
	do G.....	1	10	1	48	60		do G.....	3	12	...	44	59
	do H.....	3	8	1	38	50		do H.....	3	11	...	90	104
do I.....	3	9	2	35	49	do I.....	3	13	2	75	93		
do K.....	3	9	2	50	64	do K.....	3	10	1	40	54		
Regimental band	...	...	31	...	31	Regimental band	...	...	18	...	18		
Total.....	35	95	43	459	632	Total.....	33	94	26	491	644		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
INFANTRY.							INFANTRY.						
Twenty-fifth Regiment.	Field	2				2	Twenty-sixth Regiment.	Field	3				3
	Staff	4				4		Staff	6	3			9
	Company A	3	8		27	38		Company A	3	11		30	44
	do B	3	9		44	56		do B	3	11	3	28	45
	do C	4	13		33	50		do C	3	9	2	33	47
	do D	4	13		55	72		do D	3	7		56	66
	do E	4	8		32	44		do E	1	4		30	35
	do F	4	9		52	65		do F	3	7		27	37
	do G	4	9		51	64		do G	3	8		25	36
	do H	4	9		42	55		do H	3	8		25	36
	do I	3	13		64	80		do I	3	8		46	57
	do K	4	13	2	48	67		do K	3	8	2	49	62
Regimental band						Regimental band			14		14		
Total	43	104	2	448	597	Total	37	84	21	349	491		
Twenty-seventh Regiment.	Field	3				3	Twenty-eighth Regiment.	Field	3				3
	Staff	4	1			5		Staff	4	4			8
	Company A	3	13		50	66		Company A	3	10	5	42	60
	do B	3	13		57	73		do B	3	8	2	47	60
	do C	4	13		72	89		do C	3	11	2	55	71
	do D	2	9		38	49		do D	3	8	1	30	42
	do E	3	13		53	69		do E	3	8	1	31	43
	do F	3	5		55	63		do F	3	9	2	46	60
	do G	3	7		23	33		do G	3	10	3	52	68
	do H	3	8		38	49		do H	3	9	3	32	47
	do I			vacant.				do I	3	10	2	44	59
	do K			vacant.				do K	3	8	3	48	62
Regimental band			4		4	Regimental band			2		2		
Total	31	82	4	386	503	Total	37	95	26	427	585		
Twenty-ninth Regiment.	Field	3				3	Thirtieth Regiment.	Field	3				3
	Staff	4	3			7		Staff	6	3			9
	Company A	3	13	2	41	59		Company A	3	8		20	31
	do B	3	6		43	52		do B	3	8		27	38
	do C	3	9		63	75		do C	3	8		26	37
	do D	3	12		56	71		do D	3	10	2	40	55
	do E	3	13	3	53	72		do E	3	6		20	29
	do F	3	6		28	37		do F	3	8		22	33
	do G	3	8	1	47	59		do G	3	9		32	44
	do H			report.				do H	3	8		26	37
	do I	3	9	1	58	71		do I	3	8	2	35	48
	do K	3	4		94	101		do K	3	8	2	28	39
Regimental band			8		8	Regimental band			15		15		
Total	34	83	15	483	615	Total	39	84	21	274	418		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.						INFANTRY.							
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	
Thirty-fifth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Thirty-sixth Regiment.	Field .....	...	...	...	...
	Staff	3	3	...	...	6		Staff .....	...	...	...	...
	Company A	3	8	...	40	51		Company A	3	1	...	54	58
	do B	3	11	...	70	84		do B	3	9	2	38	52
	do C	3	8	...	41	52		do C	3	50	53
	do D	1	8	...	41	50		do D .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	do E	3	12	3	46	64		do E	3	38	41
	do F	3	8	5	56	72		do F .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	do G	3	8	3	52	66		do G .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	do H	3	8	...	41	52		do H .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	do I	3	8	...	41	52		do I .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do K .....	...	vacant.	...	...
	Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1		Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...
Total	31	82	12	428	553	Total	12	10	2	180	204		

Thirty-seventh Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Thirty-eighth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	1	4	...	...	5		Staff	5	1	...	...	6
	Company A	3	9	2	42	56		Company A	3	9	3	33	48
	do B	3	9	2	51	65		do B	3	8	2	23	36
	do C	3	9	2	45	59		do C	3	9	1	48	61
	do D	3	7	2	35	47		do D	3	9	...	53	65
	do E	3	9	2	23	37		do E	3	8	...	32	43
	do F .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do F	3	9	...	42	54
	do G	3	10	2	45	60		do G	3	6	2	35	46
	do H	3	9	2	31	45		do H	2	8	3	27	40
	do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do I	3	9	40	...	52
	do K	3	10	2	61	76		do K	2	8	2	30	42
	Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2		Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	76	18	833	455	Total	36	84	53	323	496		

Thirty-ninth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Fortieth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	1	...	...	6		Staff	7	3	...	...	10
	Company A	3	13	1	55	72		Company A	3	8	...	46	57
	do B	3	6	...	41	50		do B	3	7	...	27	37
	do C	3	13	...	56	72		do C	3	8	...	29	40
	do D	3	12	2	45	62		do D	3	8	3	34	48
	do E	3	8	...	61	72		do E	3	13	...	53	69
	do F	3	11	2	60	76		do F	3	8	3	20	34
	do G .....	...	no report.	...	...	...		do G	3	7	1	35	46
	do H	3	12	4	83	102		do H	3	7	...	35	45
	do I	3	8	...	51	62		do I	3	8	2	34	47
	do K	3	13	...	51	67		do K	3	8	...	30	41
	Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1		Regimental band .....	...	14	...	...	14
Total	35	97	10	523	665	Total	40	85	23	343	491		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.							INFANTRY.						
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Forty-first Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Forty-second Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	2	...	...	7		Staff	5	2	...	...	7
	Company A	3	9	4	52	68		Company A	2	7	...	63	72
	do B	3	13	3	65	84		do B	3	5	...	52	60
	do C	3	13	3	44	63		do C	3	13	2	30	48
	do D	3	9	2	42	56		do D	2	9	2	52	65
	do E	3	9	...	37	49		do E	3	7	1	50	61
	do F	3	8	...	52	63		do F	3	13	4	40	60
	do G	3	11	3	81	98		do G	3	9	...	59	71
	do H	3	10	3	60	76		do H	3	10	...	58	71
	do I	3	7	...	23	33		do I	3	12	3	34	52
	do K	3	9	...	52	64		do K	4	13	...	35	52
Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1	Regimental band .....	...	...	12	...	12		
Total	38	100	19	508	665	Total	37	100	24	473	634		
Forty-third Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Forty-fourth Regiment.	Field	1	...	...	...	1
	Staff	6	2	...	...	8		Staff	6	4	...	...	10
	Company A	3	13	3	39	58		Company A	3	8	...	43	54
	do B	3	10	...	47	60		do B	3	8	2	44	57
	do C	3	5	3	35	46		do C	3	8	4	39	54
	do D	2	9	2	37	50		do D	3	8	2	39	52
	do E	3	9	3	33	48		do E	3	13	2	39	57
	do F	3	9	...	40	52		do F .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
	do G	3	11	...	23	37		do G .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
	do H	3	9	...	26	38		do H .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
	do I	3	10	1	31	45		do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
	do K .....	...	no	report.	...	...		do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...	Regimental band .....	...	...	11	...	11		
Total	35	87	12	311	445	Total	22	49	21	204	296		
Forty-fifth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Forty-seventh Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	3	3	...	...	6		Staff	6	4	...	...	10
	Company A	3	9	1	46	59		Company A	3	9	...	58	70
	do B	2	...	...	33	35		do B	3	10	2	56	71
	do C .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do C	1	9	2	45	57
	do D	3	9	...	44	56		do D	3	8	2	48	61
	do E	3	6	1	49	59		do E	3	9	1	40	53
	do F	3	8	...	30	41		do F	3	9	2	30	44
	do G	3	8	3	34	48		do G	3	8	...	43	54
	do H	2	6	...	25	33		do H .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
	do I	3	8	...	26	37		do I	2	8	...	51	61
	do K	3	7	...	30	40		do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	
Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1	Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1		
Total	31	64	6	317	418	Total	30	74	10	371	485		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.						INFANTRY.							
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Forty-eighth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Forty-ninth Regiment.	Field .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	Staff	6	3	...	...	9		Staff .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	Company A	3	7	3	52	65		Company A	3	13	2	99	117
	do B	3	8	...	65	76		do B	3	8	...	27	38
	do C	3	8	...	41	52		do C	3	9	...	74	86
	do D	3	8	...	61	72		do D	3	13	1	62	79
	do E	3	8	...	48	59		do E	3	8	...	36	47
	do F	3	13	...	60	76		do F .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do G	3	9	...	74	86		do G .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do H	3	13	2	47	65		do H .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do I	3	8	...	51	62		do I .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do K	3	7	...	54	64		do K	3	8	...	25	36
	Regimental band .....	...	...	14	...	14		Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	39	92	19	553	703	Total	18	59	3	323	403		

Fiftieth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Fifty-first Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	2	...	...	8		Staff	6	2	...	...	8
	Company A	3	9	...	50	62		Company A	3	12	1	49	65
	do B	3	9	2	34	48		do B	3	10	...	41	54
	do C	3	7	...	22	32		do C	3	13	...	101	117
	do D	3	8	1	29	41		do D	3	9	...	55	67
	do E	3	8	1	25	37		do E	3	9	1	88	101
	do F	3	7	1	24	35		do F	3	9	...	74	86
	do G	3	7	...	38	48		do G	3	10	...	54	67
	do H	3	8	1	23	35		do H	1	5	...	39	45
	do I	3	8	2	33	46		do I	3	10	...	61	74
	do K	3	6	...	23	32		do K	3	13	...	92	108
	Regimental band .....	...	...	17	...	17		Regimental band .....	...	...	16	...	16
Total	39	79	25	301	444	Total	37	102	18	654	811		

Fifty-second Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	Fifty-fourth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	2	4	...	...	6		Staff	5	3	...	...	8
	Company A .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		Company A	3	8	...	34	45
	do B	2	7	2	45	56		do B	3	8	...	50	61
	do C	2	8	1	34	45		do C	3	8	...	42	53
	do D	3	8	...	25	36		do D	3	8	...	43	54
	do E	3	9	2	35	49		do E	3	8	...	43	54
	do F .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do F	3	7	...	40	50
	do G	2	9	...	48	61		do G	3	10	1	32	46
	do H	3	8	...	33	49		do H	1	8	...	18	27
	do I	3	8	...	26	37		do I	3	8	...	32	43
	do K	3	7	2	56	68		do K	3	12	...	75	90
	Regimental band .....	...	...	12	...	12		Regimental band .....	...	...	23	...	23
Total	26	68	21	307	422	Total	36	88	24	409	557		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Fifty-fifth Regiment.	Field	3	....	....	....	3	Fifty-sixth Regiment.	Field	3	....	....	....	3
	Staff	5	3	....	....	8		Staff	5	2	....	....	7
	Company A	3	9	3	36	51		Company A	2	8	....	48	58
	do B	3	7	3	48	56		do B .....	....	....	vacant.	....	....
	do C	4	10	2	69	85		do C	3	8	1	49	61
	do D	4	7	2	37	50		do D .....	....	....	vacant.	....	....
	do E	2	8	2	37	49		do E	3	8	2	28	41
	do F	3	9	2	47	61		do F	1	5	....	28	34
	do G	3	10	3	61	77		do G	2	8	2	34	46
	do H	3	10	2	36	51		do H	3	13	2	51	69
	do I	3	8	2	42	55		do I	1	4	2	59	66
	do K .....	....	....	vacant.	....	....		do K	3	8	....	26	37
	Regimental band .....	....	....	1	....	1		Regimental band .....	....	....	22	....	22
Total		36	81	22	498	547	Total		26	64	31	323	444
Fifty-seventh Regiment.	Field	3	....	....	....	3	Fifty-ninth Regiment.	Field .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	Staff	6	6	....	....	12		Staff .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	Company A	3	8	....	38	49		Company A	3	8	....	33	44
	do B .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do B	3	7	....	23	33
	do C	2	7	1	27	37		do C	2	7	....	24	33
	do D	3	8	1	17	29		do D .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	do E	3	8	5	40	56		do E	3	8	2	26	39
	do F	2	7	5	31	45		do F	3	8	....	42	53
	do G	3	8	....	38	49		do G	3	6	....	15	24
	do H .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do H	2	8	....	22	32
	do I	3	8	1	23	35		do I	3	6	....	14	23
	do K	3	8	....	25	36		do K .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	Regimental band .....	....	....	14	....	14		Regimental band .....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		31	68	27	239	365	Total		22	58	2	199	281
Sixtieth Regiment.	Field .....	....	no	report.	....	....	Sixty-first Regiment.	Field	3	....	....	....	3
	Staff .....	....	no	report.	....	....		Staff	6	2	....	....	8
	Company A .....	....	no	report.	....	....		Company A	3	9	3	56	71
	do B	3	7	1	25	36		do B	3	8	2	49	62
	do C	3	7	3	21	34		do C	3	5	2	43	53
	do D .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do D	3	8	....	30	41
	do E .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do E	3	8	3	40	54
	do F .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do F .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	do G .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do G .....	....	no	report.	....	....
	do H .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do H	3	8	2	33	46
	do I .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do I	3	8	3	46	60
	do K .....	....	no	report.	....	....		do K	2	8	....	18	28
	Regimental band .....	....	no	report.	....	....		Regimental band .....	....	no	report.	....	....
Total		6	14	4	46	70	Total		32	64	15	315	426

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.						INFANTRY.							
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Sixty-fourth Regiment.</i>	Field	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Sixty-fifth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	2	...	...	...	2		Staff	6	2	...	...	8
	Company A	3	8	2	37	50		Company A	3	8	...	35	46
	do B	3	9	...	63	75		do B	2	8	...	39	49
	do C	3	8	1	47	59		do C	3	7	1	41	52
	do D .....	...	no report.	...	...	...		do D	3	11	...	65	79
	do E .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do E	3	8	...	33	44
	do F .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do F .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do G .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do G	3	8	...	48	59
	do H .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do H	3	13	1	37	54
	do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do I .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...	Regimental band .....	...	...	19	...	19		
Total.	12	25	3	147	187	Total.	29	65	21	298	413		

<i>Sixty-ninth Regiment.</i>	Field	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Seventy-first Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9		Staff	6	4	...	...	10
	Company A	3	9	2	67	81		Company A	2	5	2	44	53
	do B	2	8	1	42	53		do B	2	9	2	47	60
	do C	3	12	2	48	65		do C	1	8	2	43	55
	do D	3	10	1	38	52		do D	3	9	2	37	51
	do E	3	10	3	62	78		do E	2	10	2	45	59
	do F	2	8	1	51	62		do F	3	7	2	28	40
	do G	3	10	2	39	54		do G	3	9	2	32	46
	do H .....	...	8	...	47	55		do H	3	9	2	51	65
	do I	3	10	1	48	62		do I	3	9	2	29	43
do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...	Regimental band .....	...	...	41	...	41		
Total.	29	89	13	442	573	Total.	31	79	59	357	526		

<i>Seventy-second Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Seventy-fourth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	3	...	...	9		Staff	4	3	...	...	7
	Company A	3	12	4	53	72		Company A	3	8	3	26	40
	do B	3	7	2	33	45		do B	3	8	3	39	53
	do C	3	7	3	48	61		do C	3	8	2	38	51
	do D	2	7	...	29	38		do D	3	8	2	34	47
	do E	3	7	2	33	45		do E	2	7	2	55	66
	do F	3	8	1	29	41		do F	3	13	...	47	63
	do G	3	8	1	33	45		do G	3	9	3	44	59
	do H	3	8	...	17	28		do H	3	7	1	33	44
	do I	3	8	4	36	51		do I	3	8	2	48	61
do K	3	9	1	53	66	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band .....	...	...	18	...	18	Regimental band .....	...	...	4	...	4		
Total.	38	84	36	364	522	Total.	33	79	22	364	498		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.							INFANTRY.						
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Seventy-fifth Regiment.</i>	Field.....	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Seventy-sixth Regiment.</i>	Field.....	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff.....	6	2	...	...	8		Staff.....	5	2	...	...	7
	Company A....	3	8	1	37	49		Company A....	3	8	3	23	37
	do B.....	3	13	3	31	50		do B.....	2	12	2	37	53
	do C.....	3	8	...	49	60		do C.....	3	11	2	48	64
	do D.....	3	8	...	31	42		do D.....	3	12	1	49	65
	do E.....	3	8	...	42	53		do E.....	3	11	2	26	42
	do F.....	3	9	1	32	45		do F.....	3	9	1	25	38
	do G.....	3	9	3	53	68		do G.....	3	5	...	29	37
	do H.....	3	7	...	48	58		do H.....	3	6	...	35	44
	do I.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do I.....	3	13	...	29	45
	do K.....	3	8	1	37	49		do K.....	3	13	...	39	55
Regimental band.....	...	...	12	...	12	Regimental band.....	...	...	1	...	1		
Total.....	36	80	21	360	497	Total.....	37	102	12	340	491		

<i>Seventy-ninth Regiment.</i>	Field.....	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Eighty-first Regiment.</i>	Field.....	2	...	...	...	2
	Staff.....	3	3	...	...	6		Staff.....	3	...	...	...	3
	Company A....	3	9	3	46	61		Company A....	3	8	5	53	69
	do B.....	3	8	2	46	59		do B.....	3	4	...	33	40
	do C.....	3	8	2	44	57		do C.....	3	8	...	29	40
	do D.....	3	8	2	37	50		do D.....	3	9	...	57	69
	do E.....	3	8	2	39	52		do E.....	2	5	...	30	37
	do F.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do F.....	3	...	...	39	42
	do G.....	3	12	2	37	54		do G.....	2	4	1	36	43
	do H.....	3	8	...	34	45		do H.....	2	5	...	29	36
	do I.....	...	...	no report.	...	...		do I.....	3	...	...	45	48
	do K.....	...	...	no report.	...	...		do K.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band.....	...	...	16	...	16	Regimental band.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	27	64	29	283	403	Total.....	29	43	6	351	429		

<i>Eighty-second Regiment.</i>	Field.....	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Eighty-third Regiment.</i>	Field.....	2	...	...	...	2
	Staff.....	3	2	...	...	5		Staff.....	4	2	...	...	6
	Company A....	3	4	...	17	24		Company A....	3	8	1	40	52
	do B.....	1	10	...	47	58		do B.....	3	8	...	56	67
	do C.....	2	7	2	34	45		do C.....	3	9	...	51	63
	do D.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do D.....	2	9	3	49	63
	do E.....	3	9	4	31	47		do E.....	3	13	...	56	72
	do F.....	2	8	...	32	42		do F.....	3	9	3	27	42
	do G.....	3	7	2	27	39		do G.....	3	8	3	45	59
	do H.....	3	8	2	36	49		do H.....	3	7	2	49	61
	do I.....	...	...	no report.	...	...		do I.....	3	5	3	37	48
	do K.....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do K.....	3	8	...	54	65
Regimental band.....	...	...	1	...	1	Regimental band.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	23	55	11	224	313	Total.....	35	86	15	464	600		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-fourth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9
	Company A	2	7	4	45	58
	do B	3	13	3	50	69
	do C .....	...	...	vacant	...	...
	do D	3	9	2	41	55
	do E	3	8	2	50	63
	do F	3	13	4	64	84
	do G	3	9	1	44	57
	do H	3	13	1	52	69
	do I	3	7	2	29	41
	do K	3	13	2	45	63
Regimental band .....	...	...	22	...	22	
Total	34	96	43	420	593	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-fifth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	3	...	...	8
	Company A	3	13	3	65	84
	do B	3	14	...	70	87
	do C	3	6	...	62	71
	do D	2	12	1	54	69
	do E	3	10	1	71	85
	do F	2	8	1	41	52
	do G	3	9	1	86	99
	do H	3	9	4	84	100
	do I	3	11	4	57	75
	do K	3	13	2	32	50
Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2	
Total	36	108	19	622	785	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-sixth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9
	Company A	3	1	...	39	43
	do B	3	7	2	40	52
	do C	3	6	1	49	59
	do D	3	5	...	24	32
	do E	3	6	5	37	51
	do F	2	5	...	27	34
	do G	3	8	...	43	54
	do H	2	6	4	38	49
	do I	3	8	1	65	77
	do K	3	6	...	37	46
Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1	
Total	36	61	14	399	510	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-seventh Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	3	...	...	9
	Company A	3	13	...	46	62
	do B	3	8	4	57	72
	do C	3	9	3	41	56
	do D	3	5	4	38	50
	do E	3	10	5	46	64
	do F	3	7	...	53	63
	do G	3	5	...	60	68
	do H	3	5	...	49	57
	do I	3	8	...	57	68
	do K	3	7	2	51	63
Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2	
Total	39	80	20	498	637	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-eighth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	3	...	...	9
	Company A	3	7	4	120	134
	do B	3	6	2	43	54
	do C	3	13	1	60	77
	do D	3	18	2	60	78
	do E	3	9	2	48	62
	do F	3	4	...	75	82
	do G	3	8	3	67	81
	do H	3	8	...	69	80
	do I	3	9	...	96	108
	do K	3	7	1	51	62
Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2	
Total	39	87	17	689	882	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Eighty-ninth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	3	...	...	9
	Company A	3	8	2	41	54
	do B	3	8	1	24	36
	do C	3	9	1	26	39
	do D	3	9	...	56	67
	do E	3	8	1	59	71
	do F	3	8	1	32	44
	do G	3	8	1	38	50
	do H .....	...	...	vacant	...	...
	do I	3	8	1	35	47
	do K	2	7	...	33	42
Regimental band .....	...	...	14	...	14	
Total	35	74	22	344	475	

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.						INFANTRY.							
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	
<i>Ninety-first Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Ninety-second Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	3	...	...	8		Staff	3	2	...	...	5
	Company A	3	8	3	40	54		Company A	3	8	2	64	77
	do B .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do B	3	9	...	73	85
	do C	3	8	1	63	75		do C	3	6	3	31	43
	do D	3	4	...	43	50		do D .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do E	3	7	1	46	57		do E	3	4	...	49	56
	do F	3	8	2	38	51		do F	3	8	...	40	51
	do G .....	...	no	report.	...	...		do G	3	8	...	35	46
	do H	3	8	...	36	47		do H	3	8	6	45	62
	do I	3	9	...	24	36		do I	3	7	...	60	70
	do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do K	3	7	4	35	49
Regimental band .....	...	1	...	...	1	Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29	55	8	290	382	Total	32	71	15	429	547		
<i>Ninety-sixth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Ninety-seventh Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9		Staff	4	2	...	...	6
	Company A	3	12	2	52	69		Company A .....	...	...	...	32	32
	do B .....	...	no	report.	...	...		do B	3	8	3	26	40
	do C	3	13	2	56	74		do C	3	8	4	33	48
	do D	3	13	2	64	82		do D	3	8	2	23	36
	do E	3	9	...	65	77		do E	3	8	...	26	37
	do F	3	13	2	64	82		do F	2	9	...	32	43
	do G	2	9	2	22	35		do G	2	8	3	36	49
	do H	3	10	2	42	57		do H	3	8	2	63	76
	do I	3	13	2	59	77		do I	3	8	2	36	49
	do K	3	13	2	80	98		do K	3	6	...	12	21
Regimental band .....	...	23	...	...	23	Regimental band .....	...	1	...	...	1		
Total	34	409	39	504	686	Total	32	73	17	319	441		
<i>Ninety-eighth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>One Hundredth Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	6	2	...	...	8		Staff	3	1	...	...	4
	Company A	3	8	3	64	78		Company A	3	13	...	36	52
	do B	3	8	1	45	57		do B	2	8	2	29	41
	do C	2	11	2	57	72		do C	2	8	...	26	36
	do D	3	10	3	62	78		do D	3	8	...	27	38
	do E .....	...	no	report.	...	...		do E	3	7	...	23	38
	do F	3	13	3	84	103		do F	3	9	...	39	51
	do G	3	13	3	95	114		do G	3	8	...	41	52
	do H	3	9	3	80	95		do H .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do I	3	9	...	66	78		do I	3	10	1	30	44
	do K	3	8	2	57	70		do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band .....	...	1	...	...	1	Regimental band .....	...	2	...	...	2		
Total	35	91	21	610	757	Total	28	72	5	256	361		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.							INFANTRY.						
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
One Hundred and First Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	One Hundred and Third Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	3	...	...	9		Staff	4	4	...	...	8
	Company A	3	8	3	34	48		Company A	3	9	1	42	55
	do B	3	7	...	24	34		do B	3	8	2	17	30
	do C	3	9	...	23	35		do C	3	6	2	23	34
	do D	3	9	...	44	56		do D	3	8	3	21	35
	do E	3	9	3	47	62		do E	4	9	...	46	58
	do F	3	8	4	50	65		do F	2	8	...	23	33
	do G	2	9	...	52	63		do G	3	8	2	13	26
	do H	3	8	2	27	40		do H	3	8	2	26	39
	do I	3	11	1	37	52		do I	3	8	...	23	34
	do K	3	10	1	42	56		do K	3	8	2	28	41
	Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1		Regimental band .....	...	...	8	...	8
Total	38	91	15	380	524	Total	37	83	22	262	404		
One Hundred and Fourth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	One Hundred and Fifth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9		Staff	6	3	...	...	9
	Company A	3	8	2	26	39		Company A	3	13	...	63	79
	do B	3	8	1	38	50		do B .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do C	3	8	2	35	48		do C	3	8	...	27	38
	do D	3	8	2	28	41		do D .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do E	3	8	2	30	43		do E	3	9	3	37	52
	do F	3	8	3	38	52		do F	2	8	2	53	65
	do G .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do G	3	8	2	29	42
	do H	3	8	2	47	60		do H	3	8	...	24	35
	do I	3	13	...	43	59		do I	3	7	...	20	30
	do K	3	8	3	37	51		do K .....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	Regimental band .....	...	...	1	...	1		Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35	81	18	322	456	Total	29	64	7	253	353		
One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.	Field	3	...	...	...	3	One Hundred and Seventh Regt.	Field .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	Staff	7	3	...	...	10		Staff .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	Company A	3	14	3	37	57		Company A	3	12	...	46	61
	do B	3	13	3	48	67		do B	3	13	...	49	65
	do C	3	14	4	47	68		do C	3	8	...	55	66
	do D	3	8	3	36	50		do D .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do E	3	9	2	48	62		do E .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do F	3	7	1	26	37		do F .....	...	no	report.	...	...
	do G	3	8	2	40	53		do G	3	11	...	64	78
	do H	3	8	...	35	46		do H	3	13	...	51	67
	do I	2	13	...	53	68		do I	3	13	...	51	67
	do K	3	14	...	50	67		do K	3	8	...	37	48
	Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2		Regimental band .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	39	111	20	420	590	Total	21	78	...	353	452		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
One Hundred and Eighth Regt.	Field Staff.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	Company A.....	3	8	3	61	75
	do B.....	3	13	.....	66	82
	do C.....	3	13	2	57	75
	do D.....	3	8	2	54	67
	do E.....	3	8	2	58	71
	do F.....	3	8	.....	63	74
	do G.....	3	10	3	67	83
	do H.....	3	8	.....	69	80
	do I.....	3	13	3	65	84
	do K.....	3	10	.....	52	65
	Regimental band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	37	99	15	612	763	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
One Hundred and Ninth Regiment.	Field Staff.....	3	5	.....	.....	3
	Company A.....	3	8	.....	55	66
	do B.....	3	8	.....	44	57
	do C.....	3	8	.....	50	61
	do D.....	3	8	.....	29	40
	do E.....	1	1	.....	54	56
	do F.....	3	8	.....	29	40
	do G.....	3	8	.....	31	42
	do H.....	2	9	.....	34	45
	do I.....	3	8	.....	55	66
	do K.....	3	8	2	43	56
	Regimental band.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	35	77	4	426	542	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
One Hundred and Tenth Regt.	Field Staff.....	1	2	.....	.....	1
	Company A.....	3	8	.....	38	49
	do B.....	3	8	.....	37	48
	do C.....	3	8	2	48	61
	do D.....	3	8	2	37	50
	do E.....	3	13	.....	70	86
	do F.....	3	13	2	42	60
	do G.....	3	12	.....	39	54
	do H.....	3	9	5	56	73
	do I.....	.....	.....	vacant.	.....	.....
	do K.....	.....	.....	vacant.	.....	.....
	Regimental band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	81	11	367	489	

INFANTRY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
One Hundred and Eleventh Regt.	Field Staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Company A.....	3	7	.....	56	66
	do B.....	3	9	3	49	64
	do C.....	3	3	.....	15	21
	do D.....	3	8	.....	39	50
	do E.....	3	8	2	33	46
	do F.....	3	8	.....	29	40
	do G.....	3	8	.....	27	38
	do H.....	3	3	1	29	38
	do I.....	.....	.....	vacant.	.....	.....
	do K.....	.....	.....	vacant.	.....	.....
	Regimental band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	54	6	277	361	

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

CAVALRY.							CAVALRY.						
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			Commissioned officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>First Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Second Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3
	Staff	5	4	...	...	9		Staff	4	4	...	...	8
	Company A	4	8	2	42	56		Company A	4	14	6	98	122
	do B	4	7	1	46	58		do B ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do C	4	11	2	47	64		do C	2	7	3	101	113
	do D ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do D	4	8	...	43	55
	do E	4	11	...	37	82		do E	3	8	...	30	41
	do F	3	7	...	59	69		do F ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do G	4	11	2	45	62		do G ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do H ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...		do H	4	14	4	45	67
	do I	4	8	1	38	46		do I ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
	do K	4	8	1	34	47		do K ....	...	...	vacant.	...	...
Regimental band .....	...	...	12	...	12	Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2		
Total	39	75	21	373	508	Total	24	55	15	317	411		
<i>Third Regiment.</i>	Field	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Squadron Washington Grays.</i>	Field	1	...	...	...	1
	Staff	5	3	...	...	8		Staff	2	...	...	...	2
	Company A ....	...	...	...	...	...		Company A	3	4	...	80	87
	do B	4	9	1	52	66		do B	3	4	...	68	75
	do C	4	9	1	59	73		Band .....	...	...	...	...	...
	do D	4	9	1	38	52							
	do E	4	8	2	40	54							
	do F	4	10	...	72	86							
	do G	4	11	1	47	63							
	do H	4	9	1	69	83							
	do I	4	9	1	63	77							
	do K	4	10	2	67	83							
Regimental band .....	...	...	2	...	2	Total	9	8	...	148	165		
Total	44	87	12	507	650								
<i>Squadron Ninth Brigade.</i>	Field .....	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Battalion Twenty-fourth Brigade.</i>	Field .....	...	...	...	...	...
	Staff .....	...	...	...	...	...		Staff .....	...	...	...	...	...
	Company A	4	16	4	35	59		Company A	4	9	...	47	60
	do B	4	12	4	21	41		do B	4	8	2	32	46
								do C	4	11	1	18	34
								do D	4	8	...	22	34
Total	8	28	8	56	100	Total	16	36	3	119	174		

No. 4—Continued.

ABSTRACT FROM MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

ARTILLERY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	ARTILLERY.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First Regiment.	Field	3	....	....	....	3	Batt. 24th Brig.	Field	1	....	....	....	1
	Staff	4	4	....	....	8		Staff	3	3	....	....	6
	Battery A	4	7	....	61	72		Battery A	4	16	2	56	78
	do B	4	14	2	93	113		do B	4	14	2	44	64
	do C	4	16	5	95	120		Band .....	....	....	....	....	....
	do D	3	6	....	43	52	Batt. 25th Brig.	Total	12	33	4	100	149
	do E .....	....	1	....	....	....		Field	1	....	....	....	1
	do F	4	10	....	41	55		Staff	4	3	....	....	7
	do G	4	13	....	47	64		Battery A	4	13	2	77	96
	do H	4	11	3	62	80		do B	4	13	1	69	87
	do I	3	9	2	68	82		Band .....	....	....	15	....	15
	do K	3	14	3	70	90	Batt. 5th Brigade.	Total	13	29	18	146	206
	Regimental band .....	....	....	2	....	2		Battery 9th Brigade	4	14	1	112	131
	Total	40	104	17	580	741		Battery 10th Brigade	4	14	2	66	86
Batt. 5th Brigade.	Field	1	....	....	....	1		Battery 11th Brigade	4	14	4	36	58
	Staff .....	....	....	....	....	....		Battery 17th Brigade	4	14	3	58	79
	Battery A	4	9	....	43	56							
	do B	4	10	....	56	70							
	do C	4	6	....	37	47							
	Band .....	....	....	....	....	....		
	Total	13	25	....	136	174							

(5.)

RECAPITULATION BY BRIGADES.

FIRST DIVISION.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>First Brigade.</i>										
2d regiment of infantry,	32	78	45	369	524					
12th do do	39	96	49	421	605					
71st do do	31	79	59	357	526					
Brigade officers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	112	253	153	1,147	1,665
<i>Second Brigade.</i>										
3d regiment of infantry,	39	108	36	387	570					
5th do do	38	120	55	587	800					
6th do do	37	86	35	440	598					
84th do do	34	96	43	420	593					
96th do do	34	109	39	504	686					
1st do artillery,	40	104	17	580	741					
Brigade officers.....	10	.....	...	.....	10	232	623	225	2,918	3,998
<i>Third Brigade.</i>										
1st regiment of infantry,	25	88	17	218	348					
7th do do	37	131	72	781	1021					
8th do do	37	92	5	443	582					
9th do do	35	110	19	392	556					
37th do do	28	76	18	333	455					
55th do do	36	81	22	408	547					
Brigade officers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	208	578	153	2,580	3,519
<i>Fourth Brigade.</i>										
4th regiment of infantry,	32	95	44	404	575					
11th do do	39	96	47	517	699					
22d do do	34	93	64	514	705					
69th do do	29	89	13	442	573					
79th do do	27	64	29	283	403					
Brigade officers.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	172	437	197	2,160	2,966
<i>First Cavalry Brigade.</i>										
1st regiment of cavalry..	39	75	21	373	508					
3d do do	44	87	12	507	650					
Squad. Washington Grays	9	8	....	148	165					
Brigade officers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	98	170	33	1,028	1,329
Division officers	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Graud total of First Div.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	2061	761	9,833	13,488

No. 5—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY BRIGADES.

SECOND DIVISION.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
<i>Fifth Brigade.</i>										
13th regiment of infantry.	33	98	42	517	685					
14th do do ..	31	84	34	270	419					
28th do do ..	37	95	26	427	585					
2d do <i>cavalry</i> ..	24	55	15	317	411					
Battery of artillery ...	13	25	....	136	174					
Brigade officers	8	.....	.....	.....	8					
<i>Sixth Brigade.</i>										
15th regiment of infantry.	27	52	6	291	376					
16th do do ..	34	87	26	366	513					
89th do do ..	35	74	22	344	475					
Brigade officers	10	.	.....	.....	10					
<i>Seventh Brigade.</i>										
17th regiment of infantry.	22	52	5	280	359					
18th do do ..	38	86	5	352	481					
57th do do ..	31	68	27	239	365					
Brigade officers	9	.....	.....	.....	9					
<i>Eleventh Brigade.</i>										
23d regiment of infantry.	35	95	43	459	632					
47th do do ..	30	74	10	371	485					
52d do do ..	26	68	21	307	422					
56th do do ..	26	64	31	323	444					
Battery of artillery	4	14	4	36	58					
Brigade officers	10	.....	.....	.....	10					
<i>Twenty-second Brigade.</i>										
19th regiment of infantry.	35	57	2	417	511					
21st do do ..	32	79	14	332	457					
91st do do ..	29	55	8	290	382					
Brigade officers	11	.....	.....	.....	11					
Division officers	11	.....	.....	.....	11					
Grand total 2d Division, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						601	1,277	341	6,074	8,293

THE

GADES.

	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
	125	312	41	1,279	1,757
	118	265	81	1,240	1,704
	95	192	39	904	1,230
	122	255	59	1,156	1,592
	11	.....	.....	.....	11
	471	1,024	220	4,579	6,294

DES.				
Companies and				
Privates.				
officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
92 12	172	34	1,106	1,404 12
104	172	34	1,106	1,416

GADES.

Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
97	170	36	1,058	1,361
152	338	91	1,763	2,344
106	253	24	1,254	1,637
149 11	334	65	1,298	1,847 11
515	1,195	216	5,374	7,200

ES.

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
9	155	21	697	952	
61	136	7	749	953	
125	538	101	8,097	3,961	
27	268	65	1,076	1,535	
6	.....	.....	.....	6	
98	1097	194	5,618	7,407	

ADES.

Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
119	287	53	1,155	1,614
103	253	44	1,107	1,507
11	.....	.....	.....	11
233	540	97	2,265	3,132

ADES.

officers.	Non-commis'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
140 12	299	79	1,587	2,105 12
152	299	79	1,587	2,117

(6.)

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
1st Division.....	833	2,061	761	9,833	13,488
2d Division.....	601	1,277	341	6,074	8,293
3d Division.....	471	1,024	220	4,579	6,294
4th Division.....	104	172	34	1,106	1,416
5th Division.....	515	1,095	216	5,374	7,200
6th Division.....	498	1,097	194	5,618	7,407
7th Division.....	233	540	97	2,262	3,132
8th Division.....	152	299	79	1,587	2,117
Total of National Guard	3,407	7,565	1,942	36,433	49,347

N. B.—The difference between this statement and Appendix 3 is due to the fact that the "Muster and Inspection Rolls" of some companies have not been received.

DISTRICTS.

Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
....	<i>Division.</i> City and county of New York and county of Richmond.
....	<i>Brigade.</i> New York city.
10	<i>Regiment.</i> New York city.
10	do
9	do
....	<i>Brigade.</i> New York city.
10	<i>Regiment.</i> New York city.
10	do
10	do
9	do
10	do
9	do
....	<i>Brigade.</i> New York city.
7	<i>Regiment.</i> New York city.
10	do
10	do
10	do
8	do
9	do
....	<i>Brigade.</i> New York city.
8	<i>Regiment.</i> New York city.
10	do
9	do
9	do
9	do

No. 7—Continued.

TABLE OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	NAME OF COMMANDANT.	Includes bri- gades.	Includes regiments.	Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
†1	...		Brooke Postley .....	.....	1st and 3d Cav., sq'n Washing'n Grays ....	....	<i>Brigade.</i> New York city.
		1	Col. Henry Brinker.....	.....	.....	8	<i>Regiment.</i> New York city.
		3	Col. John H. Budke.....	.....	.....	9	do
		sq.	Major Syelius M. Swift .....	.....	.....	2	do
2		Harmanus B. Duryea.....	5, 6, 7, 11....	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 28, 47, 52, 56, 57, 89, 91, 92, 2d Cav- alry, bat'n Lt. Art., Howitzer battery...	....	<i>Division.</i> Cos. of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rock- land.
5	...		Philip S. Crooke .....	.....	13, 14, 28, 2d Cav., batt'n Lt. Artillery.	....	<i>Brigade.</i> Kings county.
		13	Col. and B'vt Maj. Gen. Jas. Jourdan .....	.....	.....	10	<i>Regiment.</i> City of Brooklyn.
		14	Col. and B'vt Brig. Gen. E. B. Fowler.....	.....	.....	10	do
		28	Col. Caspar Urban .....	.....	.....	10	do
		†2	Col. Wm. J. Cropsey.....	.....	.....	5	Kings county.
			Major John Timmes .....	.....	.....	3	Brooklyn.
11	...		Jesse C. Smith.....	.....	23, 47, 52, 56, Howit- zer batt'y.	....	<i>Brigade.</i> Kings county.
		23	Col. and B'vt Brig. Gen. Cal- vin E. Pratt .....	.....	.....	10	<i>Regiment.</i> City of Brooklyn.
		47	Col. J. V. Meserole .....	.....	.....	8	do
		52	Col. Matthias W. Cole.....	.....	.....	8	do
		56	Col. John Q. Adams.....	.....	.....	8	do
			Capt. Joseph S. Amore.....	.....	How'ar bat.	1	do
6	...		Charles A. Hamilton.....	.....	15, 16, 89..	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Queens and Suffolk.
		15	Col. Charles B. Craft .....	.....	.....	10	<i>Regiment.</i> The first Assembly dis- trict Queens county.
		16	Lt. Col. John L. Gardiner .....	.....	.....	10	The county of Suffolk.
		89	Col. Aaron A. DeGrauw ....	.....	.....	9	The second Assembly dist. Queens county.

† Cavalry.

No. 7—Continued.

TABLE OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	NAME OF COMMANDANT.	Includes bri- gades.	Includes regiments.	Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
	7		James Ryder.....		17, 18, 57..	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of West- chester, Putnam and Rockland.
	17		Col. Henry W. Clark			8	<i>Regiment.</i> Part of Westchester Co.
	18		Col. John H. Hyatt.....			10	The county of Putnam, and that portion of Westchester county not included in the 17th regiment.
	57		Col. James S. Haring.....			10	Rockland county.
22			William R. Brown.....		19, 21, 91..	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Orange and Dutchess.
	19		Col. Everett J. Roos.....			10	<i>Regiment.</i> The first dist. of Orange county.
	21		Col. Joseph Wright.....			8	The county of Dutchess.
	91		Col. John D. Wood.....			8	The second district of Orange county.
3			Joseph B. Carr.	9, 10, 12, 13....	10, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 40, 64, 72, 82, 83, 97, B't'n Art., Sq'n Cav..	....	<i>Division.</i> The counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga Schenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Mont- gomery.
	9		David M. Woodhall.....		10, 25, 82, Bat'y A of B't'n Art., Sq'n Cav..	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The county of Albany, except West Troy and Green Island.
	10		Col. Lionel U. Lennox.....			9	<i>Regiment.</i> The second Assembly dist. of Albany Co.
	25		Col. David Friedlander.....			10	The third Assem. dist. of Albany county.
	82		Col. John C. Nott			8	The towns of Albany county except Water- vliet.
			Capt. John Pochin		Bat'y A of B't'n Art.,	1	City of Albany.
			Capt. Geo. Schwarzman.....		Sq'n Cav...	2	City of Albany.
10			Alonso Alden.....		24, 72, 97, Bat. B Bat- talion Art.	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The county of Rensse- laer, and that portion of Albany county em- bracing West Troy and Green Island.

Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
8	<i>Regiment.</i> The city of Troy, Rensselaer county, and West Troy and Green Island in Albany Co.
10	The third Assem. dist. of Rensselaer county.
10	The second Assem. dist. of Rensselaer county.
1	The city of Troy.
64	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Washington and Saratoga.
10	<i>Regiment.</i> The first Assembly district, Saratoga Co.
4	The second Assem. dist. Saratoga county.
10	The first Assem. district of Washing'n county.
63	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schenectady.
10	<i>Regiment.</i> The counties of Fulton and Hamilton.
10	The county of Montgomery.
10	The county of Schenectady.
37	<i>Division.</i> The counties Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis.
37	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
9	<i>Regiment.</i> The county of Jefferson south of the Black river.
4	The county of Jefferson north of the Black river.
10	The county of Lewis.

No. 7—Continued.

TABLE OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Division. Brigade. Regiment.	NAME OF COMMANDANT.	Includes bri- gades.	Includes regiments.	Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
5	Theodore B. Gates	8, 17, 18, 19	20, 27, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 81, 86, 92, 100, 103, 105, 108, Batt'y of Art'y		<i>Division.</i> The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison.
8	George Beach		20, 86, 92		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Greene, Sullivan and Ulster.
20	Lt. Col. W. A. Van Rensselaer			5	<i>Regiment.</i> The county of Ulster.
86	Col. Jacob H. Meech			10	The county of Greene.
92	Col. Robert P. Grant, jr.			9	The county of Sullivan.
17	Zenas C. Priest		38, 39, 41, 81, Batt'y of Art'y		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Otsego and Herkimer.
38	Col. H. W. Bridenbecker			10	<i>Regiment.</i> The towns of Litchfield, Schuyler, Winfield, Danube, Ger. Flats, Warren, Stark, Columbia and Frankfort in Herkimer Co.
81	Col. L. G. Reno			9	The towns in Herkimer county not included in the 38th regiment.
39	Col. Myron J. Hubbard			10	First Assembly district Otsego county.
41	Col. D. W. Dunbar			10	Second Assem. district Otsego county.
	Capt. Theodore Burnham		Batt'y Art.	1	Little Falls.
18	Williams Martin		27, 100, 108		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Delaware and Schoharie.
27	Col. James Oliver			8	<i>Regiment.</i> The second Assem. dist. Delaware county.
100	Col. Robert P. Cormack			9	The first Assembly dist. Delaware county.
108	Col. Alonzo Ferguson			10	County of Schoharie.
19	Thomas F. Petrie		42, 43, 103, 105		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Chenango and Madison.
42	Col. James Whitford			10	<i>Regiment.</i> First Assembly district county of Madison.
105	Col. Charles B. Crouse			7	Second Assem. district county of Madison.
103	Col. Lewis A. Rhodes			10	First Assembly district Chenango county.

No. 7—Continued.

TABLE OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	NAME OF COMMANDANT.	Includes bri- gades.	Includes regiments.	Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
		43	Col. Warrep B. Race			10	Second Assem. district Chenango county.
6			Henry A. Barnum.....	21, 23, 24, 28	44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 75, 76, 85, 88, 101, 109, Bat'n Cav., B't'n Art.....		<i>Division.</i> The counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tompkins and Tioga.
		21	Sylvester Dering.....		45, 101		<i>Brigade.</i> The county of Oneida.
		45	Col. Israel J. Gray.....			9	<i>Regiment.</i> First district of Oneida county.
		101	Lt. Col. Lewis Roth.....			10	Third district of Oneida county.
		23	John H. Chedall.....		49, 109		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Cayuga and Seneca.
		49	Col. and B't Brig. Gen. Clin- ton D. McDougal.....			10	<i>Regiment.</i> The second Assem. dist. Cayuga county.
		109	Col. B. J. S. Bucklin.....			10	The first Assembly dist. Cayuga county.
24			John A. Green, jr.....		48, 51, 75, 85, 88, Bat. Cav., B't'n Art.....		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Onenda- ga and Oswego.
		48	Col. Timothy Sullivan.....			10	<i>Regiment.</i> The first district of Os- wego county.
		88	Col. Seth W. Alvord.....			10	The second district of Oswego county.
		75	Col. Thomas A. Benedict...			9	The first district of On- ondaga county.
		51	Col. J. Dean Hawley			10	The second district of Onondaga county.
		85	Col. John C. Bennett.....			10	The third district of On- ondaga county.
			Major Loren H. Crofoot.....		Bat'n Cav..	4	Syracuse.
			Major Jacob Brand.....		Bat'n Art..	2	The Brigade district.
28			Henry D. Barto.....		44, 50, 76..		<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Tomp- kins, Tioga, Broome and Cortland.
		44	Col. Jacob C. Robie			5	<i>Regiment.</i> The county of Broome.
		50	Col. Charles F. Blood.....			10	The county of Tompkins.
		76	Col. William Lansing.....			10	The county of Cortland.

No. 7—Continued.

TABLE OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	NAME OF COMMANDANT.	Includes bri- gades.	Includes regiments.	Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
7	Craig W. Wadsworth.....	20, 25..	54, 58, 59, 60, 104, 106, 107, 110, Bat'n Art.....	....	<i>Division.</i> The counties of Che- mung, Schuyler, Steu- ben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston.
20	Jacob H. Lansing.....	.....	60, 104, 106, 110.....	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Steuben, Schuyler & Chemung.
60	Col. Samuel M. Alley.....	.....	.....	10	<i>Regiment.</i> The towns of Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hornella- ville, Howard, Harts- ville, Jasper, Troups- burgh, West Union and Wayland in Steu- ben county.
104	Col. Caleb A. Canfield.....	.....	.....	9	The towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Co- hoston, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler and Savona in Steuben county.
106	Col. Charles H. Thompson..	.....	.....	10	The towns of Addison, Caton, Campbell, Cam- eron, Corning, Er- win, Hornby, Lind- ley, Rathbone, Thurs- ton, Woodhull, and Tuscarora, in Steuben county.
110	Col. William M. Gregg.....	.....	.....	8	The county of Chemung.
25	John Williams.....	.....	54, 58, 59, 107, 1 Bat. Art.....	....	<i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.
54	Col. Charles H. Clark.....	.....	.....	10	<i>Regiment.</i> The second district of Monroe county.
58	Col. T. J. Thorp.....	.....	.....	....	Livingston county.
59	Col. Benjamin L. Hoyt.....	.....	.....	10	Yates county.
107	Col. Alexander D. Adams...	.....	.....	10	Wayne county.
	Maj. William M. Lewis.....	.....	Bat. Art...	2	Rochester, Monroe Co.
8	Rufus L. Howard.....	30, 31, 32	61, 65, 66, 74, 80, 98, Bat'y Art.	....	<i>Division.</i> Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, W y o- ming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.

THE

DISTRICTS.

Includes No. of companies.	Description of district.
.....	<p><i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.</p>
74,	<p><i>Brigade.</i> The counties of Erie and Wyoming.</p>
10	<p><i>Regiment.</i> The county of Wyoming.</p>
10	<p>The first district of Erie county.</p>
9	<p>The second district of Erie county.</p>
10	<p>The towns of Erie Co.</p>
.....	<p><i>Brigade.</i> The counties Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.</p>
.....	<p><i>Regiment.</i> Niagara county.</p>
10	<p>Genesee county.</p>

(8.)

BY BREVET, pursuant to concurrent resolution of the Legislature, passed April 9, 1866.

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, of Tivoli, N. Y., to be Major General.

A list of Brevet Commissions issued to members of the National Guard up to January 1st, 1868, under a joint resolution of the Legislature, passed April, 1867.

NAME.	Rank.	Command.	Brevet rank.
Joseph E. Hamblin	Colonel	Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Div.	Major General.
Wm. H. Morris	do	Engineer, 1st Division....	do
Martin T. McMahon.....	do	69th regiment	do
James Jourdan.....	do	13th do	do
Martin T. McMahon.....	do	69th do	Brig. General.
Calvin E. Pratt.....	do	23d do	do
John E. Bendix	do	3d do	do
Edward B. Fowler.....	do	14th do	do
Rush C. Hawkins.....	do	1st do	do
Clinton D. McDougall ..	do	49th do	do
Addison Farnsworth	do	79th do	do
William H. McNary.....	Major	Engineer, 5th Brigade....	do
William H. Morris	Colonel	Engineer, 1st Division....	do
Niram M. Crane.....	do	Inspector, 7th Division ...	do
John H. Bell.....	Major	71st regiment	do
Michael Cassidy	Lieut. Colonel ...	25th do	Colonel.
Edgar M. Cullen	Major	A. A. G. 5th Brigade....	do
John Beattie.....	Lieut. Colonel ...	3d regiment	do
Obed F. Wentworth	do	8th do	do
H. Rockafeller.....	Major	4th do	Lieut. Colonel.
Philip J. Joachimsen ...	Major	Judge Advocate, 2d Brig.	do
Louis Fitzgerald	1st Lieutenant ...	Adjutant, 7th regiment...	do
George W. Ford.....	Captain	7th regiment	do
James McKeon	Captain	4th do	do
Robert W. Leonard.....	Major	4th do	do
H. Rockafellar.....	Captain	4th do	Major.
Joseph E. Palmer	1st Lieutenant ...	Adjutant, 13th regiment..	Captain.
Waldo Sprague.....	Sergeant	7th regiment	do
J. Langdon Ward	1st Lieutenant ...	Adj. 22d regiment	do
Simeon F. McGraw	Corporal	71st regiment	do
Theo. Mallaby, jr.....	Private	7th do	2d Lieutenant.
Joseph P. Goodliff.....	Sergeant	22d do	do

(10.)

GENERAL ORDERS and Circulars of the Department, for 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, January 1, 1867. }

The following named persons are hereby announced, as constituting the staff of His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Brigadier General SELDEN E. MARVIN, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector General.
Brigadier General GEORGE W. PALMER, Commissary General of Ordnance.
Brigadier General CHARLES W. DARLING, Engineer-in-Chief.
Brigadier General CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, Judge Advocate General.
Brigadier General JAMES E. POMFRET, Surgeon General.
Brigadier General EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster General.
Brigadier General DUDLEY OLCOTT, Paymaster General.
Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics.
Colonel ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel BRADLEY MARTIN, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel J. H. LIEBENAU, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK, Aid-de-Camp.
Major DANIEL W. MERCHANT, Military Secretary.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, January 3, 1867. }

The Inspector General of the State having recommended several alterations in the territorial divisions and brigade districts of the National Guard of the State of New York, the following reorganization of the boundaries of the several districts is hereby announced, and will be so constituted until further orders:

I. DIVISIONS.

The First Division will comprise the counties of New York and Richmond, and will consist of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of Infantry and the First Brigade of Cavalry.

The Second Division will comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland, and will consist of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second Brigades.

The Third Division will comprise the counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery, and will consist of the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Brigades.

The Fourth Division will comprise the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, and will consist of the Sixteenth Brigade and such other brigades as shall be organized within the territory forming such division.

The Fifth Division will comprise the counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison, and will consist of the Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Brigades.

The Sixth Division will comprise the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tompkins and Tioga, and will consist of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Brigades.

The Seventh Division will comprise the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston, and will consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Brigades.

The Eighth Division will comprise the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, and will consist of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Brigades.

II. BRIGADES.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of Infantry and First Brigade of Cavalry will embrace the counties of New York and Richmond.

The Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will be embraced in the county of Kings.

The Sixth Brigade will comprise the counties of Queens and Suffolk.

The Seventh Brigade will comprise the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

The Twenty-second Brigade will comprise the counties of Orange and Dutchess.

The Ninth Brigade will be embraced in the county of Albany.

The Tenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, and the first Assembly district of Washington county.

The Twelfth Brigade will be embraced in the county of Saratoga and the second Assembly district of Washington county.

The Thirteenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schoenectady.

The Sixteenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

The Eighth Brigade will comprise the counties of Greene, Sullivan and Ulster.

The Seventeenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

The Eighteenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Delaware and Schoharie.

The Nineteenth Brigade will comprise the counties of Chenango and Madison.

The Twenty-first Brigade will be embraced in the county of Oneida.

The Twenty-third Brigade will comprise the counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

The Twenty-fourth Brigade will comprise the counties of Onondaga and Oswego.

The Twentieth-eighth Brigade will comprise the counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Broome and Cortland.

The Twentieth Brigade will comprise the counties of Steuben, Schuyler and Chemung.

The Twenty-fifth Brigade will comprise the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.

The Thirtieth Brigade will comprise the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

The Thirty-first Brigade will comprise the counties of Erie and Wyoming.

The Thirty-second Brigade will comprise the counties of Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming.

III.

The Twenty-ninth Brigade district, as now composed of the counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, and the Thirty-second Brigade district, as now composed of the county of Wyoming and the fourth Assembly district of Erie county, are hereby *disbanded*, and all general and staff officers attached to such brigades are hereby rendered supernumerary.

IV.

All brigade commanders affected by the above changes will report the condition of their respective commands to the commanding officer of the division of which their brigade constitutes a part; and all commanding officers of regiments and batteries, so affected, will report in like manner to the brigade commander of the district of which their command may constitute a portion.

V.

All officers hereby rendered supernumerary will turn over to the commanding officer the of district, as constituted by this order, all books, papers, and other State property in their possession, and report the same to these headquarters.

VI.

The division and brigade commanders affected by this change will report as soon as practicable the condition of their commands to this Department.

VII.

All orders heretofore issued inconsistent with the alteration of the division and brigade districts as above made are hereby annulled, and this organization is established until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, January 14, 1867. }

All requisitions now on file in the departments of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of Ordnance, or in possession of the commanding officers of any regiment, or battalion, of infantry and cavalry, which have been approved by this Department, and which have not been filled, are hereby revoked, and the officers of the said Departments will not make any issues of property upon said requisitions, but upon such as may hereafter be submitted and approved by this Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, January 24, 1867. }

The course of instruction for the National Guard, for the year 1867, will consist of such exercises as the commanding officers may regard as particularly essential to increase the standing and efficiency of their respective commands.

Special attention should be paid to the company drills, and in securing a perfect knowledge of the lessons contained in the School of the Soldier.

The battalion should be thoroughly drilled in the primary movements, as laid down in the School of the Battalion.

The form of inspection and review, of guard mounting and dress parade, should receive careful attention.

Commanding officers of brigades and divisions should institute such a course of instruction and drill as will best develop a reliable and praiseworthy *esprit de corps* in their respective commands.

The Commander-in-Chief indulges the hope that every officer will so endeavor to discharge his duty, as that the results of his efforts will reflect credit upon the reliability and standing of the National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, February 9, 1867. }

Hereafter no resignations of officers will be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief unless accompanied by certificates of non-indebtedness from the Commissary General of Ordnance and Quartermaster General, that the officer so resigning is not indebted to the State for any property heretofore issued to him.

And when property has been received by the brigade or regimental commander, and subsequently by them issued to company or battalion officers, a final statement should be rendered by the said officers of companies and battalions, and a certificate of non-indebtedness procured from the officers from whom they received any property, forwarding same to the Commissary General of Ordnance and Quartermaster General, for their approval prior to the transmittal of their resignations for the action of the Commander-in-Chief. And no resignations will be accepted unless upon good and sufficient cause being furnished for making the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, February 18, 1867. }

I. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector General of the State, the following regimental organizations of the National Guard are hereby disbanded.

Regiment.	Commander.	Location.
32d infantry.....	Lieut. Col. Willard A. Fuller.....	Clinton county.
33d do	Col. J. Willmott Smith.....	St. Lawrence county.
34th do	Major C. L. Barber	St. Lawrence county.
46th do	Colonel Edwin F. Brown	Orleans county.
53d do	Lieut.-Col. Alfred S. Taylor.....	Oneida county.
58th do	Colonel Reuben P. Wisner	Livingston county.
63d do	Colonel Samuel W. Johnson.....	Cattaraugus county.
64th do	Colonel Thomas J. Parker.....	Cattaraugus county.
66th do	Colonel Elisha D. Shuler.....	Niagara county.
67th do	Colonel Chauncey Abbott	Erie county.
68th do	Colonel David S. Forbes	Chautauque county.
78th do	Colonel Andrew J. McNett.....	Allegany county.
90th do	Lieut. Colonel Reuben H. Boughton.....	Niagara county.
109th do	Colonel B. J. S. Bucklin.....	Cayuga county.
110th do	Colonel S. T. Arnot.....	Chemung county.
111th do	Colonel Lemon Barnes	Washington county.

II. The authority granted Henry M. Weed to raise the regiment known as the 73d, is hereby annulled, no organization having been perfected.

III. The company organizations in the above named regiments will be maintained until further orders.

IV. The field and staff officers of the several regimental organizations above named are hereby rendered supernumerary, but are not discharged from accountability for public property which they may have received, or for which they are responsible, until they shall have rendered a final statement of such property, and received certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State Government.

V. The commanding officers of divisions, of which the above organizations constitute a part, will designate some responsible officer to receive all the books, papers, and other public property in possession of the officers hereby rendered supernumerary. And also some

suitable officer to take an account of all military property in possession of the several organisations.

VI. Commanding officers of divisions will designate some suitable officer in their command to assume temporary command of any districts in which no officer is now in command, or in which none have been appointed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 24, 1867. }

The attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been called to the frequent custom of employing stenographers in ordinary cases before courts-martial, and aware of the liability of exceeding the privileges contained in section 203, Military Code, it is hereby ordered, that hereafter no stenographer will be employed in any case before a court martial or court of inquiry, except the approval of the Judge Advocate General, prior to being employed by the court, be obtained by the said stenographer, or by the court to employ the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 26, 1867. }

The following re-organisation of the staffs of the division, brigade and regimental commanders, authorised by chapter 502, Laws of 1867, is hereby published for the information of all interested.

Commandants will conform their staff organisations to the following composition as soon as practicable, and report the same to these headquarters.

DIVISION STAFF.

To be appointed by Major General commanding division.

- An Assistant Adjutant General to be chief of staff, with rank of Colonel.
- An Inspector, with rank of Colonel.
- An Engineer, with rank of Colonel.
- A Judge Advocate, with rank of Colonel.
- A Surgeon, with rank of Colonel.
- An Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieut. Colonel.
- A Quartermaster, with rank of Lieut. Colonel.
- A Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Lieut. Colonel.
- Two Aides-de-camp, with rank of Major.
- One Aid-de-camp, with rank of Captain.

BRIGADE STAFF.

To be appointed by Brigadier General.

- An Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major.
- An Inspector, with rank of Major.
- An Engineer, with rank of Major.
- A Judge Advocate, with rank of Major.
- A Surgeon, with rank of Major.
- An Ordnance Officer, with rank of Captain.
- A Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

A Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.
 One Aid-de-camp, with rank of Captain.
 One Aid-de-camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

To be appointed by Colonel of Regiment.

An Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant.
 A Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant.
 A Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant.
 A Surgeon, with rank of Major.
 An Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.
 A Chaplain, with rank of Captain.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 ALBANY, May 18th, 1867. }

Extract from Chapter 502, Laws of 1867.

"The Commander-in-Chief shall be empowered to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations in regard to the disbursement, and accounting for the regimental funds of the several regiments, as may, by him, be deemed necessary to secure a proper disposition of and accountability for such funds."

In accordance with the above provision the following rules and regulations are hereby established:

1. No account for service, made by any officer, shall be allowed at any session of the board of auditors in excess of twenty-five dollars, unless the same may be for services rendered as a member of a regimental court-martial, or shall, upon reference, have been approved by the Adjutant-General.
2. A warrant shall be drawn upon the county treasurer for the payment of each account, and shall be drawn payable to the order of the person making the demand; and no warrant shall be drawn in favor of any officer or person for funds to be disbursed.
3. No account shall be paid from the fund for services of officers or men for any drill or parade.
4. No account for rent of armory or services of armorer shall be paid from the fund, as the same are made by law charges against the county in which the regiment is located.
5. All accounts, when paid, should be properly receipted and filed by the secretary of the board of auditors.
6. Within ten days after the session of the board of auditors, the secretary shall transmit to the Inspector-General an abstract of the accounts allowed at such session, and if upon examination such abstract shall appear correct and the several accounts properly payable from the regimental fund, the Inspector-General shall certify his approval to the president of the board of auditors; and no session of such board for the audit of additional accounts shall be held until such approval of the accounts previously audited shall be certified by the Inspector-General.
7. The abstracts mentioned in the last paragraph shall be in such form as the Inspector-General may direct, and shall distinctly state the name of the person to whom each sum is payable, for what purpose the account is rendered, and the date of the same.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, May 28th, 1867. }

At a meeting of the Board appointed, in pursuance of Section 91, Military Code, for the examination of such officers as might be ordered before it, held in the city of New York on the 16th of April, 1867, the following recommendations were made and are hereby confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief:

I. That the commission of Captain Philip Jantsen, 55th Regiment, National Guard, be vacated on account of incompetency to discharge the duties of his office.

II. That the following named officers be dismissed the service on account of their failure to appear before said Board, after repeated orders from the Commander-in-Chief:

1st Lieutenant James H. Hearne, 2d Regiment, N. G.

2d Lieutenant W. A. Nugent, 2d Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant Augustus O'Neil, 3d Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant John O'Loughlin, 54th Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant James Gregory, 23d Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant William H. Walter, 56th Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant Matthew Abmuty, 84th Regiment, N. G.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Stevenson, 84th Regiment, N. G.

2d Lieutenant Samuel Fahner, 96th Regiment, N. G.

2d Lieutenant John J. Schlaefer, 55th Regiment, N. G.

Captain David C. Brock, 92d Regiment, N. G.

III. That 2d Lieutenant James Kelly, 2d Regiment, N. G., 2d Lieutenant Thomas Conners, 2d Regiment, N. G., 2d Lieutenant Remsen Appleby, 71st Regiment, N. G., be permitted to vacate their commissions by resigning the same, they having duly appeared and shown extenuating circumstances warranting this recommendation.

IV. The commissions of the above named officers, with the exception of those named in paragraph III, are hereby vacated, and they are dismissed the militia service of the State.

V. Commanding officers will, as soon as practicable, order elections to fill the above vacancies.

VI. The Examining Board will meet in the city of Albany on the 16th day of July, 1867, for a further examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, June 4th, 1867. }

General Orders No. 9, are hereby amended so far as the same are applicable to First Lieutenant (Captain) James Gregory, 23d Regiment, N. G., his name having been reported to the "Examining Board," and acted upon through error, it having been confounded with that of another officer in his regiment.

He is relieved from all the provisions of the said order, and will continue in the discharge of the duties of his present position.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, June 18, 1867. }

The following extract of section 91, Military Code, is herewith published for the information of all concerned:

Extract of Section 91, Military Code.

"The Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized, so often as he may deem that the good of the service requires, to appoint a military board or commission of not less than three nor more than five officers, to sit at such place as he shall direct, whose duty it shall be to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers, as the Commander-in-Chief may order to be examined by said board, or who may be reported for examination to the Adjutant General by colonels of their regiments, or general officers commanding their brigades or divisions, and upon such report may be ordered to be examined by the Commander-in-Chief. If the decision of said board be unfavorable to such officer, and be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings; and two members, at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank with the officer to be examined."

The next session of the Military Examining Board, organized in accordance with the provisions of the section above quoted, will be held at the city of Albany, on the 16th day of July, prox., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, and will meet thereafter at such times and places as the good of the service may require.

When an officer of the National Guard is reported to these headquarters for examination before said Board, the reason or reasons for so reporting him should be distinctly stated.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 18, 1867. }

Colonel Nicholas S. Miller, of the 72d regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, having tendered his resignation on account of a continued service in the militia of over thirty years, the same is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the service.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that an officer, who for so many years has been entrusted with a commission in the military service of the State, should have, at the termination of his career, exhibited such unofficerlike conduct towards his superior officers as has been reported against Colonel Miller—conduct which would justify his being tried by court martial and dishonorably dismissed the service, but which, for prudent reasons, is passed by, and his resignation accepted.

It is hoped that officers of the National Guard will, at all times and under all circumstances, maintain respectful and military relations with their associates. The inferior officers not forgetting the respect and obligation that is due from them to the superior. The superior not exercising this power with which he is invested, in a tyrannical manner, but with firmness, and, at the same time, with kindness and justice to the inferior.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 23, 1867. }

At an adjourned meeting of the Board, appointed in pursuance of section 91, Military Code, for the examination of such officers as should be ordered before it, held in the city of Albany, on the 16th day of July, 1867, and of which Major General Henry A. Barnum, commanding 6th Division National Guard, is president, the following recommendations as to the several officers ordered to appear for examination were made, and the same are hereby confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief:

I. "That Colonel D. W. Dunbar, 41st regiment National Guard, having passed a creditable examination, be retained in his present command.

II. "That Captain Richard Williams, 29th regiment National Guard, is a capable person for the office he holds, and that his company would be benefited by retaining him in command; but in order to create a higher standard of efficiency and military training amongst the officers of the National Guard, it is recommended that Captain Williams be ordered for a second examination before the Board, at its session in this city, on the 19th day of November, 1867.

III. "That First Lieutenant John Tallmadge, battery 'B,' Third Division N. G., after a searching examination, exhibited in his prompt and generally correct answers, his fitness for the position he holds.

IV. "That First Lieutenants Fred. P. Edmonds and John E. Smith, of battery B, Third Division N. G., be allowed until the session of the Board in this city on the 19th day of November, 1867, to prepare for a final examination as to their fitness for retention in the service.

V. "That First Lieutenant Alfred G. Kelley, 23d regiment National Guard, be permitted to vacate his commission by resigning the same, he having appeared before the Board and shown extenuating circumstances warranting this recommendation.

VI. "That the following named officers be dismissed the service, on account of their failure to appear before the Board for examination, after being so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief:

Captain Stafford G. Godfrey, 61st regiment National Guard.

Second Lieutenant William C. Smith, 1st regiment National Guard.

Second Lieutenant William McNulty, 1st regiment National Guard.

Second Lieutenant William H. Dougherty, 9th regiment National Guard.

Second Lieutenant Frank H. Johnson, 61st regiment National Guard."

VII. The recommendations of the Board of Examination, as made in reference to the officers above named, are fully confirmed, and will be carried into effect.

It is due to some of the persons who appeared before the Board, to say, that their lack of knowledge in certain particulars may be attributed to neglect on the part of superior officers to furnish the means for the practical training of inferiors.

The Commander-in-Chief indulges the hope that a new impetus will be given by officers holding commissions in the National Guard, to perfecting themselves in the duties demanded from them through their position, and in full compliance with the requirements of the service.

VIII. General Orders No. 9, so far as the same are applicable to First Lieut. Augustus O'Neil, 3d regiment National Guard, are hereby revoked, he having been honorably discharged from the service prior to the issuance of said order.

IX. Commanding officers, in the future, making recommendations that inferior officers of their command be ordered before the Board, will be particular and furnish the disability upon which they desire the person or persons to be cited for examination.

X. The Examining Board will meet at the armory of the 7th regiment National Guard, in the city of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1867.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 24, 1867. }

Officers of the National Guard contemplating a removal from the State or from the boundaries of their military districts, will transmit through the intermediate channels to the Commander-in-Chief, their resignations in the form as prescribed, with the evidence of their non-indebtedness.

Superior officers, in acting upon said resignations, will be assured that the cause furnished is valid, before forwarding the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 25, 1867. }

I. The quota of the National Guard, as provided by law, being full, the authority granted by special orders from these headquarters to the several parties named below, to raise regiments and batteries in their respective localities as stated, to constitute a part of the force of the National Guard, is hereby revoked.

SPECIAL ORDERS.		NAME.	LOCATION.
No.	Date.		
397.....	1863, July 15....	Jarvis Lord.....	Monroe county.
517.....	Aug. 13....	James T. Henry.....	1st district, Cattaraugus county.
519.....	13....	Andrew Johnson.....	3d district, Oswego county.
528.....	15....	Luther B. West.....	Tioga county.
529.....	15....	Henry Barber.....	2d district, St. Lawrence county.
571.....	22....	Vincent C. King.....	New York city.
572.....	22....	John Hardy.....	do
713.....	Sept. 25....	C. J. F. Dickel.....	do
714.....	25....	W. E. Frost.....	do
715.....	25....	George W. McLean.....	do
717.....	25....	Thomas S. Murphy.....	do
721.....	25....	Francis I. A. Boole.....	do
726.....	28....	Levi B. Anthony.....	1st district, Allegany county.
823.....	Oct. 17....	W. H. Bowman.....	3d district, Monroe county.
825.....	17....	John A. Godfrey.....	New York city.
891.....	Nov. 13....	Henry M. Bearn.....	do
935.....	Dec. 7....	H. O. Cheeseboro.....	2d district, Ontario county.
98.....	1864, Feb. 24....	Erastus Genin.....	Suffolk county.
225.....	June 10....	W. N. Weaver.....	Oneida county.
385.....	July 18....	John A. Walsh.....	Kings county.
407.....	29....	J. B. Babcock.....	1st district, Chautauqua county.
450.....	Oct. 4....	Almon A. Hoyt.....	1st district, Livingston county.
463.....	4....	Charles W. Walworth.....	4th district, Oneida county.
514.....	Nov. 1....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Clinton county.
588.....	Dec. 12....	John Wood.....	Schuyler county.
603.....	19....	William C. Barrett.....	2d district, Saratoga county.
667.....	31....	George M. Guion.....	Seneca county.

II. The authority granted by special orders, Nos. 537 and 216, dated respectively August 18, 1863, and June 3, 1864, to Colonel Marshall Lefferts of the city of New York, to organize a brigade of infantry of the National Guard, is hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 26, 1867. }

Hereafter all bonds for ordnance and ordnance stores furnished by officers of the National Guard, for property received for the use of their respective commands, will be given to the Commissary General of Ordnance, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The bonds on file in the Adjutant General's office, for the security of such property issued, have been transferred to the Commissary General of Ordnance, and that officer will hereafter take entire charge of the security required for the ordnance property issued by the State.

The Commissary General of Ordnance will, as soon as practicable, examine the bonds which he may receive from the Adjutant General under this order, and will cancel all such as are of no effect, and in case of officers who have severed their connection with the service, and who are responsible for the property issued to them, he will require of the officers succeeding to the command new bonds for said property; when the same are received, the original bonds will by him be cancelled.

In case of any property having been issued to a command which has been disbanded or otherwise ceased to exist, the Commissary General will make a demand for the property issued to said command, and in case the same is not received, he will transfer the bond to the Judge Advocate General of the State, to be prosecuted, and the value of said property recovered.

The Commissary General of Ordnance will require of the persons now in command of the organisations of the National Guard, ample security for all ordnance and ordnance property in their possession.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 29, 1867. }

Paragraph VI of General Orders No. 13, current series, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

VI. That the following named officers be dismissed the service, on account of their failure to appear before the board for examination, after being so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief:

Captain Stafford I. Godfrey, 61st regiment, National Guard.

Second Lieutenant Wilbur C. Smith, 1st regiment, National Guard.

Second Lieutenant William McNally, 1st regiment, National Guard.

Second Lieutenant William H. Dougherty, 9th regiment, National Guard.

Second Lieutenant Frank H. Johnson, 61st regiment, National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, August 23, 1867. }

The new system of infantry tactics, prepared by Brevet Major General Emory Upton, U. S. A., adopted by the general government, for the instruction and use of the army of the United States, and for the militia thereof, is hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of the infantry forces of the State of New York.

All other modes of instruction in variance with the system of General Upton are hereby prohibited, and the exercises and manœuvres prescribed by him, will be strictly observed.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, August 23, 1867. }

Drafted men reaching the age of forty-five years, prior to having served their full term of seven years, are hereby declared as exempt from further military service and entitled to be discharged. Unless serving the full term named in the law, they will not be entitled to the exemption provided by law.

Commandants of regiments, battalions and batteries, will furnish to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private making application on account of being in advance of the age fixed by law, after sufficient proof shall have been furnished to establish the fact, a discharge from the military service of the State.

The following form is hereby prescribed in granting said discharge:

Form for discharge of non-commissioned officer, musician or private, drafted into the service of the National Guard of the *State of New York, of the age of forty-five years or over.*

Satisfactory evidence having been furnished that _____ of Company [] _____ Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who was drafted into the military service of the State, is forty-five years of age, and therefore, under the laws of the State, exempt from further service, and that he has duly turned over or satisfactorily accounted for all property issued and charged to him. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the law exempting men for service after reaching the age of forty-five years, the said _____ is honorably discharged from further service in the military forces of the State, but in consideration of not having served the term required by law, is not entitled to the exemptions provided in the law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Sept. 11, 1867. }

The Governor having appointed Col. J. Henry Liebenau Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier General, he is hereby announced as such, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1867. }

Division and brigade inspectors, in the preparation of the "muster and inspection rolls" for the fall inspection, will rigidly conform to the requirements of the circular issued from these headquarters July 30th, 1867.

The copy for these headquarters will be transmitted direct, and as soon as practicable after the inspection; the other copies will be disposed of as indicated in the circular above referred to.

Division and brigade commanders will furnish such instructions to the inspectors as will ensure a rigid and accurate inspection of the several organizations representing their commands; and after said inspections will furnish to these headquarters a written report of the condition of their commands, with such recommendations as may seem to them proper and desirable.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1867. }

I. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the National Guard of the State of New York, who have or may receive brevet commissions from the Commander-in-Chief under the provisions of a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of 1867, will be permitted to wear the insignia designating their brevet rank, on the left sleeve of the uniform coat and overcoat, four inches from the wrist.

The badge will be made of cloth in the shape of a circle, whose diameter shall be one and a half inches (1½ inches), with light gold cord around the outside.

For non-commissioned staff officers the color of the cloth will be dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; infantry, light or sky blue; cavalry, orange.

In the centre of the circle the rank will be inscribed with the same designation as is now furnished by the general regulations of the State, but the insignia being reduced in size to correspond with the size of the circle.

II. Brevets will only be issued to those members of the National Guard who distinguished themselves in the late war, and who are able to furnish such testimonials from their superior officers of their services (particularizing the special manner entitling the person to consideration), as will warrant a recognition of their claims in the manner intended by the authority of the Legislature.

The brevet will only be given for the commissioned rank held by the party in the regular or volunteer army.

III. Commissioned officers receiving a brevet rank in the National Guard will wear the uniform coat prescribed for their regular rank, with the shoulder straps or epaulettes corresponding with their brevet rank.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, November 14th, 1867. }

The following form is hereby prescribed for all future enlistments in the National Guard of this State. Two copies of said enlistment blank will be made out and disposed of as indicated on the marginal note.

Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and batteries, will see that every man hereafter volunteering in the National Guard, conforms to the requirements of this order.

Enlistment blanks will be furnished from these Headquarters.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF . }

I, born in in the State of
aged years, and, by occupation, a do hereby acknowl-
edge to have volunteered this day of 186 , to serve
as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of New York, for the period prescribed by
law, unless sooner discharged, under the provisions of the Code, and such amendments as
may be made thereto. And I, do solemnly swear
that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of New York, and that I will serve
it honestly and faithfully against all its enemies and opposers whomsoever; and that I will
observe and obey the orders of the Governor of the said State, and the orders of the officers
appointed or elected over me according to the laws governing the military forces of the State
of New York, and General Regulations of said State, and the by-laws of the organization
to which I may belong.

Sworn and subscribed to
at
this day of 186 . }

Before

DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.

I,, desiring to volunteer, as a soldier,
in the National Guard of the State of New York, for the term fixed by law.
Do Declare, That I am years, and months of age.

Given at
the day of 186 .

.....

Enlistment Paper
OF
IN
[] Company, Regiment,
N. G. S. N. Y.
Enlisted at
by 186 ,
.....

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

I,, *Do Certify*, That I am the
..... of that the
said is years of age, and
I do hereby freely give my consent to his volunteering, as a soldier, in the
National Guard of the State of New York.

Given at
the day of
.....

WITNESS,
.....

NOTE 1.—This blank will be made out in duplicate in all cases; one to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State, and one to be filed with the records of the Company.
NOTE 2.—An enlistment holds to service. A muster-in must, in all cases, precede payment. A muster-in roll must, in all cases, be filed in the Adjutant General's office, as evidence of muster-in.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., having been appointed, by the Commander-in-Chief, an aid-de-camp on his staff, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1867, }

The system of sword exercise prepared by Captain M. J. O'Rourke, is hereby adopted for the use of the National Guard of the State of New York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Dec. 24, 1867. }

The following forms, for court martial accounts, are hereby prescribed for the use of the National Guard.

Duplicate copies of the accounts of each individual member of a court martial will be made out as per the form, and carried on to the Abstract, which will also be made in duplicate. When properly completed, the abstracts, with the vouchers, will be forwarded to this department.

Officers are hereby cautioned against the too frequent custom of excessive charges for services on court martial duty. The accounts will be carefully examined by the auditor of military accounts, and if found in excess of the law, will be disallowed and returned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Dec. 27, 1867. }

At a meeting of the Board appointed in pursuance of section 91, Military Code, for the examination into the qualifications, fitness and efficiency of such officers as might be ordered before it, held in the city of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1867, the following recommendations were made as to the persons named, which have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and are published for the information of the National Guard.

I. That Captain Alexander McLeod, of the 84th regiment National Guard, in view of the special circumstances attending his case, be granted an honorable discharge from the service upon the tender of his resignation, provided that the same shall be presented to the Commander-in-Chief in the required form within thirty days from the 20th of December, 1867, and in case such resignation is not sent in, that he be dismissed the service on account of reasons presented in the report.

II. In the case of Lieutenant A. G. Kelley, company K, 23d regiment National Guard, that his commission be vacated on account that he has not offered his resignation as the Board had previously recommended.

III. In all future cases, where owing to leniency the Board may recommend that the party summoned before them be permitted to resign his commission, the limit of said resignation shall extend only to thirty days from the approval of the proceedings by the Commander-in-Chief, and in case it is not forwarded within that time, the officer will be regarded as liable to a dishonorable discharge from the service, unless some extenuating circumstances shall be presented warranting a contrary action.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1867. }

The following recommendation of the Military Examining Board, made at their meeting held on October 16, 1867, is hereby approved, and published for the information of all concerned; namely, that

First Lieutenant James Kelley, 2d regiment National Guard,
Captain Frederick W. Jones, 56th regiment National Guard,
Lieutenant Colonel W. La Roye Berrian, 56th regiment National Guard,
Second Lieutenant Charles S. Thompson, 56th regiment National Guard,
First Lieutenant (Adjutant) Samuel A. Murry, 61st regiment National Guard,
First Lieutenant John D. Cole, 61st regiment National Guard,
Captain George Schaefer, 96th regiment National Guard,
First Lieutenant Jacob Stahl, 96th regiment National Guard,
First Lieutenant Anton Busch, 96th regiment National Guard,

be dismissed the service on account of disobedience of orders in failing to appear before said Board when ordered to do so by the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1867. }

Commandants of divisions and brigades are hereby cautioned against the indiscriminate acceptance of the resignations of officers in their respective commands. No resignations will hereafter be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, unless good and sufficient cause is shown therefor.

Officers resigning on account of disability, will be required hereafter to furnish the certificate of the surgeon of their command, stating the nature of the disability.

The too frequent cause given for resigning is, "a want of time," or "other business interferes." These are hardly justifiable excuses. No person should accept a position in the service unless he is familiar with its duties and obligations. After accepting it, he should labor diligently to perform its requirements, and should be holden to it, unless some valid reason is offered which would warrant the acceptance of his resignation.

If senior officers ask for resignations from inferiors, upon the ground of incompetency, it should so be stated in the acceptance of the same.

The cause of the resignation should be more definitely stated; and the action of the commanding officer to whom it is submitted should not be exercised favorably, unless he is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for so doing.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, February 2, 1867. }

Commanding officers of brigades, regiments and battalions of the National Guard, S. N. Y., are requested to forward to these headquarters, without delay, the number of each kind of *blank forms* they have on hand, together with an estimate of the number which will be required for one year, by their respective commands.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 23, 1867. }

In the returns of the election or appointment of officers of the National Guard, forwarded to these headquarters, the post office address of the officer elected or appointed should be distinctly stated in every case; the number and street of his residence being given where it is practicable.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 30, 1867. }

In the preparation of the annual "*Muster Roll and Inspection Return*," brigade inspectors, regimental, battalion and company commandants will cause four (4) copies of each company, field and staff roll to be made. One copy of each roll will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, one to the Inspector General, one copy will be given to the brigade

inspector, and the remaining copy will be retained by the company commandant. The fourth field and staff roll will be delivered to the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment.

The necessary blanks will be distributed within the next ten days.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, November 13, 1867. }

To the Commanding Officer of

.....

.....

You will, as as soon as practicable, forward to these headquarters a history of the services of your regiment in the late war, for publication in the next annual report of the department. It is desirable that it should be as complete as possible, in order that the State may know of the valuable aid and assistance furnished by the National Guard of this State to the General Government, in the suppression of the late rebellion.

If your regiment did not enter the service of the United States as an organization, you will send an estimate, based upon such information as you may have at command, of the number of men that, connected with it prior to the war, enlisted into the national service.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General.*

REPORT

OF THE BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF BREECH-LOAD- ING MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL, }
NEW YORK CITY, *April 6, 1867.* }

To Brigadier General S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant General, Albany, N. Y.:

The Board of Officers, convened under Special Order No. 2,
dated January 10, 1867, make the following

REPORT,

in accordance with the following orders:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *October 10, 1866.* }

Special Orders, }
No. 332. }

The following named officers are hereby appointed a commission to make examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use, viz.:

Brigadier General William Irvine, Adjutant General.

Brigadier General George W. Palmer, Commissary General of Ordnance.

Colonel William G. Ward, Twelfth Regiment National Guard.

Colonel George M. Baker, Seventy-fourth Regiment National Guard.

Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector General.

The said Board will convene at such time and place, and as often as circumstances may require, and make such tests and

experiments as shall be calculated to prove the superiority of the different inventions and improvements which shall be offered for examination and trial, and make report thereof with all convenient dispatch.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

WILLIAM IRVINE, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 29, 1866.* }

Special Orders, }
No. 361. }

The Board of Officers, organized by Special Order No. 322, current series, to examine and test the inventions and improvements in breech-loading military small arms, of which Brigadier General William Irvine, Adjutant General, is president, is hereby ordered to convene at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in the city of New York, on the 18th day of December next, 1866.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. B. STONEHOUSE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

The officers therein named assembled at the State arsenal at New York city on the 18th day of December, 1866, and continued their sessions on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th days of the same month, all the members being present. A number of arms were presented and subjected to a few tests, and on the 24th day of December the Board, in reporting progress to the Commander-in-Chief, submitted the following recommendation:

"In conclusion, the Board would respectfully represent that as there are many improvements being made in breech-loading arms, which may present new and desirable features, and as the Board feel no hesitation in saying that they have not had such full time and opportunity to make such examination in the premises as would be desirable, it respectfully recommends that further tests and examinations be ordered."

Appreciating the representations made by the Board, the Commander-in-Chief caused the following order to be made:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 ALBANY, January 10, 1867. }

Special Orders, }
 No. 2. }

The Board appointed by special order No. 322, for the "examination and trial of the recent improvements and inventions in the breech-loading military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use," will re-convene at the State arsenal on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., to continue the examination of such arms as may be brought before it.

The following officers comprise the Board :

Brigadier General George W. Palmer, Commissary General of Ordnance.

Brigadier General William G. Ward, commanding First Brigade National Guard.

Colonel George M. Baker, commanding Seventy-fourth regiment National Guard.

Colonel Silas W. Burt, assistant Inspector General.

Brigadier General William Irvine retiring on account of the expiration of his term of office.

The Board will meet from time to time, as circumstances may require, and after their examination shall have been concluded, make a full report of their investigations, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, *Adjutant General*

In pursuance whereof, the officers therein named assembled on the date and at the place ordered, having previously given, by publication of the order in the leading journals of New York city, such notice as would secure a full representation of the most approved breech-loading arms yet devised. The Board held sessions on the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of January, the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of February, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th, 29th and 30th days of March, and the 6th day of April.

It being ascertained that all the arms entered at the December session would be again presented, subject to such renewed and additional trials as might be established, it was, in view of the unsatisfactory results of the December trials, owing to want of

time and preparation, deemed best to disregard those results, and commence *de novo*.

In establishing a programme of examination, after extended consideration, it was concluded to confine the tests to such as would have a practical relation to the results in actual service. Nor was it deemed necessary to consider, the conditions of twist and form of groove, or trajectory and accuracy at long range, all of which affect or are affected by the barrel simply. Neither was any limit fixed as to weight of arm, length and calibre of barrel, character of lock or ammunition, but these several points were noted in each arm and their merits and demerits taken into consideration. It therefore remained to subject the breech mechanism and appendages to such tests and examinations as would fully develop the qualities of those parts, and the following programme was adopted for all arms, converted and original single loading guns, as well as magazine arms :

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Strength of breech mechanism, or resistance to recoil and continued service—to be tested by firing rapidly one hundred rounds—with at least sixty grains of Government powder (standard strength) and four hundred and fifty grains of lead for muskets and rifles, and forty-five grains of powder and three hundred and fifty grains of lead for carbines—ninety-nine rounds with one ball and the one hundredth round with two balls; the arm to be fired from a fixed rest. The time expended in firing the ninety-nine rounds will be recorded.

2D TEST. Penetration,—to be tested by firing one cartridge of sixty grains of powder (standard government strength) and four hundred and fifty grains of lead, into a target of pine boards, one inch in thickness, and placed one inch apart; at a range of one hundred feet. When there is used a larger charge or different quality of powder, or greater weight of ball, or hardened by alloy of other metals than lead, these matters will be taken into consideration.

3D TEST. Rapidity of fire from the shoulder at a target, with range of one hundred feet. Each arm to be fired by some person designated by the Board. The accuracy of fire will be considered in this test. In addition, each exhibitor will be allowed to select a person to fire his arm for rapidity.

4TH TEST. Simplicity of mechanism and liabilities to derangement in ordinary service.

5TH TEST. Liabilities to derangement by accidents common to the service, or by defects in the ammunition.

6TH TEST. Security against premature discharge or loss of cartridge from the loaded arm in service.

7TH TEST. Least obstruction to execution of the manual of arms, arising from peculiar mechanism of the breach-piece and appendages.

8TH TEST. Effects of moisture upon the action of the breech-piece. The arms will be subjected to the alternate action of moisture and exposure to the air, under the exclusive direction of the Board, and for such time as they may consider satisfactory.

9TH TEST. Effects of the introduction of extraneous matter (sand, etc.) into the open breech.

10TH TEST. The different arms shall be exhibited by a distribution of the several parts and re-assembling them, the time of each operation being noted, at the same time the functions of the several parts will be explained by the exhibitor.

Some explanatory remarks in regard to these several tests are necessary to a full comprehension of the record of the several arms, and will materially abridge that record by obviating repetition :

1st. In testing the resistance of the breech-piece to recoil, the system of many charges of ordinary size, fired continuously and rapidly, was deemed preferable to largely increased charges of powder and lead, as being more in accordance with the trial of actual service. It is one of the valuable peculiarities of the breech-loading system that no more than one charge can be contained in the gun, and until that is discharged it is impossible to insert another. In service the arm will have to sustain simply the test of service charges frequently fired—the ultimate resistance being a single charge expelled through a foul barrel. Seldom, if ever, will the discharges in actual service reach one hundred without opportunity of cleaning the barrel. But to stimulate the action of further discharges a second ball was superadded on the one hundredth round. By firing the hundred rounds as rapidly as possible, the effects of a heated barrel were also obtained, while rapidity of movement detected any special disadvantages in the operation of the breech machinery. Imperfect lubrication in the cartridges subjected the Lamson and Hubbell guns to extraordinary tests, as will be noticed by the record, and induced the Board to investigate more carefully the matter of ammunition as a most important element in the proposition to be solved.

2d. Penetration depending as much, if not more, on the ammunition than the gun, the relative results are unimportant, as different kinds of cartridges were used, but the general result is satisfactory ; and, indeed, there is no reason why a breach-loader, with

metallic cartridge case, should not equal in penetration a muzzle-loader with same barrel, both being loaded with similar charges. This test was principally valuable in ascertaining quality of the ammunition used by each exhibitor.

3d. In firing for rapidity it was deemed proper to make accuracy so much of an element as would induce an aim over the sights. Rapidity without aim has no practical value. Each arm was fired for this test at the public sessions by some person designated by the inventor, the target being $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. But to place all upon the same level, at the private sessions of the Board, the arms were fired by privates from the National Guard, who had never handled a breech-loader before, and were given, before firing, five minutes to examine and work the gun, after having the mechanism explained by a member of the Board.

The 4th, 7th and 10th points of the programme were also examined at the private sessions, and any defective or objectionable parts noted.

The 5th point had in view the stability of the arm as a whole to resist the rough usage of active service, the possibility of exploding cartridges in the magazine of a repeating arm, and also the stability of the piece and the immunity of the person firing if the cartridge case should burst at the head or split in the cylindrical part. To test the result of such defects in the ammunition, each gun was fired with the proper cartridges filed on the rim of the head, so as to burst with the explosion; other cartridges were filed or cut longitudinally, so as to split when fired. These tests were deemed very important by the Board; for while improved machinery has produced a more perfect cartridge, it is not only possible, but probable, that, in the manufacture of large quantities, imperfect cases will not be detected, no matter how carefully the metal may be inspected. In the rim-fire cartridge there is also danger of an excess of fulminate.

In the determination of the 8th point, the effects of moisture, the arms were carefully cleaned and the working parts thoroughly washed with a strong solution of caustic soda to remove every trace of grease; they were then placed side by side on a rack and occasionally moistened with snow water, being allowed to dry in the intervals, this being continued for thirty-six hours, after which common salt was dissolved in the water used, and the operation continued for twenty-four hours. The arms were then thoroughly dried before being tested. This experiment may be considered

severe as compared with any probable exposure to moisture in service without protection by grease or opportunity to clean the arm. But the pieces being new and clean, and many of the parts polished and case-hardened, it was only by an exposure so thorough that all the possible contingencies of future service could be reached. When in this test it was found that rust impaired the action of any portion of the gun, it was in every case attempted to overcome it by simply working the parts, and if this failed, oil was applied and worked in until the rust was softened.

The 9th test was intended to stimulate the conditions possible in the explosion of shells casting showers of sand and earth over troops, or of riflemen in pits or trenches, in all of which contingencies sand and dirt might fall into the open breech and possibly disable the arm. In the test the breech of each gun, immediately after firing, and consequently fouled and greasy, was opened and a handful of fine dry white sand thrown into the breech and connected machinery. The exhibitor was then allowed to remove the sand without the use of instruments, by percussion and wiping off the parts with the fingers, the piece was then loaded, if possible, and discharged, and the ejection of the case noted.

In further explanation of the descriptions of arms and record of tests, it may be noted that the "length of barrel" denotes the distance from the muzzle to the face of breech-block when breech is closed. The weight of arms is given in pounds and ounces avoirdupois.

In the description is noted that the arm as presented was adapted to rim or center-fire cartridges, as the case might be.

It may be remarked that any of the guns examined could be adapted to either system of cartridge.

The term "recoil seat" has been applied to the abutment forming the back of receiver as being more exact than the terms "breech" or "breech-pin."

In the 10th test the taking apart the several separate pieces of the breech mechanism and appendages has been termed "distributing," in contradistinction to "assembling" or re-adjusting and securing the parts into the complete arm.

The letters in brackets refer to the table of cartridges on page

ARMS ADAPTED TO CONVERSION OF MUZZLE-LOADERS.

I.—THE ALLIN GUN.

Entered by A. H. Almy, Norwich, Conn.

DESCRIPTION.

Alteration or conversion of the U. S. Springfield rifled musket. Length of barrel, $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre, .50. Arranged for central-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9lbs. 15 oz.

The original barrel of .58 calibre is re-enforced by the introduction of a tube of iron of such size after proper turning, reaming, etc., as to reduce the calibre to .50 ; this tube being brazed to the original barrel. In rifling, the twist is made one revolution in 40 inches, and the chamber has a taper of .075 inch. The breech-block revolves on a hinge at its forward end, and is attached by a strap soldered and screwed to upper part of barrel. No claim is made as to form or action of breech-block, nor of the lock, nor of the positive extractor ; but peculiar advantage is claimed for the locking device of the breech-block attached to it, and by means of a bolt, which enters the recoil face firmly fastening the breech when closed, and more specially is advantage claimed for the re-enforcement and reduction of the calibre of the barrel, by which greater accuracy, penetration and range are secured.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 70-grain cartridges [H] fired in 6 minutes and 10 seconds, during which time three additional cartridges missed fire. Two balls [480 grains each] were then fired with 70 grains powder. The gun operated well, the ejector throwing out the empty cases with considerable and excessive force ; in firing in two ranks the rear rank would be discomposed by a shower of cases. This objection could be obviated by reducing the elastic force of the ejector.

2D TEST. With 70 grains powder and 480 grains lead [cartridge H] penetrated the fifteenth board.

3D TEST. Fired for exhibitor nine shots in one minute, of which seven struck the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Simplicity and stability of mechanism approved.

5TH TEST. Fired with a cartridge [H] filed thin on the head, three-quarters around ; the cartridge head well bursted ; breech-block firm ; the gas escaping through the orifice in the barrel, through which the ejector-spring works, split the stock immedi-

ately beneath the orifice, driving off two pieces. This difficulty could be removed by using proposed improved ejector. Another similar cartridge filed in same manner was then fired, the breech remaining unaffected and no derangement of machinery. A similar cartridge cut so as to split longitudinally was fired without affecting the gun.

6TH TEST. This piece can be fired only when the breech is fully closed, and the peculiar lock of the breech-piece prevents loss of cartridge.

7TH TEST. No more than muzzle-loader.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed readily. Three cartridges [H] fired with satisfactory result.

9TH TEST. Sand easily dislodged by percussion and cleansing with the fingers.

10TH TEST. Distributed in four minutes and assembled in five minutes and thirty seconds.

II.—THE ARONSON GUN.

Entered by J. H. Aronson, No. 325 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Some tests were applied to this gun at the December session, when it was withdrawn for improvements and changes. It was entered again February 19th and again withdrawn for proposed changes, and not returned in time for trial.

TESTS.

No tests.

III.—THE BERDAN BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Hiram Berdan, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

Presented as a conversion of the Springfield and Enfield muzzle-loading rifles, and also for manufacture of new arms. Two arms presented: 1st—Converted Springfield rifle; length of barrel, 37 inches; calibre, .58; arranged for central-fire cartridges; weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 14 oz. 2d—Converted Enfield rifle; length of barrel, 37½ inches; calibre, .577; arranged for central-fire cartridges; weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 4 oz.

Breech-block of one solid piece of metal, falling into the breech-receiver, which is formed by cutting away upper part of barrel immediately in front of breech-pin. The block revolves in a vertical plane, and is hinged on its forward end to a strap, which is attached to the top of barrel, but not permanently, having a sliding motion in line of bore of .04 of an inch. The recoil shoulder being perpendicular to line of bore, the motion of the strap admits the closing of the breech, and locks it without any

[Assem. No. 38.]

additional device. The breech-block and strap can be instantly detached from the barrel, exposing to inspection the entire mechanism. The cartridge case is withdrawn by positive motion, by a projection on one of the knuckles of the hinge, and is flipped by the agency of a disc, like a cam, working on the hinge pin, to which, at a certain point, sudden and strong motion is given by a spring, located under the strap. Same lock retained as in original piece. A lip on the breech-block, projecting under the hammer when closed, effectually prevents premature explosion. The firing-pin passes through the breech-block. In addition, peculiar advantages are claimed for the cartridges used with this gun.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 70-grain cartridges [B], fired by Mr. Geo. Wilson, in six minutes and twenty-seconds, during which time eight additional cartridges missed fire, the primers being fresh and not perfectly dried. Two balls of 460-grains each were then fired with 70-grains of powder. The breech-strap was then detached from the barrel, and the breech-block put in place, without attachment to the gun, and a 70-grain cartridge [B] fired, the breech-block not being moved by the explosion.

One hundred rounds of 100-grain cartridges [A] were fired in five minutes and thirty-five seconds, by Colonel Berdan, both hands being used to load and fire.

2D TEST. On first trial cartridge [B], the ball penetrated the ninth board; on second trial, passed through the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Seven shots fired in one minute by Mr. Wilson, all of which entered the target. By a private soldier, seven shots were fired in one minute.

4TH TEST. Simplicity and stability of mechanism approved.

5TH TEST. Fired an altered Enfield with 100-grain cartridge [A] filed half round the head, the breech-block not being attached; it was blown out. On second trial, the breech-block being attached, the block was torn from the barrel and blown off, and the hammer broken. It subsequently appearing that the above piece was made upon an old model, and its sustention of above test not claimed, the exhibitor was allowed to substitute an altered Springfield, the breech-block differing from the former, by entering the chamber of the barrel one-eighth of an inch. This gun, the breech-block being attached, was fired with a 70-grain cartridge [B] filed half way round, the breech-block remaining undisturbed by the discharge. Two more trials of same character were made, with satisfactory results. Fired with a 100-grain cartridge [A], split longitudinally, without affecting the breech or ejecting mechanism.

6TH TEST. This gun can be fired only when the breech is closed. A strong lip is attached to the breech-block, and in case the breech is open slightly, the hammer strikes this lip and closes the breech,

or if open wider, the hammer, striking the lip, is arrested, and fails to reach the firing pin. The lock of the breech, as far as loss of cartridge is concerned, is secured by the hammer when down. When the latter is cocked, the breech is kept closed, when the gun is held with the breech downward, by the friction of the surfaces simply. To prove that the locking of the breech does not depend on the hammer, the gun was fired with 70-grain cartridges several times, without dropping the hammer, the cartridge being exploded by a long firing-pin, driven in by a forcible blow.

7TH TEST. No more than muzzle-loader.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed easily. Six 100-grain cartridges [A] were fired, the cases being drawn by the retractor, but not ejected, the rust having impaired the action of the ejector spring. Such a result would not be apt to occur from any moist exposure in ordinary service.

9TH TEST. Sand removed readily by percussion and cleansing with the finger.

10TH TEST. Distributed in eighteen seconds, and assembled in forty-two seconds.

IV.—THE CHABOT BREECH-LOADING MUSKET.

Entered by Fitch, Van Vechten & Co., New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

An altered Springfield musket. The breech-receiver is made by cutting away more than half the barrel from the top downward and directly in front of breech-pin. The breech-block swings on trunnions attached to a strap fastened on top of the barrel, the revolution being in a vertical plane and toward the muzzle. The breech is locked when closed, the block being operated by a projecting handle opposite the hammer. The retractor is operated by the movement of the breech-block and the case is flipped by a spring placed beneath the barrel.

TESTS.

The exhibitor being absent, no tests were applied to this arm after the December session.

V.—THE COCHRANE GUN.

Model exhibited. Not prepared for trial.

VI.—THE EMPIRE BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, No. 1.

Entered by George B. Walter, No. 64 Broadway, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

An original arm, though adapted to conversion of muzzle-loaders. Length of barrel, 33 inches. Calibre, .50. Arranged

for rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 12 oz. Breech-block of one solid piece of metal semi-circular in form, hinged to the barrel on left hand side and operating at right angles to the barrel, and dropping into a receiver between the cartridge chamber and recoil shoulder, and locked in position by a spring bolt operated by a knob on right hand side of the block. The retractor, retracting bar at right angles to bore of barrel, and retractor lever and spring are located in the under part of breech-receiver and operated by the movement of the breech-block. In alteration of muzzle-loaders, the barrel would be cut off and a new breech-receiver screwed on. The lock is peculiar.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired with 45-grain cartridges [N] ninety-nine times in six minutes and forty-five seconds. During the firing a difficulty in fully opening the breech, and so extracting cartridge case, was noticed; otherwise the trial was satisfactory. Then fired with 45 grains of powder and two balls of 335 grains each, without any derangement.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 350 grains lead penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired on behalf of exhibitor by Mr. Smith, times in a minute.

4TH TEST. Mechanism simple and strong.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 45-grain cartridge [N] filed half way round without effect on the breech. With a 60-grain cartridge [L] with the same result, though chamber and breech machinery were much fouled. A 70-grain cartridge [I] filed half way round, the head bursting well, raised the breech-block and hammer about one-tenth of an inch and the retractor cap was moved out about same distance. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge split longitudinally without affecting the breech.

6TH TEST. This gun can be fired only when breech is closed, and the lock-bolt on breech-block prevents loss of ammunition.

7TH TEST. Equal to Springfield muzzle-loading rifle.

8TH TEST. Rusted so that retractor would not play in its groove and resisted the closing of the breech-cap. Could not be moved until after being well oiled, when the retractor was loosened and the cap closed. The gun was then fired twice with 45-grain cartridges [N] the machinery working well.

9TH TEST. Sand removed by percussion and brushing out with the fingers; the breech was then readily closed, but the retractor worked with difficulty—this piece plays in a groove, which retains the sand. After working the retractor to and fro for a short time the sand in groove was mostly dislodged.

10TH TEST. Dismounted in two minutes and five seconds, and assembled in four minutes.

VII.—THE EMPIRE BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, NO. 2.

Entered by George B. Walter, No. 64 Broadway, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

A Converted Springfield rifle. Length of barrel, 39 inches. Calibre, .58. Arranged for rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9lbs. 4oz. The barrel of the muzzle-loader is cut through immediately in front of the breech-pin and swings on a hinge $32\frac{3}{8}$ inches from the muzzle and $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches from the breech, the stock being divided at same point to allow motion. The barrel drops down at the muzzle, the breech rising about two inches to insert the cartridge, the limit of motion being controlled by a bridle attached to the breech and the stock. The stock underneath the breech is re-enforced by a plate of iron inserted in it. The breech is locked by a bolt passing from the breech-pin under the barrel and operated by a spring. The original barrel, stock and lock are retained, and the gun presents about the same appearance as before the alteration. The motion of cocking the piece opens the breech and retracts the cartridge-case.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired with two 60-grain cartridges [D] ninety-nine times in four minutes and forty seconds; then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 480 grains each. The gun withstood this test well.

2D TEST. With cartridge [D] of 60 grains powder and 480 grains lead penetrated into the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Fired for exhibitor by Mr. Isaac Smith eighteen shots in one minute, four of which were in the target. Fired by private soldier six times in one minute.

4TH TEST. The breech mechanism very simple, but the connection of the barrel to the stock at $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches from the breech, by a single pin of comparatively small diameter, and the division of the stock at that point, are deemed elements of weakness.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [D] filed thin on one side, failed to derange the breech, but slightly bent the extractor. On second trial with similar cartridge the stock immediately in front of guard was split into several pieces. Permission having been granted, the gun was withdrawn for repairs and another and superior stock put in and again presented. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges filed half round, without affecting the gun. Upon third trial with similar cartridge the stock split in same manner as on former trial, several pieces being driven off, but the gun otherwise unimpaired. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge split longitudinally without affecting the gun.

6TH TEST. No danger of exploding the cartridge before the breech is closed, nor of loss of ammunition.

7TH TEST. Equal in this respect to muzzle-loader.

8TH TEST. Rusted so that extractor and breech-lock would not operate. Upon application of oil the rusted parts were loosened, and three 60-grain cartridges fired, the parts working well.

9TH TEST. Sand was easily dislodged by percussion.

10TH TEST. Distributed in thirty seconds and assembled in forty-five seconds.

VIII.—THE FITCH & POWERS GUN.

Entered by Fitch, Van Vechten & Co., Fifty-second street, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

This gun was exhibited in reference simply to the retractor, which, for example, was attached to an Allin gun [I]. As the patent had not been secured, the description is omitted; but it may be stated that the Board considered the improvement well worthy of consideration, though being merely an element in a practical breech-loader, it could not enter into full competition with arms presented as complete combinations. To exhibit the action of the retractor, the gun was submitted to a few tests and then withdrawn.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine rounds of 60-grain cartridges were fired in eight minutes and fifty-two seconds. Then fired with 60 grains powder and 960 grains of lead. The retractor worked well during this test, drawing and expelling the empty cases without failure.

2D TEST. With 60 grains of powder and 480 grains of lead penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Fired by the exhibitor, Mr. J. P. Fitch, twelve times in one minute, two balls in the target.

9TH TEST. The action of the breech-piece was somewhat disabled at first, but being finally freed from sand by percussion and wiping, it worked more satisfactorily.

This gun having been entered simply as an improvement on the Allin Gun [I], as far as retractor is concerned, it was not submitted to further test.

IX.—GRAY'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Joshua Gray, Boston, Mass.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of muzzle-loading arms and also as an original arm. Length of barrel $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 14 ozs.

The gun presented was a converted Springfield. The barrel of the original gun is cut off just in front of the breech-pin and screwed into a breech receiver, in which works the breech-block, composed of two parts, the breech-pin which closes the breech and receives the direct recoil, transmitting it through the breech lever to the recoil seat, which is perpendicular to the axis of the barrel. A handle to the lever extends back over the stock, which, being raised, lifts the recoil shoulder above the receiver (the breech-pin and lever being hinged together), the lever is then drawn directly back, bringing the breech-pin to the rear of receiver, the cartridge is then dropped into the space in the receiver vacated by the pin, and the motions above described being reversed, the cartridge is inserted in the chamber and the breech closed. The retractor plays in a recess in the bottom of the receiver with a positive motion—the motion of the lever in operating the breech-pin. The cartridge flipper is placed beneath the barrel. There is only one spring that locks the breech.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [F] in eight minutes. Then fired with 60 grains powder and 960 grains lead. All parts of the mechanism worked well during and after this trial.

2D TEST. With 60-grain cartridge [F] penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Eight rounds were fired by the exhibitor (Mr. Gray) in fifty-five seconds, seven balls entering the target. Private soldier fired six rounds in one minute.

4TH TEST. The breech-block strong and simple, the knob for working is, however, small and difficult to manipulate. The retractor is strong and positive in motion, operated by the breech-lever.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [E] filed round one-half the head, which slightly raised the breech lever. A similar cartridge, on second trial, raised the lever entirely above its bearing. A similar cartridge not filed on the head, but split longitudinally did not affect the arm.

6TH TEST. Security against premature discharge is perfect, as hammer cannot strike firing pin till the breech is entirely closed, nor would cartridge be lost from the chamber by accidental opening of the breech.

7TH TEST. Unobjectionable under this test.

8TH TEST. Impossible to raise the breech-lever except by means of a rod placed through orifice immediately below the knob [see 4th test.] After oiling the working parts, three 60-grain cartridges [E] were fired with satisfactory result.

9TH TEST. Sand easily dislodged by percussion and cleaning with the fingers.

10TH TEST. Distributed in thirty seconds and assembled in fifty-five seconds.

X.—HUBBELL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by James H. Orne, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of muzzle-loading arms or as original arm.

The gun presented was an altered Springfield rifle. Calibre .50, and adapted to central-fire cartridges. The barrel of original gun is cut off in front of the breech-pin, and screwed into a new breech-receiver. The breech-block consists of two parts, one of them is hinged to back part of receiver and opens upward, moving in a vertical plane. The other works back and forth in grooves in the receiver, and is attached to the former part by two slotted links. The first part being raised (working upon the hinges in its rear) draws back the second part which leaves sufficient space in the receiver for the cartridge which is dropped in and the hinged block being depressed, drives the front block forward, forcing the cartridge into the chamber, when the two blocks occupy the receiver and transmit the recoil in the line of axis of the barrel to the square recoil seat. The cartridge is retracted by a small steel hook attached to the front block and working in a slot in the receiver. It is flipped by suddenly opening the breech which gives a rapid movement to the case, when it strikes a projection in the bottom of the receiver, which tilts it and throws it out. The lock of original gun is retained, the percussion being transmitted to the cartridge by means of a firing pin composed of three parts—two parts in the back block, which change the line of motion, and the other part in the front block.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [K] in thirteen minutes and thirty-two seconds. An extra ball taken from cartridge [K] was then placed in the muzzle and driven down with a ramrod, the resistance was very great and it was only after continued effort by driving the rammer with heavy blows that the ball was rammed down. It finally dislodged from the interior of the barrel, about thirteen inches from the muzzle, a mass of mingled burnt powder and lead amounting to half a gill, which had gradually adhered to the bore. The ball finally driven through was entirely disfigured, being elongated, its greatest diameter

reduced from .52 to .49, while the part that first met the obstruction and was driven into it before the mass was dislodged was reduced to an average of .38 of an inch in diameter for a length of .2 of an inch. From this it is evident that a portion of the barrel was practically reduced in calibre to .38 of an inch, through which small aperture balls of a calibre of .50 of an inch were driven by 60 grains of powder.

The strength of the breech, and especially of the barrel, were well attested by this unpremeditated result. Upon an examination of the cartridges it was evident that the fouling was occasioned by inadequate lubrication of the cartridges, although manufactured at an United States arsenal. The gun was not submitted to the test of two balls, the test being considered unnecessary after the above-described endurance of the parts.

2D TEST. With 60-grain cartridge [K], penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. J. M. Cooper, on behalf of exhibitor, eight times in fifty-six seconds; three balls in the target.

The gun was withdrawn before being submitted to firing by private soldier, or to the other tests.

XI.—JOSLYN'S CAP BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Mr. William Herrick, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

As an original arm, and also for conversion of muzzle-loaders.

Length of barrel, 28 inches; calibre, .50; adapted to rim-fire cartridges; weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 8 ozs.

For conversion of muzzle-loaders, the original barrel is cut off and screwed into a breech-receiver. The breech-block is a semi-circular cap, hinged upon the left side of receiver, and revolving at right angles to axis of barrel, and when closed a projecting rim falls in front of the rim of receiver, where barrel is screwed in and fits closely to the barrel. The rear of the cap, when closed, rests against the recoil-seat, which, together with the projecting rim, gives a recoil support in front and rear ends of cap; a simple spring-bolt, operated by a knob on right side of receiver, secures the cap when closed.

The retractor is worked by a screw on the hinge of the cap, drawing the shell directly back. There is no peculiarity in the lock, the firing-pin being in usual shape and remarkably strong.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 45-grain cartridges [N] fired in seven minutes and forty-five seconds. Fired then with 45 grains powder and two balls of 355 grains each. The gun bore this test well.

2D TEST. With 45 grains powder and 355 of lead penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Ten shots fired in one minute by Mr. Joslyn, of which eight struck the target. Eight shots in one minute fired by a private soldier.

4TH TEST. Mechanism simple and retractor especially strong.

5TH TEST. A 45-grain cartridge, filed half way round, failed to disturb the breech. Another similar cartridge fired with same result. The gun was withdrawn by exhibitor, and gas vent bored through the top of cap. It was then fired with a 60-grain cartridge [L], filed half way round, and the breech was undisturbed. The hinge pin and lock-catch of the breech-cap were then removed, the cap simply resting in place unattached, and the gun was fired with a 60-grain cartridge [L] without affecting the cap. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge split longitudinally, without affecting the gun or its mechanism.

6TH TEST. The hammer, in falling, strikes the breech-cap in such manner as to prevent premature discharge, and the lock-catch secures the breech in any position of the gun.

7TH TEST. The mechanism of the breech being compact, it offers no obstructions.

8TH TEST. Unaffected by moisture, the working parts being well case-hardened, resisted the action of water.

9TH TEST. Sand dislodged by percussion of the gun and cleansing with the fingers, though not without some labor.

10TH TEST. Distributed in forty seconds, and assembled in one minute.

XII.—THE JOSLYN SWING-BREECH GUN.

Entered by Mr. William Herriek, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

As an original arm, and also for conversion of muzzle-loaders.

Length of barrel, $36\frac{1}{4}$ inches; calibre, .50; adapted to rim-fire cartridges; weight of entire arm, 10 lbs. 8 oz.

For conversion of muzzle-loaders, the barrel is cut off and screwed into a breech-receiver. The breech-block is a solid piece of metal (weighing about a pound) which revolves in a horizontal plane on a large pivot in rear of receiver, the motion being to the left in opening the breech. There is a shoulder on the lower face of the block, toward the rear, which revolves on a corresponding shoulder on the bottom of receiver, which shoulders resist the recoil, none being sustained by the point of revolution.

The breech, when closed, is locked by a spring bolt, operated by a knob on the right-hand side. The retractor, working in the bottom of the receiver, and operated by the swinging of the breech-block, has a positive motion. No peculiarity in lock or firing-pin.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [L] fired in eight minutes and thirty seconds; then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 380 grains each without affecting the mechanism or free working of the gun.

2D TEST. Penetrated tenth board with 60 grains powder and 380 grains of lead [L].

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. Joslyn eight shots in one minute, all of which struck the target. Seven shots in a minute fired by private soldier.

4TH TEST. Breech-piece being a solid piece of metal is very stable; the other mechanism is strong and simple.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [L] filed half way round; the breech and mechanism were unaffected, but the escape of gas between face of block and barrel would have severely burned the hand of a person firing. A second cartridge [L] filed in same manner was fired, and opened the stock slightly, and jammed the breech so tightly that it required the blows of a hammer to open it. Fired with a similar cartridge split longitudinally without affecting the gun.

6TH TEST. Secure from premature discharge or loss of cartridge when loaded.

7TH TEST. No obstructions.

8TH TEST. The retractor groove being much rusted the retractor could not play and breech could not be closed. After the breech had been partially closed and opened full, several times, the retractor moved and breech was closed. Three 45-grain cartridges were then fired satisfactorily.

9TH TEST. Sand easily removed by percussion.

10TH TEST. Distributed in two minutes and thirty-five seconds, and assembled in four minutes and fifty-five seconds.

XIII.—THE LAMSON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by the Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of muzzle-loading arms or as an original arm. Two arms entered, both converted Springfield muskets and similar in all respects, except one adapted to rim fire and the other to central-fire cartridges. Length of barrel, 37 inches; calibre, .58; weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 14 oz.

The breech-receiver is formed by cutting away the upper part of the barrel in front of the breech-pin. The breech-block is rebated longitudinally to the carrier-block, which is hinged on its front end to a strap firmly secured by means of lugs and screws to the top of the barrel in front of the receiver. The firing-pin

passes through both blocks, and is retained by a small screw on top of the carrier-block, which screw also limits the sliding motion of the blocks on each other to 0.05 inch. This motion is necessary to obtain the square recoil shoulder combined with rotary motion on the hinge. The retractor is rotary, consisting of a small disk or cam working on the pin of the hinge, the cartridge case being drawn by a positive motion as the breech is opened, when at a certain point a sudden accelerated motion is given to the retractor by a flat spring on top of the strap, which motion ejects the case over-ways in back of receiver. A lip on the carrier-block projects beneath the hammer when closed, and prevents accidental explosion before breech is closed, and by aid of the hammer assists in locking the breech.

TESTS OF RIM-FIRE GUN.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [D] in six minutes and forty-six seconds. It was noticed that the barrel became unusually hot and the recoil gradually increasing as the firing progressed. On ramming down a ball from the muzzle great difficulty was experienced, and it was only by long-continued blows with a hammer that the ball was forced to the breech, when it brought out a large quantity of burnt powder and lead. This result, as in the Hubbell gun heretofore mentioned, was occasioned by lack of lubricant on the bullets, and as in that case United States cartridges were used. The piece was then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 480 grains each. The entire test was satisfactory, and the gun successfully sustained a greater strain than that proposed.

2D TEST. With 72 grains powder and 480 grains of lead [C] the ball penetrated the eleventh board. With similar charge, on second trial, penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Fired by C. S. Wight, on behalf of exhibitor, twelve times in one minute, four balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Mechanism simple and strong.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [E] filed on the head half way round, the breech-block was blown open, the lip beneath the hammer being broken off and the hinge broken, the strap attached to the barrel was also loosened.

[The gun being completely disabled by test No. 5, was not submitted to further trials, except that test No. 9 had been applied previously.]

9TH TEST. Sand readily removed by ordinary means, though some difficulty was encountered in inserting cartridge.

TESTS OF CENTRE FIRE.

1ST TEST. There were fired 16, 16, 15, 15, 15, 11 and 7 cartridges [60 grains] in successive minutes, with a number of mis-

fires. After the 86th discharge the cases became fixed in the chamber and the retractor would not draw them. The remaining 13 cartridges were fired at irregular intervals, two and a half minutes being taken at one time to draw a case. It was not determined whether this resulted from any defect in the chamber or mechanism of the breech or use of unsuitable cartridges. The tests applied to the Lamson rim-fire gun, in all respects similar except in position of the firing-pin, were satisfactory as to this test.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 480 grains lead penetrated into the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired on behalf of exhibitor twelve times in one minute, eleven balls entering the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Same as Lamson's rim-fire.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge filed on the head half way round; the breech blown open, bending up the hinge-strap attached to barrel so that breech could not thereafter be closed.

[This gun being disabled by the last named test was not subjected to further trials.]

XIV.—MILBANKS' SIDE-GATE BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by J. M. Milbanks, Greenville Hill, Conn.

DESCRIPTION.

A converted Springfield rifle; also intended for original arms. Length of barrel, 36½ inches. Calibre, .58. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 4 ozs. The barrel cut out in front of breech-pin on top and right hand side to receive breech-block, which is hinged to front of receiver, moving in a horizontal plane to the right in opening the breech. Locks by the hammer catching over projection on rear end of breech-block, the hammer being secured by a notched bolt let into lock-plate. Lock of original gun retained. Retractor worked by movement of breech-block, and on the principle of a cant-hook, working in a recess cut in the face of the breech-block, seizing the flange of the shell and being kept fed to its grasp by the action of a spring, draws the shell fully seven-eighths of an inch, insuring its entire release. Rapid movement secures ejection.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [E] in six minutes and fifty-five seconds; then fired with 60 grains powder and 960 grains lead; the gun not affected in any part.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 480 grains of lead [cart-ridge E] the ball penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. S. H. Pennoyer for exhibitor nine shots

in one minute, all of which struck the target. By private soldier eight rounds in sixty-one seconds.

4TH TEST. Simple and stable.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [E] filed half way round without affecting the mechanism. Fired with similar cartridge filed three-quarters way round; breech-block blown open but gun not otherwise affected nor mechanism deranged. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally without in any way disabling the piece.

6TH TEST. Cannot be fired except when breech is closed, nor can cartridge be dropped from chamber as the breech-block is locked in position.

7TH TEST. No more obstructions than in muzzle-loading arms.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed, but with great difficulty at first, but more readily after being worked to and fro. Three 60-grain cartridges then fired with satisfactory result.

9TH TEST. The breech readily cleansed from sand with the fingers.

10TH TEST. This gun was not dismounted.

TESTS OF CENTRE FIRE.

Only tested for rapidity by Mr. S. H. Pennoyer for the exhibitor. Eight shots (and two misfires from imperfect cartridges) in one minute.

XV.—MEIGS' BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Mr. J. V. Meigs, Lowell, Mass.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of muzzle-loading arms. The gun presented was a converted Springfield rifle. Length of barrel $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre .58. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm 9 lbs. 4 ozs.

The original barrel has a vertical mortise about two inches in length cut through it at the breech, into which a rectangular breech-block is fitted. A plate is put on the under side of the neck of the stock, taking the same curve; to this plate the old guard plate with trigger and bow is so attached that it can slide to the rear. To the front end of the guard plate an elbowed connecting piece is pivoted, which has a pin on one side at or near the elbow, working in a horizontal slot in the side of the rectangular block. Upon the other side of the connecting piece there is another pin working in a guide slot in a plate attached to the slide plate. Drawing the guard backward, this connecting piece at its pivoted end moves with it and by means of the pin on the side working in the slot assisted by the pin on the other side, working in the guide

slot, pulls the block down to the rest, at the same time the disengaged end of the elbow hooks over the rim of the shell in the barrel, and then slides, following the slots in the block and guide, horizontally to the rear, retracting the shell and throwing it out of the receiver. The method of loading reverses the above operation, the cartridge being dropped into the receiver is inserted in the chamber by the retractor in its return movement. [Since the above description and the tests given below, the gun has been shown informally to members of the board, with certain important improvements.]

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [D] fired in five minutes and forty seconds—then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 480 grains each. Mechanism not in any respect affected.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 480 grains lead the ball penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired by the inventor sixteen times in one minute, seven balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier eight times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Mechanism simple and from peculiarity of the movements well adapted for rapid manipulation in firing. A large friction surface in the moving parts requiring care in manufacture to prevent undue wear.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [E] filed half and three-quarters way round without in any way affecting the mechanism. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally without affecting the gun.

6TH TEST. Can be fired only when breech is closed, and an efficient lock of breech-piece prevents loss of cartridge from chamber.

7TH TEST. No obstructions.

8TH TEST. It was impossible to move the breech-block, the large sliding surfaces being rusted produced a friction which it was impossible to overcome. A liberal application of oil which was allowed to penetrate to all the working surfaces enabled the breech to be moved, and, after a little working to and fro, the mechanism worked freely. Three 60-grain cartridges [E] were then fired with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. After repeated percussion, most of the sand was removed, the mechanism being slightly obstructed by what remained, but after some difficulty its efficiency was restored and a 60-grain cartridge exploded and case ejected.

10TH TEST. Distributed in two minutes and forty-five seconds, and assembled in one minute and fifteen seconds.

XVI.—MONTSTORM BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Mr. Poultney, Baltimore, Md.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of Muzzle-loading arms. The gun presented was an altered Springfield rifle. Length of barrel, $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre, .58. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 4 oz.

The receiver formed by cutting away the upper part of barrel in front of breech-pin, in which the breech-block lies, being hinged on its forward end to a strap attached firmly to the barrel in front of receiver and having a motion in a vertical plane. The breech-block is locked by a bolt which enters its rear end and moved by the mechanism of the lock; *i. e.*, entering and withdrawing from the block as the hammer is dropped or raised. The retractor is positive in its action and the firing-pin in usual form and passing through the breech-block. The lock of original gun is retained.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [E] in seven minutes and nine seconds. Then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 480 grains each. The mechanism worked well.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 480 grains lead, penetrated through ten boards.

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. A. G. Sinclair, for exhibitor, eleven times in fifty-seven seconds, seven balls entering the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Mechanism stable and strong.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [E], filed two-thirds round the rim, without opening the breech or affecting the mechanism. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally, with same result.

6TH TEST. Can only be fired when breech is closed, and breech-lock secures the cartridge.

7TH TEST. No obstructions.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed with difficulty, the lock-bolt of breech moving stiffly from rust. Three 60-grain cartridges fired with satisfactory result.

9TH TEST. Not affected by sand, which is readily dislodged by ordinary means.

10TH TEST. Distributed in three minutes, and assembled in three minutes and twenty seconds.

XVII.—THE ROBERTS BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by General A. H. Pleasanton, President Roberts B. L. Arms Co., New York.

DESCRIPTION.

For conversion of muzzle-loading arms and as an original arm.

The gun presented was an altered Springfield rifle. Length of barrel, $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Calibre, .58. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 13 oz. For conversion, the barrel of original arm is cut off in front of breech-pin and screwed into a receiver. In the receiver works the breech-block, which moves upon the recoil seat by means of a shoulder, the seat being semi-cylindrical and the shoulder fitting it. The breech-block extends back over the neck of the stock, forming a lever by which the block is depressed to open the breech, or raised to close it, the lever having reverse motions. To the back end of this lever is attached a finger-piece and catch, which, when the breech is closed, locks it securely. The breech-block is hollowed out, spoon-like on its top, to guide the cartridge in loading, and its face is composed of a steel plate, which presses against the cartridge and has a slight motion on the block, being, as it were, hinged to it horizontally and on its centre. By means of a projection on the lever, which is struck by the hammer in firing, the breech is closed and locked in cocking the piece. The retractor is a simple elbow lever, worked by the breech mechanism, and having a positive action, and the cartridge is ejected by the sudden movement in opening the breech. The firing-pin passes down in recess in the receiver beside the block. The recoil is transmitted in the line of the axis of the barrel to the recoil seat. The chamber is made slightly conical, and cartridges of corresponding form are used, whereby an advantage in the ease of retracting the case is secured. (See G in table of cartridges.)

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [G] were fired in six minutes and fifty seconds. Then fired with 60 grains fine rifle powder and two balls of 670 grains each. This test entirely satisfactory, the mechanism operating well. The barrel was much heated.

2D TEST. With 60 grains fine powder and 670 grains lead, penetrated through fifteen boards, striking iron plate behind with some force.

3D TEST. Fired by General Pleasanton fourteen times in one minute, all the balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier eight times in sixty-two seconds.

[Assem. No. 38.]

4TH TEST. Mechanism very simple and strong. No springs connected with the breech or retractor.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [A], filed on the flange half way round, without in any way affecting the breech or other parts of the gun. Again fired twice with similar cartridges filed all round the flange except quarter of an inch for firing-pin to strike on; the result entirely satisfactory, the breech in each case remaining locked and all the mechanism in perfect working order. The residuum fouled the breech-lock, so that some difficulty was encountered in moving it, but soon worked clear, without any appliances. A similar cartridge split longitudinally was fired, without affecting any portion of the gun; the cartridge-case, however, could not be removed by the retractor, owing to imperfect counter-bore, the shell being expanded into the inequalities. This, however, is not a fault of the system, but attributable simply to defective workmanship.

6TH TEST. Cannot be fired except when the breech is nearly closed, the small distance remaining to be closed not being in any way dangerous, as was proven in the test of the Peabody rifle (see beyond), nor can cartridge be lost from the chamber, the breech-lock being very efficient.

7TH TEST. No obstructions.

8TH TEST. After rusting it was impossible to open the breech by a steady pull on the lever, but a sudden jerk opened it, and this jerk had to be continued till working surfaces were freed from rust. Three 60-grain cartridges [G] were then fired, the case of the first not being retracted, the head being held by the rusted surface, but the cases of the other two retracted and thrown out.

9TH TEST. Sand easily dislodged by concussion and cleansing with the fingers.

10TH TEST. Distributed in four minutes and assembled in three minutes and forty-five seconds.

ARMS NOT SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO CONVERSION OF MUZZLE-LOADERS.

1.—THE BALLARD BREECH-LOADING RIFLE AND CARBINE.

Entered by Merwin & Simpkins, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

Carbine presented. Length of barrel, 22 inches. Calibre .45. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 7 lbs. 8 oz.

Breech-receiver in shape of vertical mortise through a rectangular block into which barrel is screwed. The breech-block is in two parts, divided by a vertical plane, and containing the lock mechanism. The breech-block is operated by a lever underneath, by which the breech-block and lock are dropped beneath the

chamber so as to insert the cartridge, the block having a horizontal movement as well as vertical. No firing-pin is used, the cartridge being exploded directly by a projection on the face of the hammer. The ejector has a positive motion parallel to the barrel, and operated independently of the breech mechanism.

TESTS.

2D TEST. With....grains powder and ...grains lead the ball penetrated the....board.

3D TEST. Fired by.....on behalf of exhibitortimes in one minute, no target being used. Fired by private soldier seven times in fifty-seven seconds.

5TH TEST. Fired with 45-grain cartridge [N] split longitudinally without affecting the mechanism.

6TH TEST. Mechanism strong, the retractor not operated by breech-lever but requiring independent movement.

7TH TEST. No objectionable obstructions.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed with difficulty, and required application of oil to loosen the rust. Then fired with 45-grain cartridges thrice, the several parts operating well.

II.—THE MILLER BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by W. H. & G. W. Miller, West Meriden, Connecticut.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 8lbs. 4 oz.

Barrel screwed into breech-receiver. Breech-block in the form of a segment of a cylinder, one of the plane faces resting against the head of cartridge in the chamber; from the top of this breech-face projects on either side an ear, which fits into a notch in the side of the receiver. The breech-block revolves on a pin passing through a horizontal slot in the block. The angle of the segment is rounded on a small circle and geared, two teeth extending up the vertical plane. The lever operating underneath is toothed on its short arm, working an intermediate pinion whose teeth fit into those on the breech-block. By drawing down the lever, motion is communicated to the pinion, which by means of the teeth on the vertical plane of the block raises the block so as to disengage the projecting ears from the notches of the receiver, the slot allowing just this upward movement; the teeth of the pinion then engaging those on the small circle, the block revolves to the rear, opening the breech for the reception of the cartridge.

A reverse movement closes the breech. Retractor positive in motion and operated by the intermediate pinion. The firing-pin works through the block in usual manner. The lock is central.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety 60 grain cartridges [M] in nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds. Then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 435 grains each—with satisfactory result, the several parts of the mechanism working well.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 435 grains lead hardened with antimony the fifteenth board was penetrated. With same charge of powder and balls of pure lead the eighth board on first trial and the ninth board on the second trial were penetrated.

3D TEST. Fired by the inventor ten times in one minute, four balls entering the target. Fired by private soldier six times in one minute.

4TH TEST. The breech mechanism very strongly and perfectly constructed, but complicated.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [L] filed on the head half way round without affecting the breech or appendages. Experiment repeated with same result. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally without detriment to the gun.

6TH TEST. Peculiar construction and lock of breech-piece render the gun especially secure.

7TH TEST. Equal to other guns with breech operated by lever underneath—obstruction not objectionable.

8TH TEST. The close fitting sliding surfaces over which breech-block revolves were so rusted that the breech could not be opened. A liberal application of oil loosened the rust, and three 45-grain cartridges [N] were fired.

9TH TEST. Sand working down upon the gearing entirely disabled the gun, nor could it be removed except by dismounting the piece.

10TH TEST. Distributed in five minutes and assembled in nine minutes.

III.—THE MORGANSTEIN BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by William Morganstein, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESCRIPTION.

The gun having been withdrawn before a complete examination and application of tests could be made, no description of the gun can be given. The following tests were made before withdrawal:

TESTS.

1st TEST. Fired with 60-grain cartridges thirty-eight times in four minutes and thirty seconds, when the gun was temporarily withdrawn, the cartridges not being fitted for the chamber, and

great difficulty experienced in retracting the cases—until finally it became impossible to insert or withdraw the cartridges except by instrumental aid. On second trial ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges were fired in nine minutes and fifteen seconds.

3D TEST. Fired by inventor and average of three trials twelve times per minute, of which five balls entered the target.

9TH TEST. Not materially affected by sand. (This gun withdrawn before it could be submitted to other tests.)

IV.—THE NATIONAL RIFLE AND CARBINE.

Entered by the National Arms Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 8 lbs. 4 oz.

Barrel screwed into breech-receiver. The breech-block, which presses against the cartridge-head, and the recoil-block are solid rectangular prisms, filling the receiver and transmitting the recoil directly and in line of axis of barrel to the recoil-seat. Both the blocks are operated by the same lever working beneath the receiver. Upon depressing the lever, the recoil-block is forced down until its upper surface is on the same horizontal plane as the lower surface of the breech-block, when the latter block passes back horizontally and over the recoil-block, opening the breech for introduction of cartridge. The retractor has a positive motion, and is operated by the breech-lever. Side lock with back action.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-one 60-grain cartridges [L] were fired (and eight that missed fire inserted and withdrawn) in seven minutes and forty-five seconds. Then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 380 grains each; the result satisfactory, the mechanism of the piece not being affected.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 380 grains lead, penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired, on behalf of exhibitors, by Mr. Bergen, eleven times in one minute, seven balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier nine times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Mechanism strong and not complicated.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [L] filed three-quarters round the flange; failed to affect the breech or appendages; the gas, however, escaping through aperture beneath and in front of breech-block would severely burn the hand or arm of person firing. In another gun, in which a larger vent for the gas was allowed, two similar cartridges, the heads of which had been filed half way round, were fired, the breech and machinery unaffected,

but same objection as before noticeable, the hand (especially in drawing it toward the breech, resting elbow against the body in taking steady aim) would be burned. The gun was then withdrawn, and subsequently presented with provision for escape of gas upward, and was fired by Mr. Bergen from the shoulder with a 60-grain cartridge; filed through. There was considerable escape of gas upward and a small quantity beneath. The trial was deemed satisfactory. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally, without affecting the breech.

6TH TEST. Cannot be prematurely discharged, nor cartridge dropped from chamber.

7TH TEST. In this respect same as other breech-loaders, operated by lever beneath. Not objectionable.

8TH TEST. It was impossible to move the breech-block; the rust on the large sliding surfaces resisted the entire power of the lever. After being well oiled, the rust was softened and the breech moved, and three 45-grain cartridges were fired, the piece working well.

9TH TEST. Sand somewhat crippled the action of the breech, but after thorough concussion and cleansing with the fingers most of it was removed, and the cartridge introduced with some difficulty, but discharged and case retracted.

10TH TEST. Dismounted and distributed in one minute and forty-five seconds, and assembled in three and a half minutes.

V.—THE POULTNEY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Mr. Poultney, Baltimore, Md.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 36 inches; calibre, .50; adapted to central-fire cartridges; weight of entire arm, 10 lbs. 8 oz.

The barrel is screwed into a breech-receiver. The breech-block and lever are in one piece, the pivot of rotation or fulcrum being below the line of axis of barrel. The face of the breech-block is a plane, the top and rear being rounded in the arc of a circle described around the pivot. The lever being depressed, the block makes a quarter revolution, so that the face passes from a vertical to a horizontal position, parallel to the axis of barrel, and in a plane passing through the lowest line of the chamber, so that the cartridge placed upon it is guided into position. When the breech is closed, by bringing the lever back and up, it is locked by a hook-catch attached to rear part of the lever, and hooking into a solid iron receiver inserted in the under side of the stock. A spiral spring insures the action of the hook, which is disengaged by a thumb-piece on the lever. The pivot of rotation is a steel

pin, which, however, does not receive the recoil, which is transmitted directly to the recoil-seat back of the breech-block. The retractor is positive, without springs, and the case is ejected by sudden movement of the lever. Has a side lock, with back action. Firing-pin passes through breech-block in usual form and manner.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [K] were fired in seven minutes and twelve seconds. Then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 435 grains lead each. The breech and appendages were not affected, and the various parts worked well.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 435 grains lead penetrated the thirteenth board.

3D TEST. Fired for inventor by Mr. A. G. Sinclair thirteen times in fifty-seven seconds, four balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in sixty-two seconds.

4TH TEST. Mechanism strong and simple.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 60-grain cartridge [K] filed half way round on head; the breech-block opened about three-sixteenths of an inch, the latch-hook on lever being loosed. The inventor having convinced the Board that this result was occasioned by imperfect workmanship, the face of the latch-hook having been filed off (as was evident on inspection), he was allowed to enter another and more perfect gun, which was fired twice with 60-grain cartridges filed around the flange two-thirds the circumference, without opening the breech or otherwise deranging any part. The friction-spring was then taken out of the hook lever and the gun fired with cartridge similarly prepared and with result as satisfactory. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally without affecting any part.

6TH TEST. Secure against premature discharge. The loss of cartridge would depend on the efficiency of the lever-hook.

7TH TEST. Unobjectionable.

8TH TEST. Unaffected by rust; breech opened and closed with ease. Three 60-grain cartridges fired with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. Sand readily dislodged by ordinary means.

10TH TEST. Distributed in two minutes and assembled in three minutes and thirty seconds.

VI —THE PEABODY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Providence Tool Company Armory, John B. Anthony, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 35½ inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs. 14 ozs.

The barrel is screwed into a breech-receiver. The breech-block consists of a solid prism, pivoted at the upper part of rear end,

the face being at right angles to axis of barrel, except the upper quarter, which is slightly rounded off in order to pass readily over the cartridge head, and also to allow revolution on the pivot so as to pass below the chamber. The upper side of block has a spoon-like groove which coincides with bottom of chamber when the breech is open, guiding the cartridge to its place. The guard lever is pivoted upon the lower edge of receiver, and being an elbow-lever with the short arm directed toward fulcrum-pin of the breech-block, and terminating in a notch in the end of same, so that when the lever is thrown forward the block is depressed. The extractor is another elbow-lever; the breech-block in moving down strikes the short arm of this lever and the other arm draws the cartridge; the impact of the breech-block being first at the end of the lever giving power to draw the case, gradually approaches the fulcrum, giving increased motion to eject it. The breech-block revolves on a rounded projection in its rear, moving in corresponding cavity in the recoil seat, thus giving a secure bearing, the pivot serving simply to keep the block in place. A brace-lever is pivoted to the breech-block three-quarters of an inch from its face, and lying in a recess in under side of the block, with a strong spring between the brace and block pressing the back end of the brace upon a friction roller; the entire combination fastening securely the breech-block and guard-lever in place when the breech is closed. The lock is an ordinary back-action lock, and firing-pin in usual shape.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. One hundred 60-grain cartridges [M] were fired in four minutes and fifty-five seconds. The gun barrel was highly heated and much fouled, but the mechanism of the breech worked well. Rigidly held in the fixed rest in a horizontal position, the empty cases were thrown back against the hammer and had to be removed now and then, but in actual practice this would not frequently occur, nor at the worst be a serious disadvantage. Fired then with 60 grains powder and two balls of 435 grains lead each—result entirely satisfactory.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 435 grains lead, penetrated to the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired by the inventor twelve shots in one minute, nine of which entered the target. Fired by private soldier.

4TH TEST. Mechanism strong and simple; no springs used in the retractor. The only spring being attached to the brace-lever—this lever and spring being removed the gun was fired several times, the breech being closed by the hand pressed on the lever

and also by simply binding with a slight cord, showing that these parts are essential only as a friction or pressure lock to keep breech closed.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [M] filed all around the flange so as to burst head out, without affecting the mechanism. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally with same result.

6TH TEST. To determine if the breech could be left partially open and the gun fired with impunity, the breech-block was dropped one-eighth of an inch below position when closed and secured there, then fired with 60-grain cartridge without any noticeable effect on the mechanism or escape of gas. The breech-block was then dropped about three-sixteenths of an inch, and a 60-grain cartridge fired with same result as before. At any point below the last the hammer would fail to explode the cartridge. The cartridge in chamber not likely to be lost out as the locking device secures the breech-block in place.

7TH TEST. Not more objectionable than muzzle-loaders as the breech-lever is about the same as ordinary trigger-guard.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed readily, and all parts worked freely. Fired thrice with 60-grain cartridges [M] with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. Sand was readily dislodged without disabling the gun, and several cartridges were fired with satisfactory results.

10TH TEST. Distributed in thirty seconds and assembled in one minute.

VII.—THE REMINGTON IMPROVED BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by F. Remington & Sons, Illen, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel 30 inches. Calibré .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm 8 lbs. 2 ozs.

The breech mechanism and lock action are in this arm combined. The barrel is screwed into a breech receiver. The breech-block consists of a solid piece of metal revolving on a steel pin (half inch in diameter), the pin being bisected by a plane passing through the rear of chamber and its centre .72 of an inch below axis of barrel. Immediately above the face of the block is a projecting thumb-piece for manipulating the block, back of which it is worked to a circle described from centre of pin. The hammer moves upon a similar pin, the centre being 1.47 inch back of centre of block pin and 1.42 inch below the line of axis of barrel. The hammer and tumbler are in one piece. The rear of the breech-block revolves in corresponding concavity in the hammer block, and the recoil bears upon both the pivots of revolution.

To open the breech the hammer is placed at half-cock, the breech-block then drawn back by means of the thumb-piece, the cartridge inserted and breech closed by means of the thumb-piece. When closed it is locked by the hammer which rests immediately upon the rear of the breech-block, through which the firing pin passes. The retractor is positive, without springs and operated by means of a lip on the breech-block. In a lately modified arm exhibited to the Board the act of cocking the hammer opens the breech without other motion, and the breech is locked independently of the hammer. The breech mechanism of this arm is remarkably simple, taken in connection with the lock.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60-grain cartridges [L] were fired in six minutes and fifty-one seconds; then fired with 60 grains fine rifle powder and two balls of 380 grains each. The result entirely satisfactory, the breech mechanism not being in any way impaired, all parts working well.

2D TEST. With 60 grains fine powder and 380 grains lead penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Fired by Col. Squire on behalf of exhibitors eleven times, in one minute, six balls striking the target.

4TH TEST. Mechanism remarkably simple and strong.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [L] filed on the head two-thirds around without in any way affecting the gun. A similar cartridge split longitudinally was fired with same result.

6TH TEST. Cannot be fired unless breech is fully closed, nor can cartridge be lost from chamber.

7TH TEST. Same as muzzle-loader.

8TH TEST. Not affected by rust, though hammer was difficult to move, but after working to and fro several times recovered its ease of motion, and three 60-grain cartridges were fired with satisfactory result.

9TH TEST. On first trial upon introduction of sand the parts were attempted to be worked without first blowing or brushing off the sand in the manner allowed, and did not move with entire freedom; but thorough trial subsequently proved that this arm would stand this test to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

10TH TEST. Distributed in twenty-five seconds and assembled in forty-five seconds.

VIII.—THE ROBERTSON AND SIMPSON BREECH-LOADING GUN.

Entered by Messrs. Robertson and Simpson, Hartford, Conn.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 22 inches. Calibre .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 8 lbs. 13 ozs.

Barrel screwed into a breech-receiver. The breech-block pivoted to receiver at a point below the bottom of the chamber and about three-quarters of an inch back of perpendicular, falling through rear of chamber. The guard-lever is pivoted on the lower edge and front end of receiver, the centre being vertically below rear of chamber; about one-fifteenth inch back of pivot of guard-lever is pivoted to it a link, the other end of which is pivoted to the lower end of the breech-block. From centre to centre of pivots of link is about one inch, and from pivot of link on breech-block to pivot of revolution of latter is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The guard-lever and block are connected only by intervention of this link. When the breech is closed the centre of link pivot on the guard-lever is above and forward of a line drawn through the centre of the link pivot on the breech-block and the pivot of revolution of the guard-lever, and any recoil against the face of the block tends to draw the lever up and secure the breech. By depressing the lever, the breech-block revolving on its pivot falls back sufficiently for easy insertion of the cartridge. The recoil is transmitted directly from the block to the recoil seat. There are two retractors, composed of peculiarly bent levers pivoted on each side of breech-block and worked from a short arm to a long one, giving rapidity of motion to eject the shell without the employment of springs.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 45-grain cartridges [N] fired in eight minutes and thirty seconds; then fired with 45 grains powder and two balls of 335 grains lead each, the gun operating well.

2D TEST. With 45 grains powder and 335 grains lead penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. G. W. Simp. on nine times in a minute, five balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier seven times in one minute.

4TH TEST. Strong and not complicated.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [L] filed on two-thirds of the rim, without in any manner affecting the mechanism. Same result on firing similar cartridge split longitudinally.

6TH TEST. Unobjectionable.

7TH TEST. Same as other good lever guns.

8TH TEST. Surfaces were well rusted, but breech opened and closed by ordinary action of lever, though working hard. Three 45-grain cartridges fired with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. On first trial, gun completely disabled, the sand lodging back of breech-block, and the working parts being closely fitted, it could not be readily removed. The gun, being withdrawn, was repaired and modified, and upon re-application of the test worked tolerably well.

10TH TEST. Dismounted in one minute and five seconds, and assembled in one minute and fifty-five seconds.

IX.—THE SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 8 lbs.

Barrel screwed into breech receiver. A sliding breech-block, moving nearly at right angles to axis of barrel, operated by a lever pivoted to lower front part of receiver. As the lever is depressed, the breech-block is drawn down and slightly back from a perpendicular, dropped from the rear of the chamber, the cartridge being inserted and the lever drawn up, the block moves up with a wedging motion, pressing the cartridge to its place; this wedging motion is about one-eighth of an inch. The firing-pin passes through the breech-block in the usual manner. The retractor is an elbow lever, with a long and short arm, operated by the end of the guard lever, and drawing the shell and ejecting it. The gun, except slight modifications to adapt to the metallic ammunition, is, in all respects, the same as the paper or linen cartridge guns from the same source, and possesses the same merits in regard to strength and perfection of workmanship.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Ninety-nine 60 grain cartridges [L] fired in six minutes and forty-eight seconds. Then fired with 60 grains fine rifle powder and two balls of 380 grains each. The test entirely satisfactory.

2D TEST. With 60 grains electric powder and 380 grains lead, penetrated the thirteenth board.

3D TEST. Fired for exhibitors by Mr. R. S. Lawrence, thirteen times in one minute, eleven balls striking the target. Fired by private soldier eight times in fifty-eight seconds.

4TH TEST. Mechanism very strong and simple.

5TH TEST. Fired twice with 60-grain cartridges [L] fired on the

rim, without affecting the gun. Same result with similar cartridge split longitudinally.

6TH TEST. In order to determine if a cartridge partially inserted would be exploded by the breech-block being forced into place, a 45-grain cartridge was placed in the chamber with the head protruding three-thirty-two parts of an inch, and the breech suddenly and forcibly closed. The block crushed in the fulminated rim of the cartridge without igniting it. The cartridge can be fired only when breech is closed, and cannot be dropped from chamber.

7TH TEST. The same as other lever guns.

8TH TEST. The working parts were well rusted, but were readily moved by ordinary action of the lever, and three 45-grain cartridges were fired with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. Sand entirely disabled the gun, the granules working behind the retractor, and preventing the breech from being closed.

10TH TEST. Dismounted and distributed in fifty-six seconds and assembled in one minute and twenty-six seconds.

X.—THE THUNDERBOLT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Howard Brothers, New Haven, Connecticut.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 33 inches; 6 grooves. Caliber, .46. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm, 9 lbs.

Combined breech mechanism and lock. A slot is cut through the under side of the barrel (in front of the breech-pin), sufficiently large for insertion of the cartridge and to attach the guard lever to the sliding-bolt or breech-block. The guard lever at about two inches from its forward end is pivoted by the intervention of a curved link to the barrel just forward of the trigger, the extreme end of lever being pivoted to the breech-block, which is a circular bolt just fitting the bore of the chamber. When the lever is depressed till at right angles to the barrel, the breech is fully open and the operation of closing, cocks the piece; by pressing slightly on the trigger, in closing the breech, the gun is not cocked, but can be cocked by depressing the guard a short distance. The lock consists of a hammer-rod and spiral spring inclosed within the receiver, back of breech-block. When the block is slid back to open the breech, the sear of the trigger catches into the notch of the hammer-rod and holds it, then as the breech-block is returned, the spiral spring is compressed and the hammer-rod being released by pulling the trigger, the spring throws it forward against the firing pin. The retractor has a positive motion and is operated by the guard lever.

TESTS.

1st TEST. Ninety-nine 45-grain cartridges [P] fired in four minutes and fifty seconds; then fired with 45 grains of powder and two balls of 300 grains lead each. The mechanism of the gun operated well and was in no manner deranged.

2d TEST. With 60 grains powder and 370 grains lead penetrated the eleventh board. Second trial with same charge penetrated the fourteenth board.

3d TEST. Fired by Mr. Howard sixteen times in one minute, four balls striking the target.

[The time limited by the Board for actual trials having expired, this gun could not be submitted to further tests.]

MAGAZINE OR REPEATING ARMS.

I.—BALL'S REPEATING AND SINGLE-LOADING CARBINE.

Entered by the Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, 22 inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm (unloaded, 7 lbs. 12 oz. Weight with magazine charged (nine cartridges), 8 lbs. 5½ oz.

The necessarily more or less complicated mechanism of a repeating arm renders a merely verbal description unsatisfactory and incomplete, as the aid of diagrams is necessary to an intelligible illustration; brief mention therefore will be made, and only regarding the more remarkable features of the arm. The magazine is a brass tube encased in the stock, immediately beneath the barrel, the cartridge being propelled toward the breech by the agency of a spiral spring; at the mouth of the magazine is a "cut-off," by which the passage of the cartridges is prevented when they are to be held in reserve and the arm used as a single-shooter.

The carrier-block receives the cartridge from the magazine, and by a most ingenious movement carries it to its place in the barrel, being operated by a lever beneath. The chamber is partly in the barrel and the remainder in the carrier-block which supports the cartridge during the explosion, the recoil being transmitted through the recoil-brace to the recoil-seat, the brace being operated by a safety-wing attached to the tumbler of the lock, by which means also a premature explosion is prevented. The ejector not only expels the cartridge-case, but also holds the cartridge in the block as it is carried into the barrel.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Discharged ninety-nine 45-grain cartridges [N] in six minutes and thirty seconds, the magazine (holding nine cartridges) being filled eleven times. Of this number only seventy-five exploded, the remaining twenty-four being fed to the chamber and ejected. These cartridges were then again placed in the magazine and fired. The breech was not affected nor the mechanism in any way deranged.

2D TEST. With 45 grains powder and 335 grains lead, penetrated the twelfth board.

3D TEST. Being fired several times for exhibitor, the best result was sixteen shots in one minute, the magazine being emptied and seven additional cartridges inserted in the chamber, of which ten balls struck the target. Fired by private soldier nine times in one minute, of which thirty-four seconds were occupied in filling the magazine.

4TH TEST. Complicated, as is unavoidable in a repeating arm, but apparently stable.

5TH TEST. Fired with a 45-grain cartridge fired on the rim half way round, the breech remaining closed and mechanism unimpaired, but a piece of the stock between the lock and tang was blown off by the reaction of the gas. Fired with similar cartridge split longitudinally without affecting the arm.

6TH TEST. Secure against premature discharge or loss of the cartridges from magazine. (In regard to explosion of cartridges in magazine see report on cartridges beyond.)

7TH TEST. Unobjectionable.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed easily and three cartridges fired with satisfactory results.

9TH TEST. Sand greatly obstructed the action of this arm, and it could be dislodged only after laborious effort. After thorough cleaning, a cartridge was introduced and discharged.

10TH TEST. Time of distribution and assembling not recorded.

II.—THE SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE.

Entered by Spencer Repeating Rifle Company, Boston, Mass.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of barrel, $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Calibre, .50. Adapted to rim-fire cartridges. Weight of entire arm (unloaded), 10 pounds; with magazine filled, $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

As remarked in regard to the "Ball Carbine," a merely verbal description of a repeating arm is impossible. The Spencer rifle having been extensively used during the late war, is probably better known than any other similar arm. The magazine is located in the stock in the butt of the gun, and contains seven cartridges,

which can be held in reserve and the gun used as a single-shooter. The carrier and breech-blocks and the ejector are operated by a lever beneath.

TESTS.

1ST TEST. Fired ninety-nine 60 grain cartridges [I] in eight minutes and twenty seconds, the magazine being successively filled and exhausted; then fired with 60 grains powder and two balls of 380 grains lead each. The result entirely satisfactory, the arm working well in all respects.

2D TEST. With 60 grains powder and 380 grains lead, penetrated the eleventh board.

3D TEST. Fired by Mr. Spencer nine times in one minute, seven balls striking the target, the magazine containing seven cartridges, and two being loaded at the breech. In firing by private soldier, the ejector broke, there being a flaw in the metal, and the trial was not completed.

4TH TEST. Complicated, as in all repeating arms, but strong and well constructed.

5TH TEST. Owing to breakage of ejector, as noted above, the trial with imperfect cartridges was not made. (Reference is directed to experiment with central-fire cartridges, in report on "cartridges," beyond.)

6TH TEST. Secure in these respects.

7TH TEST. Unobjectionable.

8TH TEST. Breech opened and closed readily.

9TH TEST. Not affected by sand, which was easily dislodged.

10TH TEST. Time occupied in distribution and re-assembling not recorded.

III.—GRAY'S REPEATING CARBINE.

Entered by Mr. Joshua Gray, Boston, Mass.

DESCRIPTION.

This arm was not prepared for submission to all the tests, the one presented being a model, a portion of the working parts being made of a composition metal. It appeared to the Board to possess several distinctive and meritorious features. The magazine, containing seven cartridges, lies immediately beneath and parallel to the barrel. Using the charges in the magazine, and then firing as a single-loader, it was discharged twenty times in one minute and forty-five seconds.

In addition to the foregoing, the Winchester Repeating Rifle was exhibited to the Board, by Mr. Winchester, who, however, could not spare an arm for the trial.

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(a) Fifteen grains of wax, etc., and to felt discs weighing 16 grains.

(b) A conical cavity in base with base and depth of .42 inch.

(c) Four grains of wax, etc., and one felt disc of 4 grains.

(d) The last .15 of inch crimped to diameter of .58 inch.

(e) Includes iron disc which strengthens the head.

(f) Groove .15 inch wide and .03 inch deep.

(g) Includes weight of iron anvil.

(h) Cylindrical from flange to distance of 1.04 inch, with diameter of .56 inch; then suddenly crimped to diameter of .50 inch.

(i) Cylindrical from flange to distance of 1.59 inch, with diameter of .56 inch; then suddenly crimped to diameter of .49 inch.

The several arms examined and tested by the Board may be divided into five distinct classes or systems, based upon the attachment and movement of the breech-block.

1ST CLASS.—The breech-block hinged to front or rear of receiver and moving in a plane parallel to the axis of the barrel ; in which are included the Allin, Berdan, Hubbell, Joslyn's swing-breech, Lamson, Milbank, and Montstorm, all adapted to conversion of muzzle-loaders.

2D CLASS.—The breech-block hinged to the left hand side of receiver and moving in a plane at right angles to the axis of the barrel ; including the Empire No. 1, and the Joslyn's Cap, both being adapted to conversions.

3D CLASS.—The breech-block moving on a pivot at its rear end, and the forward end dropping in the receiver below the chamber, for insertion of cartridge ; including the Roberts, adapted to conversion, and the Peabody, intended for original arms.

4TH CLASS.—The breech-block pivoted at its lower front portion, near the front of receiver and below the level of chamber, revolving in a vertical plane passing through axis of barrel, falling back to open the chamber and forward to close it ; including the Miller, Poultney, Remington and the Robertson and Simpson, all intended for original arms.

5TH CLASS.—The breech-block sliding in the receiver, either horizontally or vertically ; including the Gray and the Meigs, both adapted to conversion, and the Ballard, National and Sharps, intended for original arms.

In addition to which classification is the Empire No. 2, having no moveable breech-block, the motion being in the barrel.

After careful deliberation and discussion the Board has concluded :

1st. That in the arms included in classes 1 and 2, there is an objection to the extensive movement of the breech-block, upward and forward in opening the breech and *vice versa* in closing it. And furthermore, that it is an undecided question whether the hinge attachment is sufficiently stable to withstand the trial of long continued service.

2d. That breech-blocks hinged, as in classes 1 and 2, require for their efficient locking when closed, some suitable device independent of the friction of the parts, or the resistance of recoil.

3d. That breech-blocks hinged, as in class 2, on the left hand

side of the barrel, are awkward and inconvenient for the execution of the manual of arms in loading and firing.

4th. That arms of class 3, having breech-lever above the stock, are objectionable, as the location of the lever involves a constrained position of the arm, with consequent loss of power, or an alternative change of position of the gun to readily operate the lever in loading and firing.

5th. That large sliding surfaces, as generally used in class 5, are objectionable, as being readily affected by rust, dust and sand, and probably by wear upon the bearing surfaces by continued use.

6th. That any movement of the barrel is objectionable, as it should be the stable part of the arm, the "bed plate" (to borrow a term) to which the lighter parts are attached; and that from its superior weight and the unavoidable division of the stock, its movement relative to the other parts is in itself a source of weakness, which would probably increase with continued service.

7th. That extensive lever movement is objectionable, as prolonging the time occupied in its action, and the liability of accidentally bending the lever, or otherwise deranging the arm, when the breech is open and the lever at its greatest angle with axis of barrel.

8th. That the retraction of the cartridge case should be by a positive motion, and by strong and durable appliances, and that dependance upon springs, to eject or accelerate the motion of the case, is objectionable, as they are liable to breakage or loss of power, and furthermore, as the same result may be obtained by rapidity of motion applied to the retractor.

9th. That openings through the chamber, or bottom of receiver, are objectionable, whether made for passage of retractor or ejector, or for other purposes, as affording opportunity for the passage and action of gas, if cartridge case should burst, or of water when exposed to the weather.

10th. That the firing-pin should be strong and in not more than two parts, acting as nearly as possible in the same straight line, but preferably in a single piece.

And furthermore the Board would specially report—

11th. That in the conversion of arms now owned by the State, the re-enforcement of the barrels of .577 and .58 calibre in order to reduce them to .45 or .50, or other smaller caliber, by reaming out the grooves and inserting a tube, is not desirable; for while it is conceded that such reduction may, in some degree, increase the

accuracy, penetration and range, it is concluded that such increased efficiency is not commensurate with the additional cost and weight required to insure it; nor is the Board entirely satisfied that the processes thus far adapted for such reduction of calibre are such as to secure a permanent adhesion of the two tubes after prolonged service. But in the manufacture of new arms the Board recommends the adoption of the calibre of .50, as giving the best results in regard to range, accuracy and penetration, combined with the most convenient form of cartridge.

12th. That the experiments made by the Board were not sufficiently extended to determine the result of reduction of the size of working parts by continued wear in service, which could not be simulated by filing or other artificial means, and that such result could be obtained only by actual trial, by submitting the arms to the established maximum of discharges, combined with such rusting and cleaning as such number would properly represent.

Of the arms presented to and tested by the Board, it reports as follows:

I. Of those adapted to the conversion of muzzle-loaders, they deem the ALLIN, the BERDAN and the ROBERTS as superior in all respects to any and all the others. But each of these arms possessing distinctive features, more or less meritorious in themselves and in their combination, the Board recommends a further and more extended competitive trial of these several arms, under such rigid regulations and requirements as the Board may establish, to which regulations and requirements the several competitors shall consent and subscribe before entering their arms.

Of the remaining arms adapted to conversion, the Board would place in order of merit, as follows:

4th. JOSLYN'S CAP GUN. Objecting to insufficiency of recoil seat, and to the weakening of stock, by cutting away.

5th. MEIGS' ALTERATION. Reference being made to the 6th point in the conclusions above recited; to failure under the 8th test, and also to the slightness of guard plate and appendages which are liable to bending and consequent increased friction in operation.

6th. GRAY'S GUN. Objection being made to extensive movement of lever and breech-block, and to failure under the 5th test.

7th. MILBANK'S ALTERATION. Objection being made to cutting

away the barrel too much to form receiver, and weakening same, and failure under the 5th test.

8th. **LAMSON'S GUN.** Serious failure under the 5th test. (Since the close of trials by the Board, this gun has been exhibited to the members with such improvements as would obviously appear to avoid the serious objections made to it, and render it capable of resisting the explosion of an imperfect cartridge case.)

II. Of original arms not adapted to conversion, the Board would report in order of merit, as follows:

1st. **THE REMINGTON RIFLE,** with latest improvements, as exhibited to the Board.

2d. **THE PEABODY RIFLE.**

3d. **THE POULTNEY RIFLE.** Objection being made to dependence on hook-catch to secure the locking of breech.

4th. **THE NATIONAL RIFLE.** Reference being made to 5th conclusion of the Board and failure under 8th test.

5th. **ROBERTSON & SIMPSON.** Reference being made to the 6th conclusion of the Board and partial failure under 9th test.

6th. **SHARP'S RIFLE.** An exceedingly strong and durable arm, but failed entirely under 9th test. Better adapted to paper or linen cartridges, as originally intended.

7th. **BALLARD'S RIFLE.** Liable to be clogged by sand or rust, and to objections recited in 6th conclusion.

8th. **MILLER'S RIFLE.** Mechanism too complicated and entirely deranged by 9th test.

III. In regard to magazine or repeating arms, the Board is convinced that, for the present, their use should be confined to the cavalry service, as an examination of the record shows that single breech-loaders are capable of being fired at least as many times per minute as a repeating arm, and are more simple in construction and less liable to derangement.

In cavalry service, the proper management of the horse in action may render the repeating arm desirable, as relieving the soldier from the embarrassment of loading in critical periods. The limited force of cavalry in the State service renders a decision on this point unimportant, and the Board recommends a delay in the selection and purchase of repeating arms, as several new inventions are now being perfected and will soon be presented for trial and competition.

CARTRIDGES.

The metallic case cartridge being the most important element in modern breech-loading arms, as providing an efficient gas check and abbreviating the time and simplifying the process of loading, the Board has carefully examined the various kinds used in the respective arms and has formed certain conclusions, as follows:

1st. That the cartridge case should be considerably conical, as being more readily inserted and retracted from the chamber, which should be made conical to correspond with the case.

2d. That the fulminate should be confined to the centre of the head of the case, and not in the rim; this system known as the "central fire" is preferable, as producing a more regular ignition of the powder; not being liable to excess of fulminate and consequent danger in explosion; greater thickness of metal is allowable in the rim, where the greatest strength is required, being less hazardous in transportation; admitting of greater strength and simplicity in the firing pin, and allowing the cases to be readily reloaded if desirable.

3d. That brass is the preferable material for the cases of central-fire cartridges, as it can be used without an anvil for impact of fulminate, the metal being stiffer; from its elasticity the case resumes its shape and size after explosion, and is more readily retracted, and can be reloaded; and it is a cheaper material, and is not liable to be cut through by retractor when, on account of any friction or derangement, the case resists its action.

4th. That rifle powder is preferable to musket powder in metallic cartridges, and that sixty grains is a sufficient charge with four hundred and eighty grains of lead. It was noted that when seventy grains of musket powder were used, a portion was expelled from the barrel unconsumed, and after many discharges, the arm was disproportionately fouled.

5th. That the balls should be well lubricated in the grooves, and also that provision should be made for a lubrication and cleansing immediately after the passage of the ball. The lubricant should be so constituted as to resist, without melting, a heat of 140° Fahr.

Several minor points were elucidated by the trials of the Board, and reference is made to the record of the Hubbell and Lamson guns under trial of the first test, as exhibiting the effects of insufficient lubrication. It will also be noted that none of the arms were affected by the split cartridge in the fifth test.

In order to determine whether central-fire cartridges in the magazine of a repeating arm could be accidentally exploded by percussion, as in the movement of "order arms" in infantry, or the dropping of a carbine by a mounted cavalry soldier, such concussion driving the apex of the bullet of one cartridge into the centre of the head of the next, the following experiment was made:

Into the barrel of a musketoon, caliber .69, and the entire arm weighing $9\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, there were dropped, with the heads down, six cartridges (H, Table of cartridges, page 385). The musketoon was then dropped a distance of four feet, the butt striking forcibly the floor, and, subsequently, several bricks placed beneath, to obtain a more inelastic impact. The experiment having been repeated several times without producing explosion, it was found upon examination that the apex of the bullets had been flattened so as to present a plane over $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and consequently with reduced liability to produce explosion. It is, therefore, a reasonable deduction that central-fire cartridges, with bullets of unalloyed lead, are not liable to explosion by violent percussion in the magazines of repeating arms.

In concluding the subject of cartridges, the Board desires to commend the system of H. Berdan, whose brass-case central-fire cartridges possess peculiar merits, combining in a high degree many of the requisite points hitherto mentioned. The powder used in these cartridges deserves special mention, as being very superior. It is the Orange Rifle Powder [F], manufactured by Messrs. Smith & Rand. Several improvements have been made in the Berdan cartridges since those described in the table were used.

In this connection, the Board desires to specially commend the new cartridge box, adapted to metallic cartridges, invented by Brevet Major-General William H. Morris, late U. S. Vols., and exhibited by that gentleman to the Board. This cartridge box is intended not only as a model for the manufacture of new ones, but is adapted to the conversion of those made in the present pattern, and at a moderate expense. As the adoption of breech-loaders will require a modification of cartridge boxes, it is recommended that the two operations should be simultaneous.

In presenting this report before the final trials and decision as to the best model for conversion of muzzle-loaders, the Board is constrained, by the approaching adjournment of the Legislature,

before whom it may be deemed necessary to bring the whole subject, in order to secure the necessary appropriations.

GEO. W. PALMER,
Com.-Gen. of Ord. S. N. Y.

W. G. WARD,
Brig.-Gen. N. G. S. N. Y.

GEO. M. BAKER,
Col. Comd'g 74th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

SILAS W. BURT,
Col. and Asst. Inspector-Gen. S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *May 18th, 1867.* }

Special Orders }
No. 126. }

The Board of Officers, directed by Special Orders No. 2, current series, to make an examination of breech-loading small arms, having recommended a further test of the Allin, the Berdan, and the Roberts methods of conversion of muzzle-loaders, the Board is hereby directed to make such further examination and trial of the above named arms as may be deemed proper, to determine the best method of conversion.

The Board is also authorized to admit to such trial such other arms, as upon exhibition to it may appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as the arms above named; and will make report of its proceedings and decisions to these Head-Quarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant-General.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF BREECH LOADING MILI- TARY SMALL ARMS.

NEW YORK STATE ARSENAL.
NEW YORK CITY, *Janudry* 30, 1868. }

To Brigadier-General S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y. :

The Board of Officers, convened by Special Orders No. 2, and reassembled by Special Orders No. 126, both of series of 1867, makes the following report, in accordance with orders, as follows :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *May* 18, 1867. }

Special Orders }
No. 126. }

The Board of Officers, directed by Special Orders No. 2, current series, to make an examination of breech-loading small arms, having recommended a further test of the Allin, the Berdan, and the Roberts methods of conversion of muzzle-loaders, the Board is directed to make such further examination and trial of the above named arms as may be deemed proper to determine the best method of conversion.

The Board is also authorized to admit to such trial such other arms, as upon exhibition to it, may appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as the arms above named, and will make report of its proceedings and decision to these Headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

S. E. MARVIN,
Adjutant-General.

The Board having previously experienced great difficulty in a proper relative estimation of the action of the several arms, on account of differences of ammunition used in each, and being further desirous of establishing common conditions, applicable to all competitors, and binding upon them, published the following programme :

Conversion of Muzzle-Loading Small Arms into Breech-Loaders.

NEW YORK, *June 5th*, 1867.

In accordance with the following orders—

[Special Orders No. 126, as above],

the Board of Examination hereby gives notice that it will proceed to make competitive trials of methods of conversion, at the State Arsenal, 7th Avenue, corner of 35th street, on July 9th next, at ten o'clock A. M.

All arms presented, other than of the three methods specially mentioned in the above orders (whether the same are improvements of arms hitherto tested by the Board, or arms not so tested), will be examined by the Board, and if, in its opinion, possessing sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, will be accepted for trial upon the same conditions as the above named arms.

The following conditions of entry have been adopted, and all arms accepted will be subject thereto :

I. The arm must be a Springfield Rifled Musket, converted into a breech-loader, the barrel to be of the calibre .58. Additional guns of the same class, with calibre reduced to .50, may be exhibited, and will be tested at the discretion of the Board. Alleged improvements in rifling (number, depth and width of grooves, character of twist, &c.), will be considered.

II. Each gun must be accompanied with a full and detailed description of the arm and its merits, giving dimensions of the principal parts, as (A) length of barrel, or distance from muzzle to face of breech-block, when breech is closed ; (B) length and diameter of chamber, and, if the chamber is conical, the maximum and minimum diameters ; (C) dimensions of receiver, breech-block and appendages, retractor, and all other parts connected with the breech mechanism. The material of which the several parts are made must be specified ; also, whether the specimen arm was made by hand or machinery. The description must be full and accurate, and must specially set forth the merits, absolute and relative, claimed for the arm. The cost of converting Springfield Rifled Muskets on the proposed plan must be given, the quantities being 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000 and 50,000, and the exhibitor must be prepared, upon demand, to furnish an undertaking, with approved sureties, that contracts will be made at the rates specified, should the method of conversion be approved and the State authorities prepared to entertain proposals. Such prices will be considered as sealed proposals, and will not be disclosed until after a decision is made by the Board.

III. In order that the several arms may be subjected to the same conditions of trial, each exhibitor must be supplied with fifteen hundred (1,500) rounds of ammunition for each arm, as follows : The cartridge cases to be of brass and "central fire." The projectiles to be of unalloyed lead, and to weigh four hundred

and eighty grains for guns of calibre .58, and four hundred and fifty grains for calibre .50. In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be seventy grains. The powder to be the "Orange Rifle Powder, F. G.," manufactured by Smith & Rand (office 170 Broadway, New York city). Particular attention is directed to the proper lubrication of the cartridges. In special tests, the Board reserves the right to use such other quality of powder as it may deem proper, but not exceeding the established charge of seventy grains; and also the right to use such form of projectiles as may be deemed proper.

IV. The several guns accepted for competition will be subjected to exactly the same tests, and no other, except upon unanimous consent of the competitors, and approval of the Board. The arms, after entry and acceptance, will remain in the exclusive charge and control of the Board, and, except with its consent, shall not be withdrawn.

V. The guns will be subjected to the following tests:

1st. For endurance—to be tested with one thousand (1,000) rounds, in series of one hundred rounds each, discharged rapidly, the arm to be cooled, cleaned and inspected in the intervals, and the *wear and tear*, absolute and relative, carefully noted.

2d. To be fired fifty rounds, with ammunition prepared by the Board.

3d. To be fired with defective cartridges such number of times as the Board may deem necessary.

4th. The Board reserves the right to subject all the arms to such other practical trials, as may be deemed necessary, to fully test their merits.

VI. Each exhibitor will be required to execute an agreement to submit his arms to the tests and conditions herein set forth.

Entries of arms may be made at any time, prior to July 8th, with Col. SILAS W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, 46 University Place, New York city.

GEORGE W. PALMER,

Brig. Gen'l & Comm'y Gen'l of Ordnance.

WILLIAM G. WARD,

Brig. Gen'l Command'g 1st Brigade, N. G.

GEORGE M. BAKER,

Col. Commanding 74th Regiment, N. G.

SILAS W. BURT,

Colonel & Assistant Inspector-General.

The Board convened on the 9th day of July, and continued its sessions on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, 24th, 29th, 30th and 31st days of that month; the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d and 24th of September; the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October; the 20th of November, and the 10th and 11th of December.

The guns presented for competition embraced the best systems invented, and the Board is convinced that all practicable methods of breech-block movement have been already applied, and that future efforts in this direction must be confined to details, or combinations. Including both sessions of the Board, thirty-six distinct systems have been tested, and seven others examined, and as these have comprehended every general principle applied in this country or abroad, the Board feels confidence in expressing the opinion, that no radical improvement over present systems is probable, and that future advance must be made in the direction of improved ammunition, or by a complete abandonment of present armaments and a substitution of entirely novel weapons of warfare. Our own great recent war, and the hostile complications in Europe, have stimulated and directed into this channel the inventive skill of both continents, and thus produced a rapid development.

The arms tested at this session were the Allin, the Berdan No. 2, the Roberts, the Allin, cal. .50, the Berdan No. 1, the Lamson, cal. .58 and .50, the Miller, the Needham, the Conroy, the Remington and the Burton. Several other guns were exhibited, as noted beyond.

The tests were applied as in the programme, except that in the second test, the fifty rounds of prepared ammunition were reduced to four rounds of seventy grains each of Orange Lightning Powder, and four hundred and eighty grains of lead. The tests with this strong powder, being applied immediately after the first test of one thousand rounds, it was concluded that four charges, fired successively and rapidly, would demonstrate any weakness as certainly as the greater number.

In the first test, the guns were cooled as rapidly as practicable after each round of one hundred discharges, the barrels cleaned, and the firing re-commenced without delay.

The prescription of the ammunition by the Board somewhat embarrassed exhibitors, as it could be procured at only one factory, and there the sudden demand soon exhausted the supply of

seasoned cartridges, and exhibitors were forced to take those in which the fulminate was, in some cases, damp, and frequent misfires were the result. The cartridges were the Berdan, as described in the previous report.

The guns are classified in accordance with the method adopted in the report of April 6th last.

GUNS SPECIALLY DESIGNATED FOR TRIAL IN THE FIRST CLAUSE OF THE ORDERS.

CLASS FIRST.

THE ALLIN BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by the Allin Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

The rear upper part of the barrel is first cut away, forming an opening for the breech-block to be inserted, three and one-fourth inches in length. The *breech-block* consists of a solid piece of iron (case-hardened) which fills up the portion of the barrel cut away, as well as the bore of the same, and is hinged at its front end to a piece called the hinge-strap, firmly attached to the barrel over the rear end of the bore where the cartridge is inserted. When the cartridge is to be inserted the breech-block is swung upwards and forward, exposing the end of the bore, which is formed into a chamber sufficiently large to allow the shell of a metallic cartridge of the proper calibre to be inserted. The device for locking the breech-block at its rear end consists of a solid steel cam and shaft, the latter of which projects out at the side, through a cut formed in the barrel in the place of the cone-seat. To the projecting end of the shaft is attached a lever or thumb-piece, which operates the cam, so that by placing the thumb on the lever and turning it back, the end of the cam enters a notch formed in the breech-pin made to receive it; and by turning up and forward this lever the cam is withdrawn from the notch and the breech-block is free to be raised. The cartridge is exploded by a blow from the hammer, arranged as ordinarily, the force of the blow being received, however, through the medium of a firing-pin, arranged in the upper part of the breech-block, resting upon the rear end of the cartridge, and the rear end projecting out from the rear end of the breech-block, to receive the blow from the hammer.

In order to prevent the possibility of the hammer falling upon the firing-pin when the breech-block is not down and locked, a projection is arranged upon the end of the lever or thumb-piece, operating the cam-lock, in such a manner that when the lever is entirely up the hammer shall strike this projection and be prevented from reaching the firing-pin; and when the lever is partially down the nose of the hammer shall strike on this projection, forcing the lever down entirely and locking the breech-block. For the purpose of preventing the hammer from striking the firing-pin before the breech-block is down entirely, a projection is arranged on the rear end of the breech-block, just beneath the end of the firing-pin, and upon this projection the hammer would strike in such an instance. A latch-spring is so arranged under the cam-lock, that by closing down the breech-block in place it locks itself. The front end of the breech-block, forming when shut the rear end of the cartridge chamber, is slightly beveled, so as to project forward at its lower part, and the end of the barrel at this part is formed to correspond to it; thus the breech-block is held firmly in place when shut, even though the hinge should be broken, as no strain is produced upon the hinge in firing.

An extractor for the cartridge case is formed by extending a small projection on the breech-block in front of the hinge, so that when the breech-block is raised and thrown forward this projection passing through a groove formed for it, catches in front of the rim of the shell, at the top or upper side, and starts it back, leaving the ejector (if such be used) to throw it out. When the breech-block is down the projection is thrown up above the line of the bore, and does not interfere with the cartridge case. The method of ejecting the case entirely from the barrel is as follows, viz: A lever is inserted across the breech-block in rear of the hinge in a groove (secured by a screw), in such a manner that when the breech-block is turned upward and forward so far that the ejector will start the shell, a sudden blow will be given to the ejector, having a projection on the upper side, by the breech-block upon the end of the lever, which gives the ejector, consequently, an accelerated motion sufficient to expel the shell from the barrel.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and 22 misfires.

This large proportion of misfires was attributable to the use of an experimental cartridge, which was disapproved by the board.

2d round—100 fires and no misfires.

3d do 100 do do

4th do 100 do do

5th do 100 do do

6th do 100 fires and 2 misfires.

7th do 100 fires and no misfires.

8th do 100 do do

One cartridge case split at base and sides, and one split in the side; the gas, thus escaping, fouled the receiver and block, but not otherwise affecting the piece.

9th round—100 fires and no misfires.

One cartridge case split at base and sides.

10th round—100 fires and 1 misfire.

The gun operated well during this test, and no wear of the working parts, except a slight battering of the ejector, nor any derangement of any part, was perceptible at the close.

Second Test.—Four cartridges of 70 grains "lightning" powder, fired without affecting the arm.

Third Test.—Four cartridges, the heads being well filed all around, were fired without starting the breech-block or otherwise deranging the mechanism. A cartridge filed two-thirds around was fired with similar result.

THE BERDAN BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, NO. 2.

Entered by the Borden Arms Manufacturing Co., New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

The exhibitor not having furnished any detailed dimensions, &c., as required by paragraph two of the programme, reference is made to the description of this gun given in the report made April 6th last (page 13), as no material change has been made in the meantime.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and no misfires.

2d do 100 do do

3d do 100 fires and 1 misfire.

4th do 100 fires and no misfires.

5th do 100 do 7 do

6th do 100 do 3 do

7th do 100 do 2 do

8th do 100 do 2 do

9th do 100 do 2 do

10th do 100 do 5 do

The gun worked well. The intervals between the rounds were short, the gun being cooled by passing a stream of cold water through the barrel. No appreciable wear of working parts or derangement of mechanism.

Second Test.—Four "lightning" cartridges were fired, with results entirely satisfactory.

Third Test.—Four cartridges fired, the heads of which were filed all around, and one cartridge with head filed two-thirds around, without affecting the working of the gun or deranging it in any way.

CLASS THIRD.

THE ROBERTS BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by the Roberts Breech-Loading Arms Co., New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

Calibre, .58 inch; distance from muzzle to face of breech-block, when closed, 37 inches; length of chamber, 1.25 inch. The chamber has a uniform taper for its entire length; maximum diameter, .64 inch; minimum diameter, .58 inch. Receiver, 2 inches in length; breech-block, .75 inch wide. Breech-block and all its appendages assembled from one piece 5 inches in length.

The musket presented is of the United States "Springfield" pattern, made by machinery. The breech-loading parts, five in number, were made by hand, and constitute "the Roberts breech-loading attachment." The first piece is an iron breech-frame, or receiver, into which the barrel, having been cut off at proper point, is firmly screwed. This receiver is embedded in the stock in the place of the old breech-pin. The barrel is cut off about one inch in front of the cone, and a male screw cut, reaching nearly to the rear sight on the barrel. The breech-block is inserted through this receiver, and supported against the rear end on a semi-circular shoulder, forming the back of receiver, the centre around which this semi-circle is described being in the prolongation of the axis of the barrel. The rear of the breech-block is turned to fit with exactness this semi-circle, and is played around it as a fulcrum. The cheeks of the receiver support the breech-block laterally. When the breech-block is in place in the receiver, it forms a curved lever, the handle projecting backward, and it then is moved about the solid abutment of the receiver, instead of being pivoted by any system of points or pins, thus affording great solidity and strength.

The forward end of the breech-block has a semi-circular groove cut transversely through it, for the purpose of receiving a corres-

ponding tenon formed on a block of steel, termed the recoil-plate. The front face of this block is flat, so that when in position it fits squarely against the vertical face of the chamber and the rear end of the cartridge case. A small space is left between the tenon on the rear of this block, and the front surface of the breech-block above the transverse groove, to admit of a slight rocking motion of recoil-plate, so that it will descend to expose the breech of the barrel and admit the cartridge into the chamber. This small open space permits the recoil-plate to descend perpendicularly, when the rear of the lever is raised until the top of the plate passes below the axis of the barrel, after which it swings with the arc of the circle, on the rear end of the receiver. When the rear of the lever is raised, the recoil-plate ascends to its position by the exact reverse motion, up to the axis of the barrel, on a circular motion, and afterward to close the chamber, ascending vertically and closing squarely against the head of the cartridge case and the vertical face of the chamber.

The firing-pin is located on the right side of the breech-block, and runs through both this block and the recoil-plate, directed to the centre for centre-fire cartridges, and grooved into the sides for rim-fire cartridges. It is so set on a shoulder that the force of the blow of the hammer cannot drive it a greater distance than is necessary to insure fire.

The retractor is a curved lever, fixed on the left side of the chamber, with one arm behind the flange of the cartridge-case, and the other operating in a vertical groove on the left side of the recoil-plate. When the breech-lever is raised and the recoil-plate descends, the arm in the groove is not touched until the top of this plate reaches the bottom of the chamber; the shoulder at the upper end of the groove then strikes the lever and ejects the cartridge case.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and 5 misfires.

2d	do	100	do	4	do
3d	do	100	do	4	do
4th	do	100	do	8	do
5th	do	100	do	3	do

During the last round it was noticed that the firing-pin was broken, occasioned by a flaw in the metal, and had been apparently broken during the most of this round. As the gun continued to operate well, the exhibitors concluded to continue firing

without repairing the pin, and permission so to do was granted by the board.

6th round—	100	fires	and	10	misfires.
7th do	100	do		6	do
8th do	100	do		1	do
9th do	100	do		1	do
10th do	100	do		1	do

The gun withstood this test well, no wear or derangement of the mechanism being apparent, except the broken firing pin, which was attributable to defective metal, as was manifest by the appearance of the fracture.

Second Test.—Four cartridges of 70 grains "lightning" powder and 480 grains of lead, were successively fired, without affecting the gun.

Third Test.—Fired one cartridge with head filed all around; mechanism not affected, except the broken firing pin driven forward so as to render opening of breech difficult. By permission, a new pin was substituted, and four cartridges with heads filed all around, and one cartridge with head filed two-thirds around, were fired, without in any way affecting the breech-block or deranging the mechanism of the gun.

GUNS ENTERED UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECOND CLAUSE OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

"The board is also authorized to admit to such trial such other arms, as, upon exhibition to it, may appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as the above named."

In accordance with the above provision, and also with the following clause in paragraph I, of the published programme of trials: "Additional guns of the same class, with calibre reduced to .50, may be exhibited, and will be tested at the discretion of the board," the following guns were admitted to competition and tested by the board:

CLASS FIRST.

THE ALLIN BREECH-LOADER, CALIBRE .50.

Entered by the Allin Patent Arms Manufacturing Co., New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

The breech mechanism and appendages of this arm are the same as those of the .58 calibre gun, on the same system previously described. The barrel originally of .58 calibre is reduced to .50, by the following process:

The barrel is first bored out to remove the *lands*, if it be a rifled barrel, leaving it of the desired decrease inside from breach to muzzle. Into this is forced a tube of iron or steel, which is also made with a taper to suit the seat formed for it in the barrel. This *reinforce*, so placed by being forcibly driven in, is firmly fastened there as follows: A slot is cut through the outside tube to the surface of the inner one; both are then heated and brass wire inserted in the slot, borax being used as a flux. The wire melting, the fluid brass runs in between the two tubes, filling up the imperceptible space between them in the vicinity of the slot, for the distance of two or three inches. (These brazings may be repeated throughout the length of the barrel, but are not necessary.) The brazing at the muzzle is effected by placing a ring of brass wire, well fluxed, around the extended end of the inner tube, the barrel being placed in a vertical position, the wire is then heated to the melting point, when it penetrates between the two tubes. Each end of the barrel being thus *firmly* brazed, forms a solid barrel; it is then bored and rifled in the usual manner.

The following are some of the principal dimensions of the .50 calibre Allin gun: Length of barrel from muzzle to face of breech-block, 36 5-8 inches; length of chamber, 1.76; diameters of chamber, maximum .57 inch, minimum .54 inch; iron breech-block, length 3.25 inches; iron breech-block cap, length .87 inch; width of receiver, .7 inch; length of iron hinge strap, 2 inches; locking device, steel cam-latch, length .62 inch; shaft, length 1.5 inch; iron thumb-piece, length 1.37 inch; steel firing-pin, 3.12 inches in length.

TESTS.

First Test.—First round—100 fires and no misfires. Upon the 78th discharge the back sight (soldered to the barrel) was detached by melting of the solder.

2d Round—100 fires and 1 misfire.

3d do 100 do no do

4th do 100 do do

5th do 68 do do

Upon the 68th discharge the breech was blown open so violently as to bend up the rear portion of the hinge-strap, partially tearing it in two, and deranging the parts so that the breech could not be closed. The cartridge-case was driven back violently against the rear of receiver, and thrown out, but not burst, though deformed. The person firing the gun was not in any way injured. After careful examination, it was discovered that the screw which retains the firing-pin in position had been turned out, so as to allow the pin to project backward 1-32 of an inch beyond its

proper position, and so that the thumb-piece of the breech-lock would, in revolving, strike the pin. In the hurry of rapid firing, the breech was not entirely closed when the trigger was pulled, and the hammer striking the thumb-piece, drove it against the firing-pin, thus exploding the cartridge before the breech was closed.

Liability to such accident has since been obviated by a change in the manner of securing the firing-pin, not readily deranged, and by lengthening the lever of breech-lock, so that, under no circumstances, can it strike the firing-pin.

The gun being disabled, as above, was, by permission of the Board, withdrawn, and not again presented, as the exhibitors substituted the .58 calibre gun, described on a previous page.

BERDAN'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, No. 1.

Entered by the Berdan Arms-Manufacturing Company, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

The exhibitors not having complied with paragraph II, of the programme, no detailed description will be given. Col. Berdan calls it a "jointed breech-piece" gun, and in its general features it resembles the Allin gun, being provided with an independent locking device, as recommended in the previous report of the Board. The workmanship of the gun was very fine and noticeable.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and no misfires.

2d	do	100	do	4	do
3d	do	100	do	no	do
4th	do	100	do	no	do
5th	do	100	do	2	do
6th	do	100	do	5	do
7th	do	100	do	2	do
8th	do	100	do	8	do
9th	do	100	do	5	do
10th	do	100	do	8	do

The gun worked well during this test; the mechanism not being in any way deranged, nor any appreciable wear.

Second Test.—Four of the "lightning" cartridges fired without affecting the gun.

Third Test.—Four cartridges with the heads filed all around and one filed two-thirds around fired without deranging the gun. Afterwards fired two similar cartridges, the thumb-piece of breech-lock lever being cut off, to demonstrate that hammer does not assist in the efficient locking of the breach—results satisfactory.

THE LAMSON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE (Cal. .50).

Entered by the Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.

DESCRIPTION.

This gun is in all respects similar to the gun of same system and calibre .58, described beyond, except in having a barrel reinforced or reduced in calibre to .50, as described previously.

TESTS.

First Test.—*1st round—100 fires and 21 misfires.

2d	do	100	do	7	do
3d	do	100	do	11	do
4th	do	100	do	12	do
5th	do	100	do	13	do
6th	do	100	do	25	do
7th	do	100	do	26	do
8th	do	100	do	22	do
9th	do	100	do	19	do
10th	do	100	do	21	do

The gun worked well, without perceptible wear or derangement of any part.

Second Test.—Tried four "lightning" cartridges with results entirely satisfactory.

Third Test.—Fired one cartridge with head filed all around, blowing open the breech-block one and a half inch, but the gun not in any way disabled. The exhibitor claimed that this result was occasioned by neglect to plug the old cone-vent, the Board ordered this to be done, and when completed, and a cartridge with head filed all around being fired, the breech-block was blown open one and three-quarters inch. Two similar cartridges were then fired and breech blown open two inches each time. The gun was apparently not otherwise affected by these results. A cartridge with head filed half way around was then placed in the chamber with filed portion down and fired, the breech-block was blown open .13 inch. After carefully cleaning the gun, three perfect cartridges were fired without opening the breech, and the gun appeared to be in as good working order as when first presented. Then fired a cartridge with head filed one-third around, and breech-block was blown open .17 inch. Without cleaning, two perfect cartridges were fired, and then one with substitution of "lightning" powder, the breech remaining closed and the gun otherwise working well.

By permission the gun was withdrawn, and again presented with certain modifications, greater space around the sides of the

* The cartridges were very imperfect, and the fulminate evidently damp.

breech-block being allowed for escape of gas, and the hammer having a more secure hook upon the projecting lip of the breech-block. Two cartridges with heads filed all around were fired without opening the breech or otherwise affecting the gun. The board considered this test sufficient as the principles involved were to be more fully tested in the .58 calibre gun of same system.

THE LAMSON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE (CAL. .58).

Entered by the Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.

DESCRIPTION.

The breech receiver is formed by cutting away the upper part of the barrel immediately in front of the breech-pin. The breech system is composed of nine pieces, viz: the carrier-block, the sliding breech-block, the firing-pin, the firing-pin screw, the ejector, the ejector spring, the hinge-band, the joint-screw and the spring-screw. Length of barrel from muzzle to rear of chamber, 37 inches; calibre of bore, .58 inch; diameters of chamber, maximum .65 inch and minimum .62 inch; length of chamber, 1.76 inch. The mean dimensions of the carrier-block, are 3 inches by 1.09 by .42 inch, and of the breech-block, 2.43 inches by .7 inch by .48 and .75 inch. Length of hinge-band 2.06 inches, and thick-outside of barrel .07 inch; width of hinge, 1.1 inch; of spring slot, .56 inch, and of the spring, .55, with average thickness of .05 inch. The ejector, .13 inch thick, and greatest length .8 inch. Length of firing-pin, 3.37 inches, with body diameter of .21 inch and .08 inch at point.

Since previously exhibited to the board in January, 1867, marked modifications have been made in this gun. The previous attachment of breech-block hinge to the barrel by strap or saddle, has been changed to a band, clasping the barrel and reinforcing at a desirable point. The breech-block now enters the chamber like a stopple. The peculiarity of this gun, as compared with others of its class, is in the division of the breech-block into the carrier-block, and the breech-block proper, sliding longitudinally on each other. The breech-block has two motions relative to the cartridge-chamber, a longitudinal slide and a lateral motion at the forward end, to allow it, when entering the chamber, to follow the straight line of the bore, as otherwise it would continue to describe the arc of a circle, whose centre would be that of the hinge screw. By these combined movements, it is claimed that the breech-block is well inserted in the chamber, fitting closely the mouth thereof; that compensatory movement is allowed for

variations in the thickness of cartridge-case heads; that the rear end of the block, when cartridge is inserted, rests firmly in the recoil-seat, cut perpendicularly to the axis of the bore, and in the stable-breech of the gun, preventing it from upsetting by recoil, and removing all strain from the hinge of the carrier-block. To prevent the carrier-block from uprising in case of bursting of cartridge-case, the forward end is secured by entry into the cartridge chamber, while it is firmly locked down in the rear by the double friction concave and convex surfaces, respectively described by the one and the co-ordinate center on which the hammer swings; the swing of the carrier-block being different therefrom. The retractor rotates upon the hinge pin of the carrier-block, and gradually draws the case till entirely loose, when a suddenly accelerated motion is given by means of a spring, and ejecting the case entirely from the chamber. One of these ejector springs, snapped at the rate of two hundred and eighty times per minute, endured till the 27,160th "snap" before fracture. The firing-pin operates in the usual manner, and the hammer, when down, locks over a projecting lip on the rear of the carrier-block, thus securing the breech from accidental opening.

The cartridges used with this gun were carefully charged at Windsor, and lubricated by Ball's patent machine, and form a good illustration of careful preparation and manufacture.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and no misfires.

2d	do	100	do	do
3d	do	100	do	do
4th	do	100	do	do
5th	do	100	do	do
6th	do	100	do	do
7th	do	100	do	do
8th	do	100	do	do
9th	do	100	do	do
10th	do	100	fires and 1	misfire.

This test was entirely satisfactory.

Second Test.—Four cartridges of "lightning" powder fired without affecting the gun.

Third Test.—Four cartridges with heads filed all around and one with the head filed two-thirds around, were fired without opening the breech or deranging the gun. It was apparent that the hammer held the breech-block down.

THE MILLER CONVERTED BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by W. H. & G. W. Miller, West Meriden, Connecticut.

DESCRIPTION.

This gun resembles very closely the Allin gun, being claimed as an improvement thereon, by means of a new locking device for the breech-block. The breech receiver is formed by cutting away the upper part of barrel in usual manner. Length of barrel from end of breech-block, 37 inches; length of chamber, 1.5, with maximum diameter of .65 and minimum of .63 inch. Diameter of receiver, .76, and length, 2.5 inches. The breech-block is made with a round solid plug fitting the receiver, with flanges projecting over the top, even with the outside of the barrel. (This tight fit was modified during trial—see 3d test.) The block is hinged at forward end in usual manner, and at its rear end in a vertical slot is fitted the sliding bolt which locks the breech when closed; this bolt, or more properly, “key,” has a bearing against the breech-pin, .5 inch by .37 inch, and a sliding motion of about .2 inch. It is manipulated by a shaft, lever and thumb-piece, very similar to those parts in the Allin gun. The retractor is the same as that used in the latter gun, reference to which (page 11) is made for description.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and no misfires.

At the close of this round a flaw was discovered in the breech-block, extending across the hinge, and occasioned by an imperfect weld, and, by permission, the gun was withdrawn for the substitution of perfect parts. Upon the gun being returned it was concluded to re-commence this test.

1st Round—100 fires and 5 misfires.

2d	do	100	do	4	do
3d	do	100	do	2	do
4th	do	100	do	6	do
5th	do	100	do	5	do
6th	do	100	do	7	do
7th	do	100	do	4	do
8th	do	100	do	3	do
9th	do	100	do	no	do
10th	do	100	do	“	do

The cartridges (external primers) used in the first six rounds, leaked about the cap orifice, and fouled the chamber very much. The gun worked well, and the test was satisfactory.

Second Test.—Four “Lightning” cartridges were fired without affecting the gun.

Third Test.—Fired a cartridge with head filed all around; the breech-block was blown open and the hammer cocked by the explosion; the tumbler of the lock was also broken, but no other appreciable injury. A new tumbler having been placed in the lock, a similar cartridge was fired, and the breech was again blown open, the hammer remaining down; but the key or bolt of the locking device was broken into two pieces. Permission being granted, the gun was repaired by a substitution of a new key, and the breech-block, the close fit of which, in the receiver, had been considered an advantage by the exhibitors, was cut away on the sides to allow a free escape of gas. No other changes were made. It was then fired with four cartridges, the heads of which were filed all around, and one filed two-thirds around, without affecting the breech or appendages.

THE NEEDHAM BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by James Graham Gray, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

The barrel of original gun is cut off about three inches in front of the breech-pin, and screwed into a new breech-receiver. The breech-block consists of a solid piece of iron hinged to the front of receiver, and moving in a horizontal plane to the right in opening the breech. The original lock is retained, but the hammer is prolonged into a wedge-formed key, which, in firing, descends into a vertical slot, cut into the rear of the breech-block, thus locking it in place, and at the same time the wedge drives forward the firing-pin. To open the breech, the hammer is cocked, thus releasing the block, which is, however, retained in place by the back pressure of the firing-pin acted upon by a spiral spring. By a projecting handle on upper and back part of the block, it is swung laterally and forward, and strikes a spur attached to the extractor, working on the same hinge, and thus drawing out the cartridge-case. Length of barrel, 37 inches; length of chamber, 3 inches; length of breech-receiver, 4 inches, with width of 1.25 inch.

TESTS.

The Board, after a careful examination of this gun as first presented, being of opinion that the locking device would not withstand the third test, concluded to save time by such a trial at the outset. Four cartridges with heads filed all around were consecutively fired, and the breech was on each occasion blown open, the hammer being partially thrown up and the projecting wedge bent. The exhibitor claiming that this result was occasioned by a defect

in the workmanship and not in the principle, permission was granted him to withdraw the gun and changes to be made. This being done, the gun was again presented, and withstanding the successive action of three filed cartridges, was admitted to the regular routine of trial.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and 1 misfire.

2d	do	100	do	5	do
3d	do	100	do	6	do
4th	do	100	do	6	do
5th	do	100	do	6	do
6th	do	100	do	3	do
7th.	do	100	do	3	do
8th	do	100	do	10	do
9th	do	100	do	22	do
10th	do	100	do	22	do

The large proportion of the misfires in the last two rounds is attributable to the imperfect system of driving the firing-pin. This being done by the wedge motion of the prolonged hammer, is confined to a motion of less than one-tenth of an inch, and indirect, *i. e.*, not the direct full blow from the hammer ordinarily received, and consequently readily affected by gradual loosening and play of the hammer or *debility* of the spring. The cartridges that missed fire were successfully exploded in another kind of gun.

Second Test.—Four "lightning" cartridges were fired, with perceptible effect upon the gun.

Third Test.—Fired four cartridges with heads filed all around and one with head filed two-thirds around, without blowing open the breech or deranging the gun, though the strain upon the hammer was very perceptible.

CLASS FOURTH.

THE CONROY BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by General E. L. Molineux, New York City.

DESCRIPTION.

This gun has a separate breech-receiver, into which the barrel is screwed. The receiver, breech-block, hammer, trigger, guard lever and recoil-block are of wrought iron, case-hardened. The lock spring and retractors are of steel. Length of barrel, $37\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Distance from centre of butt-plate to face of breech-block, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Calibre of barrel, .58 inch.

The breech-block is a quarter of a circle, whose radius is 1.75 inches, and it has a thickness of .81 inch. Through the centre of the block is an opening, into which the hammer is fitted; in the lower end of the hammer there is a suitable slot to receive the upper portion of the trigger, which portion is cone-shaped. The

guard lever has a pair of lugs on its forward end, and enters up into the walls of the receiver, which is formed to receive them. Through the lower portion of the receiver, and in line with the face of the breech-block when closed, there is a hole to receive the pin, which passes through the centre of revolution of the breech-block, the hammer and the trigger, thus these three pieces swing on a common center. In connection with this pin is a sleeve, serving a double purpose; before the parts are placed in the receiver, they are placed in position and the sleeve passed through them, thus securing their centers, so that when placed in the receiver the passage of the pin is facilitated; it also reduces friction. The main-spring is placed forward and beneath, nearly in line with the center pin, the upper limb of which serves as a stop when the hammer is cocked. By pulling on the trigger the upper limb of the spring is raised by the action of the cam, and the hammer being liberated is brought down by the lower portion of the main-spring, which has been previously kept in tension by the cocking of the hammer. The recoil-block is a short piece of the same thickness as breech-block; its rear end is semi-circular, and it rests in a corresponding seat in the upper and rear end of the receiver, and is kept in position by a pivotal pin. The forward end of this block is fitted against a shoulder formed in the breech-block, and which, thus braced, transmits the recoil in a direct line to the recoil seat. In bringing down the guard lever, its first operation is to raise the recoil-block sufficiently (and no more) to release the breech-block, which then revolves, its movement being accelerated by a spring. The retractor may be single or double; in the gun presented it was double, having a positive motion and operated by the guard lever.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st round—100 fires and 5 misfires.

2d	do	100	do	4	do
3d	do	100	do	9	do
4th	do	100	do	5	do
5th	do	100	do	3	do
6th	do	100	do	9	do
7th	do	100	do	4	do
8th	do	100	do	9	do
9th	do	100	do	9	do
10th	do	100	do	6	do

The gun withstood this test without any perceptible wear of the working parts or their derangement.

Second Test.—Fired four “lightning” cartridges without affecting the gun.

Third Test.—Fired four cartridges with the heads filed all around, and one with head filed two-thirds around. The breech remained stable and the mechanism unaffected.

As this gun had not been examined at the previous session of the board, it was submitted to several of the tests at that time prescribed. (See pages 6 and 7, report of April 6.)

For *rapidity* it was fired at a target $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, at range of one hundred feet, thirteen times in a minute, by Mr. Conroy, three balls entering the target. It was then fired by Mr. A. G. Sinclair sixteen times in a minute, five balls in target; seventeen times in a minute and two balls in target; and fifteen times in a minute and eleven balls in target.

It was then subjected to the “sand test” (No. 9 of previous report), and was readily cleansed by percussion and wiping with the fingers. This test repeated with same result and the gun was fired several times, operating satisfactorily.

THE REMINGTON IMPROVED BREECH-LOADER.

Entered by E. Remington & Sons, Illen, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION.

This is an adaptation of the “Remington breech system” to the Springfield rifle musket. The *system* is manufactured by machinery, and is the same, in all essential respects, as used in the original gun tested by the board at its former session (page 45 of report). The parts, material, and dimensions of the *system* are as follows:

Receiver, iron, case-hardened; length through the body at center, 4.25 inches; the thickness from outside to outside, 1.32 inch; thickness of sides, .29 inch. Guard-strap, iron, case-hardened; length, 8.25 inches. Breech-block, steel; thickness, .735 inch; body, .837 at face; diameter at axis, 1.04 inch. Hammer, steel; thickness, .735 inch; distance from recoil shoulder to center of axis, .92 inch. Two pivotal pins, steel; diameter, .42 inch. Retractor, steel; length, 1.16 inch. Main-spring, steel; simple curve. Friction lever, steel. Friction lever spring, steel. Trigger, trigger-spring, firing-pin, firing-pin spring, button and two small pins, all of steel. Eight screws and one small pin of iron, case-hardened.

The barrel of the Springfield gun is cut off in front of its old breech-pin, a screw cut on outside at breech so as to fit the Remington breech receiver. Outer edge at breech is beveled on under side so as to conform to that portion of breech-block swinging

underneath the barrel, and in this respect the same as entirely new guns of this system. The chamber is conical, with length of 1.95 inch; maximum diameter, .67 inch; minimum diameter, .62 inch; depth of counter-bore, .09 inch; diameter .77 inch. Length of barrel from muzzle to face of breech-block, $39\frac{1}{8}$ inches, same as Springfield muzzle-loading gun. Outside of barrel is same as Springfield gun, with addition of a recoil stud for front stock; diameter at screw, .97 inch, and at bottom of thread, .915 inch. The stock of the Springfield gun has a section removed at locality corresponding to the Remington system, eliminating part adapted to Springfield lock, and leaving the stock in two parts, these being fitted to the breech-receiver and barrel precisely as in new guns of this system. Ram-rod secured by screwing into lug in breach-receiver, and head milled for easy withdrawal. All the other parts same as in unconverted gun. For further description of operation of this gun, reference is made to previous report, page 45.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st Round—100 fires and 3 misfires.

2d	do	100	do	2	do
3d	do	100	do	4	do
4th	do	100	do	no	do
5th	do	100	do	4	do
6th	do	100	do	no	do
7th	do	100	do	2	do
8th	do	100	do	1	do
9th	do	100	do	no	do
10th	do	100	do	1	do

The gun operated well, there being no perceptible wear of the working parts nor any derangement thereof.

Second Test. Fired four "Lightning" cartridges without any effect upon the gun.

Third Test. Fired four cartridges with heads filed all around and one with head filed two-thirds around, without in any manner deranging the mechanism or disturbing the breech.

CLASS FIFTH.

THE BURTON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Entered by Bethel Burton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION.

The barrel is screwed into a breech-receiver which is cylindrical in form, being a tube, into the forward end of which the barrel is

screwed as above, and the rear end furnished with a female screw of eight threads to the inch, cut in sections. The breech-block is cylindrical and closely fits the receiver, and has at its rear end a screw cut to fit that in the receiver. The receiver has an oblong orifice cut through upper side immediately in front of the chamber, for insertion of the cartridge, and which orifice has a sliding cover to which is attached a foot half an inch in length, to which projection is screwed a steady pin which is made to enter a chamber in the breech-block; through this steady pin there passes a plunger for transmitting the blow to the cartridge. In the breech-block chamber is placed a thimble constituting the hammer and containing a spiral spring, the thimble serving to transmit the blow to the plunger, and also to protect the spring from coming in contact with the pin on the trigger, and prevents sand or dirt from entering the chamber when the block is drawn back. The block has longitudinal or L-shaped slot cut, and in the receiver there is also a corresponding hole made, through which passes a square pin, serving to guide the breech-block in and out of place, and retaining the spring coiled up till released by action of the trigger, which, pulling down the pin, allows the spring to force the thimble against the plunger; and by means of said pin, premature discharge is prevented, as the trigger is not disengaged till the breech-block is firmly screwed by giving it one-quarter of an entire revolution, by means of a projecting handle at its rear end.

The cartridge-case is retracted by means of a straight spring let in to the under side of the cover of receiver, and is kept in place by the coupling of the cover and breech-block, the cover supporting the spring against fracture by bursting of cartridge-head. A hook on the end of this spring passes over the flange of the cartridge-case when the breech is closed, and when the block is drawn back, retracts the case. The pressure of the spiral spring against the plunger, forces the cartridge forward, and being retained by the hook of the spring-retractor, as soon as the block is drawn back rapidly, the case is thrown out of the receiver.

TESTS.

First Test.—1st Round—100 fires and no misfires.

2d	"	100	"	"
3d	"	100	"	"
4th	"	100	"	"
5th	"	100	"	"

First Test.—6th Round—100 fires and no misfires.

7th	"	100	"	"
8th	"	100	"	"
9th	"	100	"	"
10th	"	100	"	"

This test was entirely satisfactory, there being no perceptible wear or derangement.

Second Test.—Fired four "Lightning" cartridges, with results entirely satisfactory.

Third Test.—Fired four cartridges with heads filed all around, and one with head filed two-thirds around, without affecting the breech or deranging the gun in any manner.

GUNS NOT FULLY TESTED.

There were also exhibited to the board several guns which were not subjected to the tests or accepted in competition, for reasons as respectively set forth:

THE EMPIRE BREECH-LOADER, No. 2.—This was one of the guns tested at the previous session (See page 17, Report of April 6th), and was again exhibited with an iron guard-plate bedded in the stock beneath the breech, to protect the stock from destructive action of the gas, and to render the breech more stable. Four 60 grain rim-fire cartridges were fired with satisfactory results, showing that one of the objections hitherto made to this arm had been removed.

HINDEN AND SCHWEIKART'S NEEDLE GUN.—Was presented by Joseph Hinden and Walter Schweikart, of Detroit, Mich. This gun, based upon the Prussian *Zundnadelgewehr*, was claimed as a great improvement upon that arm in every respect. The cartridges used with this gun were claimed as new, the explosive mixture being superior to the similar chemical compound in the Prussian cartridges, which, however, in general principles they closely resembled. The exhibitor witnessed for one day the operation of other guns, and then disappeared, taking away his gun and cartridges without apology or explanation.

HUBBELL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—This was one of the guns tested at the previous session of the board (See page 21, last report.) It was not subjected on this occasion to all the tests, and could not be entered into full competition, as the exhibitor was not provided with the requisite number of cartridges. In the last report, in description of this gun, it was stated that it was provided with a separate receiver; this was an error, the receiver being formed by cutting away a portion of the barrel, as in most guns of this class.

Fired one hundred 70 grain cartridges (Martin's central-fire, calibre .50, fabricated at Frankford Arsenal). There was considerable lead and residuum left in the barrel, and attributable to excessive "slugging" of the ball and inferior quality of powder. It formed a great contrast with the results from the cartridges prescribed by the Board.

Fired four cartridges (same as above) with heads filed all around; the breech not affected nor gun in any manner deranged.

The special advantage claimed for this gun is its *automatic* loading, i. e., the cartridge is simply dropped into the receiver and pushed into the chamber by the act of closing the breech. The Board does not appreciate highly this point which this gun possesses, in common with several others.

THE MONTSTORM BREECH-LOADER.—This also is one of the guns examined at previous sessions of the Board. (See page 32, Report of April 6th.) The exhibitor was not prepared to enter it for competition, but presented it as a great improvement upon the former sample, in workmanship and details. It thus affords opportunity to correct the results of inadvertence in the previous report of the Board. On page 60, in giving the relative standing of guns, it was intended to place the Montstorm between "Joslyn's Cap" and "Meigs'," thus making it *fifth* in the list, but by some oversight, the gun was entirely omitted from the list. As the prototype of its class (first), this gun will always be worthy of interest, and especially for merits originally ignored by successors, but now appreciated and imitated.

THE MORGANSTEIN BREECH-LOADER.—Presented by William Morganstein, Philadelphia, Pa. Two guns were exhibited, differing from that entered at previous session of the Board. (See page 39, last report.) Upon examination, though comprising many most ingenious contrivances, the Board did not consider them as sufficiently meritorious, in their present condition, to entitle them to competition.

THE YATES BREECH-LOADER.—This gun was exhibited to the Board, but the inventor did not enter it for competition, as it was the only sample manufactured, and he had engagements with it elsewhere. Six of Martin's central-fire cartridges, calibre .50, were used; three missed fire, and an "anvil" driven out of one of the others, deranged the action of the gun.

THE COCHRAN BREECH-LOADER.—This arm was not exhibited until the last day of the session, and consequently too late for testing.

Of the guns thus exhibited and not entered for competition, the Board is of opinion that none possess merits superior to the arms fully tested at this session.

The following general conclusions, regarding the individual guns and the several classes, are made by the Board, some of which are corrective of the conclusions made and published in the previous report:

GUNS OF THE FIRST CLASS, i. e.: With breech-block hinged to the front or rear of the receiver, and to open the breech, swinging forward in a plane, vertical or horizontal, and parallel to the axis of the barrel.

The Allin Gun.—The locking device is secure and easily manipulated. The Miller ejector is disapproved, as the forcible blow of the breech-block upon the lever, as required to eject the cartridge-case, occasions great wear by battering the lever and breech-block, and would, probably, after continued use, become inefficient. This ejector was introduced to do away with a spring, which has been hitherto considered undesirable. The Board, after very careful consideration, conclude that springs of proper form, material and workmanship, will equal in endurance the other portions of the mechanism. The durability of properly manufactured and inspected springs is demonstrated by those in the lock of the Springfield muzzle-loading arms. No device can secure the exact and constant ejection of the case so well as a spring of the proper elasticity. The question of ejection of the cartridge-case is, however, one dependent upon class of breech system, and in many cases mere retraction is alone necessary.

The method of securing the breech-block hinge to the barrel, by a band entirely clasping the latter, is a most decided improvement upon the strap merely screwed on.

The Berdan Gun, No. 2.—This gun has no independent locking device for the breech, but depends upon certain nice calculations and analysis of the forces of recoil. As a merely mechanical demonstration, such calculations may be entirely satisfactory, but applied to practice, and relying for their efficiency upon careful manufacture, and delicate adjustments involving exact measurements, they are undesirable. The best evidence of this rests in the fact that the ingenious exhibitor of this gun has presented another upon the system of absolute and separate lock.

The Berdan Gun No. 1.—This gun exhibits the modifications induced by the tests and developments made by this Board. The “loose hinge” compensatory movement for locking the breech, is abandoned for a locking device resembling, in its general features, that of the Allin gun, and over which the majority of the Board believes that it has no material advantage. The retractor and ejector are the same as hitherto employed by Col. Berdan, and perform their several offices well and invariably.

The Lamson Gun.—This gun has no independent locking device, and the ability to close the breech and secure it when in position, depends upon a divided breech-block, the relative motion of one portion of which upon the other is equivalent in effect to the loose hinge in Berdan’s No. 2 gun. As in that arm, nice adjustments and workmanship are required, nor even then can they be considered as efficient. The guns of this system exhibited to the Board have been of beautiful workmanship and unexceptional material, displaying great mechanical skill; yet at the previous session of the Board both the guns exhibited were disabled by the explosion of defective cartridges, and at the present session the breech of the gun as first exhibited, was blown open by similar cartridges. It was subsequently modified so as to withstand the test, but it is obvious that a system requiring such nice adjustments is undesirable for military arms. The retractor and ejector of this gun are highly approved by the whole Board, and its easy application to the hinge band around the barrel, or to a separate receiver, further commends it.

The Miller Gun.—The locking device of this gun is designed as an equivalent for that of the Allin, the advantages claimed being the possibility of a square recoil seat, and not crowding the cartridge case forward in opening the breach. Conceding these points, the Board does not conceive them as very material, while the sliding movement of the key and consequent friction and wear are certainly disadvantages. If to prevent wear the key is hardened, a violent explosion, as from an imperfect cartridge, may break the key, as was illustrated by the tests. The ejector of this arm has been estimated under the head of the Allin gun.

The Needham Gun.—The lateral movement of the breech-block in opening and closing the breech, is a disadvantage as a departure from the unity of movements in vertical planes, and therefore being awkward. The locking device is defective, as throwing the whole strain of resistance upon the hammer, and tending to

wrench and loosen it and otherwise derange the lock. The propulsion of the firing pin by the wedging action of the prolonged hammer, is a very inferior substitute for the direct, forcible blow usually attained, and the acquired movement of the pin is very limited.

Generally of guns of this class the following conclusions are made :

1st. That the necessity of an independent locking device, as recommended in the previous report, is adhered to; the convictions of the Board on this point being strengthened by further tests and examinations.

2d. That a new, separate receiver is preferable to the formation of a receiver in the barrel itself, by cutting portions away. The breech of the gun sustains a greater shock, and therefore requires greater strength than any other part, and this can be adequately ensured only by an entirely new receiver into which the barrel is screwed or otherwise secured. Any required form or strength can thus be given to the receiver, which is really the trunk to which the whole breech mechanism is appended, while the additional weight is comparatively small and placed at the most advantageous point to counteract recoil. All parts can by this means be made interchangeable, and any irreparable injury to the barrel would not involve the loss of the entire arm, as another barrel could be readily substituted. The band attachment of the breech-block hinge, as in the Allin and Lamson guns, is an improvement upon the strap or saddle attachment, but the use of a new detached receiver is by far the better alternative.

3d. As in guns of this class, from the deep, trough-like nature of the receiver ejection of the discharged cartridge-case is desirable, that such ejection is best accomplished by the elastic force of a spring suddenly disengaged from tension.

4th. That, as stated in the previous report, the main weakness of this class of guns consist in the unavoidable hinge attachment of the heavy breech-block, as such attachment, in view of long continued service, cannot be considered as reliably stable.

5th. That of the guns of this class, the adoption of the separate breech receiver, the Allin locking device and the Lamson ejector would represent a combination of the best details.

GUNS OF THE SECOND CLASS, i. e.: The breech-block hinged to left or right hand side of the receiver, and moving in a plane at right angles to the axis of the barrel.

No guns of this class were presented at this session. The previous conclusions of the Board regarding them are adhered to, and they are esteemed as inferior in several points to those of the first class, and which they more nearly resemble.

GUNS OF THE THIRD CLASS i. e.: With the breech-block moving on a shoulder or pivot at its rear end, and dropping the forward end in the receiver, below the chamber, for the insertion of the cartridge.

The Roberts Gun was the only gun of this class presented at this session, and it combined many improvements since tested at the previous session. The breech-block and appendages are readily removed and replaced without dismounting the entire gun as hitherto. A spring has also been applied to the firing-pin, retracting it when not pressed forward by the hammer. The lever should be further depressed, so as to lie closer to the neck of the stock. The strength and safety of this gun, its easy manipulation, and its capabilities for rapid firing, are conceded by the entire Board. The security of the breech-block, as against accident by premature explosion, is indubitable. The ejection of the empty cartridge case is accomplished without springs, as the inclined position of the breech-block facilitates the ejection. Original guns on this system, while embracing all the advantages of the converted gun tested, would also be capable of other important improvements.

Generally, it may be expressed that guns of this class, from the peculiar system of the breech, are eminently safe and durable, capable of sufficient rapidity of fire; and the objection that they are not adapted to the center fire system of cartridges, is sufficiently answered by the successful tests.

GUNS OF THE FOURTH CLASS, i. e.: With the breech-block pivoted at its lower front portion, near the front of receiver and below the level of chamber, and revolving in a vertical plane, passing through the axis of the barrel, falling back to open the breech and forward to close it.

The Conroy Gun.—This arm is capable of great rapidity of fire, and the breech, when closed, is strong and safe, the locking being very efficient. The guard-lever movement is somewhat objectionable, for reasons set forth in previous report, but less so than any gun on that principle yet examined. The main and rear spring (both in one) is exposed on the under side of the gun, and on account of its importance, should be suitably cased. There is

no danger to be apprehended from premature explosion of cartridge. The mechanism of the breech is complicated, consisting of many distinct pieces, and most of them exposed when the breech is open. Possessing several good points, those of an objectionable character, combined with the great cost arising from complicated mechanism, would appear to condemn this system for alteration of muzzle-loading arms.

The Remington Gun.—The favorable opinion of this gun, as expressed in the previous report, is reaffirmed. For conversion, the same system as in an original gun is adopted. The substitution of an entirely new lock renders this alteration more expensive than many other systems. The independence of the system in its relations to the remainder of the arm and the compactness of the mechanism, are approved. The distinct receiver, as in other guns possessing it, gives an advantage in the substitution of new barrels. The brass case cartridge should be alone used in this system, as the permanent expansion of the copper cases is apt to render the opening of the breech difficult.

Generally of guns of this class it is concluded:

1st. That from the movement and attachment of the breech-block, a very strong and efficient locking arrangement is absolutely necessary for security.

2d. That ejectors are not necessary, as the simple retraction of the cartridge case disengages it sufficiently, and the form of receiver facilitates its removal.

GUNS OF THE FIFTH CLASS, i, e.: With the breech-block sliding horizontally or vertically in the receiver.

The Burton Gun was the only one of this class admitted to competition at the present session. The majority of the Board estimates it as follows: Its capability of rapidity of fire is conceded, and also its strength, the efficiency of the retractor, and the probable low cost of alteration. Objection is made: 1st. To the sliding movement of the breech-block on account of friction and wear; 2d. To the compound motion in opening and closing the breech; 3d. To the too facile detachment of breech-block; and 4th. To the possibility of a premature explosion of the cartridge should the firing pin be jammed in a protruding position. General Ward dissents from the above objections, and esteems this gun, as a whole, superior to any other exhibited, on the score of simplicity, strength and cheapness. He considers that the loose adjustment of the breech-block, a close fit being unnecessary and

indeed injurious, overcomes the first objection of his colleagues; that the compound motion is easy and practically single; and that the construction of the hammer and firing pin in one piece, and the device controlling its movements, effectually prevents any danger whatever from the last objection. Finally, that in his opinion its extreme simplicity, strength and ease of repair (there being no small pieces or screws to be lost,) commend this system above all others for use in the hands of troops.

COST OF CONVERSIONS.

In accordance with paragraph II of the programme of examination, exhibitors were required to tender sealed proposals for converting the muzzle-loading arms of the State upon their respective systems, accompanied by two approved sureties in the amount of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that if the proposals were accepted before the first day of March, 1868, the guns would be converted at the rates named in the proposals. This course was adopted to secure responsible and reliable proposals. It should be remarked that exhibitors generally declared that the prices so named were estimated for the specific purpose, and not intended as published rates to govern or be taken into consideration for any other purpose, involving probably different conditions.

The sealed proposals were opened, and the following is an abstract of the same :

	PER GUN FOR CONVERSION OF			
	10,000.	20,000.	30,000.	40,000.
Allin,*	\$6 75	\$6 25	\$6 15	\$6 00
Berdan, †	6 00	5 25	5 00	4 75
Conroy	10 00	9 75	9 50	9 50
Lamson	5 00	4 50	4 25	4 00
Miller	6 50	5 75	5 50	5 25
Remington	8 00	7 50	7 50	7 00
Roberts	6 00	6 00	5 75	5 50

The exhibitor of the Burton gun made an informal estimate for the respective numbers of guns, as above, at \$6.00, \$4.50, \$3.50, and \$3.50; but not furnishing any sureties, the above prices could not be considered as proposals.

* An additional sum of \$2.50 for reduction of calibre by introduction of a tube into the barrel.

† The prices do not include royalties for patent rights, which were not estimated, and are inclusive of the two systems of guns exhibited.

No tender was made for the manufacture of conversion of guns on the Needham system.

In conclusion, after a review of the tests and a dissection and special examination of the several guns, the following resolution, *nem. con.* was adopted:

Resolved, That after careful and long continued examination and experiment, and in consideration of the combined qualities of strength, durability, safety, efficiency and economy, this Board deems the Roberts system of conversion of muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders as superior to all others examined, and recommends that the muzzle-loading arms owned by the State be converted into breech-loaders upon the Roberts system.

REDUCTION OF CALIBRE.

At the close of the previous session of the Board, the conclusion (eleventh, see page 59 of previous report), was adverse to the reduction of calibre of barrel by "reinforcement." To quote "nor is the Board entirely satisfied that the processes, thus far adopted for such reduction of calibre, are such as to secure a permanent adhesion of the two tubes after prolonged service." Since that time a Committee of the Board, consisting of Colonels Baker and Burt, made a special visit to the United States Armory at Springfield, to examine this process more particularly, and received through the courtesy of Col. Benton (Ord. Dept. and Superintendent of the Armory), every facility for such purpose. Upon the favorable report of this Committee and other examinations and evidences, the Board has been led to reconsider its former decision. A gun thus reinforced, and which had been fired several thousand times, was exhibited to and fired by the Committee at Springfield, and appeared as stable and accurate as a new gun. Longitudinal and cross sections of the reinforced barrels indicate under the magnifying glass the firm union of the two parts by an interposed film of brass so thin as often to be invisible to the unaided eye. The irresistible forces of nature are well demonstrated by that capillary attraction which draws the fluid brass between two metallic surfaces forced into the closest juxtaposition, and this very tenuity proves a source of durability to the compound tube, as presenting a minimum resistance under the unequal contractions and expansion of the two metals. The Board is therefore assured of the success of the process of reinforcement, and has had occasion to confirm and strengthen its opinion as to the superiority of the reduced calibre in securing

range, accuracy and flatness of trajectory. In addition to these inherent advantages may be considered those connected with identity of calibre with that adopted for the army and navy of the United States, and which will probably govern in the armament of the militia of other States. An exceptional calibre would prove disadvantageous, not only in its relations to that of the United States, but in its discord with future purchases of arms by the State. Special ammunition would be more costly, and the adoption of improved cartridges would be rendered difficult and expensive, as the stand and calibre only would be manufactured, except by special contract. The question of reduction of calibre thus becomes one of cost simply, and the conclusion of the Board is rendered as follows:

Resolved, That in the conversion to breech-loaders of the guns now owned by the State, the reduction of the calibre from .58 inch to .50 inch, by the process known as "reinforcement," is recommended; but if the increased cost occasioned thereby should endanger the probability of a speedy conversion of the guns, the Board advise delay in the reduction of the calibre, as the vast importance of an immediate adoption of the breech-loading system outweighs all other considerations based on minor details.

CARTRIDGES.

No examination of breech-loading arms would be complete and satisfactory unless comprehending a similar and careful examination of the special ammunition adapted to such arms. The superiority of the American systems of breech-loaders is based upon the use of the metallic-case cartridge, which furnishes in itself the most complete gas check yet devised, and possesses other peculiar advantages over the paper or cloth enveloped cartridges. The Board has had neither opportunity nor suitable apparatus to make such experimental trials as they could wish, but with the limited means at its command, has given the subject as thorough an investigation as possible, and submits herewith the conclusions it has formed.

MATERIAL OF CASE.—The superiority of the brass over the copper case has been further demonstrated by the recent trials. Through the soft, *plastic* nature of the latter metal, it is forced by the explosion into every depression in the chamber, and inclines to a permanent set which resists the retraction of the case, or, in certain systems, the opening of the breech. Brass, on account of its elasticity, is not so readily affected, and generally resumes after

the explosion, its original form and size. The proper proportions of the constituent metals in the alloy should be determined by experiment, so as to secure the best practicable combination of elasticity and strength. In some cartridges consumed by the Board, the brass of which the cases were made contained too large a proportion of zinc, forming a brittle alloy, which occasionally cracked in the processes of forming the shell. The defects were not perceptible until revealed by the explosion. The brittleness of such an alloy also occasions cracking when the case is much smaller than the chamber, as the excessive expansion during the explosion exceeds the tenacity of the metal. By the use of brass the taper of the case need not and should not exceed two in one hundred, and should be uniform, without abrupt contractions, either to secure increased calibre of chamber, as compared with the barrel, or for "crimping on" the ball. Such contractions in size form abrupt offsets, which interfere with the easy introduction of the case into the chamber. The crimping of the case the full length of the inserted portion of the bullet is useless and objectionable, as occasioning loss of explosive power to expand it. If the crimping process of securing the bullet is employed, it should be only at the extreme end of the case, and so as to form a perfect curve to the end of the case. Such crimping is, however, unnecessary, as by reaming out the case to a uniform size, the bullet can be made to fit so tightly that friction alone will retain it in position.

In the manufacture of cases in large quantities, constant and rigid inspection will be necessary to secure uniformity of size and shape. The constant wear of dies and stamps gradually produces a change of form and size, which, when exceeding prescribed limits, renders necessary a renewal of such portions of the machinery, involving an increased cost, which contractors will naturally avoid, unless compelled by such an inspection as involves the gauging of each case, and condemnation unless in accordance with specifications.

LOCATION AND SECURITY OF FULMINATE.—The principle of "center-fire," as recommended in previous report, is adhered to, and further consideration has strengthened the views of the Board on this point. In addition to the advantages of this system previously mentioned, is the greater security of the fulminate, as compared with the rim-fire system. In the latter, after complete desiccation of the fulminate by long-continued storage, the violent

percussion and agitation of rough transportation tends to detach the ring of fulminate, which simply adheres to the rim of the cartridge. In the center-fire cartridge, the fulminate may be secured either in the head or the anvil, so that no possible agitation would disturb it.

It has been asserted that contact with brass is injurious to the fulminate, through chemical action, though no direct evidence of such fact has been placed before the Board, but should it prove true, there is a probability that methods of preparation, either of the metallic surface or the fulminate, would be invented to obviate the difficulty. The past experience has been confined to fulminate on copper, and the use of the ordinary percussion cap for forty years has proven the permanency of such association, under all contingencies, when the fulminate has been protected from moisture. In the use of the brass case, it is not necessary that the fulminate should be placed directly upon the head of the case, in fact it is preferably placed a slight distance from the head, to avoid explosion from ordinary percussion, and requiring the strong blow of the firing-pin to explode it. It may, therefore, be placed in the anvil or reinforcement disc. In cartridges with percussion caps outside the case, and punctured heads for the transmission of the flame, the same security is obtained. It is probable that means will be devised to hermetically secure the fulminate in some protective envelope which will insure it from deterioration by dampness or chemical agencies. In regard to external priming or location of the fulminate outside the case, while conceding certain advantages in reloading the cases, the Board are not convinced of its advantages as compared with the internal priming. Loss of the percussion cap and leakage of gas at the cap orifice, may readily result from imperfect manufacture.

POINT OF IGNITION OF POWDER.—One of the points of superiority claimed in the Prussian Needle-gun system, is the ignition of the powder at the forward end of the cartridge, by which it is represented, a more perfect and regular combustion is attained. Several cartridges have been exhibited to the Board, in which ignition was made in the center of the mass of powder, and also at the forward end. The Board is not convinced that any advantages are obtained by these means over ignition at the rear end, certainly not in the experiments before the Board. With powder burning slowly, either on account of coarseness of grain or inferiority of quality, or with a large charge in a short barrel, ignition in front might

be advantageous, but with seventy grains of good powder (F.), burned from the rear in a thirty-six inch barrel, the result of experiment thus far shows that all the powder is consumed in the barrel, and with a maximum useful effect. Accurate experiments as to initial velocity, penetration, &c., with different points of ignition, and using different qualities and charges of powder in barrels of different lengths, might be profitable in settling finally a question now somewhat debateable.

FORM OF CHAMBER.—The increase of calibre of the chamber in order to diminish the length of the cartridge, with calibre of barrels of .58 and .50, is condemned. To secure equal strength, the diameter of the breech must be largely increased, while the reaction of the gas against the shoulder in the chamber, greatly augments the force of recoil which presses against a greater area of face in the breech-block, with consequently increased danger of derangement. A chamber more conical than hitherto indicated, i. e., with a greater contraction than two in one hundred, is, for the same reason, disadvantageous.

REINFORCEMENT OF HEAD OF CARTRIDGE-CASE.—The reinforcement of the head of the cartridge-case, by the introduction of a metallic disc or cup, is commended as practically neutralizing all danger from weak or defective heads. In spite of the greatest care in the selection of metal and the most thorough inspection of the completed cases, defective ones will occasionally pass undetected till exposed by explosion in the gun. Such defects are dangerous only in the head, as the experiments show that bursting or cracking of the sides is harmless, and it remains only to protect the head. A shallow cup of light metal, or a disc of heavier metal (serving also as an anvil), is a sufficient reinforcement, in connection with which the location of fulminate and communication of its flame to the powder are important points. As brass, from its superior stiffness, offers more resistance than copper to the blow of the firing-pin, it might be well in the manufacture of the cases, by the use of proper dies, to reduce the thickness of the head in the center, the surplus metal being distributed to advantage over the remainder of the head. The employment of the reinforcement cup or disc, by supporting the head, renders unnecessary the use of an anvil, which was difficult to secure, and served but the sole purposes of impact.

POWDER.—In the late experiments the Board prescribed the use of the Orange Rifle Powder (F G), as previous trials had proven

its superior qualities, and it was desirable that all competitors should be subject to conditions as similar as possible. The results of the recent trials induce no modification of the favorable opinion of this powder as previously expressed. After firing one hundred rounds of seventy grains each, the residuum left in the barrel, and before deliquescence, weighed less than a grain, while the United States musket powder, consumed in occasional trials, fouled the barrels excessively. The Orange Rifle Powder is made from the same formula, as to proportions of ingredients, as prescribed by the United States Ordnance Department for musket powder, but the ingredients are carefully selected and the nitre more highly purified, resulting in a more perfect chemical combination in combustion. The graining, also, is more uniform, a smaller range of sizes being allowed; the grains are dense and well glazed by attrition, no graphite being used, and resist strong grinding pressure without being crushed or soiling the fingers. The granulation, which is coarse, would appear to be perfectly adapted to a charge of seventy grains in a thirty-six inch barrel, as the powder was in all cases consumed in the barrel. The Board had no opportunity to test the relative strength of this powder, but have no reason to doubt its sufficiency in such respect, as its cleanliness and perfect combustion would indicate a high standard. The breech-loading system, combined with the metallic cartridge-case, introduces new conditions as to powder, which is now protected from mechanical deterioration by the substitution of a rigid metallic tube for the paper or cloth envelope, and is not crushed and mealed in loading. Thus secured, the best and cleanest powder is the most economical in every respect. While estimating so highly the Orange Powder, the Board disclaims any intention to depreciate that of other manufacturers, which it has had no opportunity to test.

There is a question as to the chemical stability of powder in metallic cartridge-cases long in store, and exposed to climatic extremes of heat and atmospheric moisture, which can only be determined by experience.

PROJECTILE.—Much has yet to be determined relative to the best form of projectile for breech-loading arms. Certain general principles established in regard to projectiles for muzzle-loading arms, remain applicable to breech-loaders, and in fact are capable of further development or facility of application, while many devices are rendered unnecessary. The various expedients adopted

to make the bullet take the rifling in muzzle-loaders, such as the *tigè*, the culot, the Minie and other systems are needless, and the bullet is placed in position undeformed by the ramrod. This ability to preserve the proportions and symmetry of the projectile until the moment of propulsion, by the explosion of the powder, renders the development of these points important and profitable, and transfers attention to their preservation in the passage of the projectile through the barrel. The present bullet used in the United States breech-loaders of .50 calibre, is .52 inch in diameter in its cylindrical portion, which is two-thirds to three-quarters the entire length; the diameter of the bullet thus exceeds by .005 inch the maximum diameter of the bore measured across the grooves. This excess of diameter over calibre, called "slugging," carried to such extent, produces great friction; and in frequent and rapid firing, such leading of the barrel as not only to impair the efficiency of the arm, but endanger the person firing; nor can these evil effects be overcome by lubrication, though mitigated thereby. The leading and fouling of guns by the combined influences of great "slugging," inferior powder and inadequate lubrication, were strongly demonstrated by the tests of the Lamson and Hubbell guns at the previous trials, and of the latter arm at the present session.

The form of projectile recently introduced into the Chassepôt system, marks a large advance in the right direction. The general diameter is made the same as the calibre of the gun, but gradually increasing from the centre to the rear, where it terminates in a band .14 inch wide, and having a diameter equal to the calibre plus twice the depth of the rifle grooves. It is found that this bullet takes the rifling well, and with a minimum of friction, while it is not spun out or deformed in its passage through the barrel. It is slightly *upset* or compressed longitudinally by the explosion, and sufficiently to prevent any windage. It has no grooves.

Two officers of the Russian Army, Col. Alex. Gorloff and Capt. Carl Hunnius, now in this country for the purpose of examining breech-loading arms, have, during the past year, made many experiments, with a view of improving the accuracy of fire with metallic-case cartridges. These gentlemen have kindly placed at the disposal of the Board a minute of their experiments. Taking as a basis the Berdan cartridge, as adapted to a .45 calibre gun, they increased the charge to eighty grains of quick-burning powder

(Orange Ducking Powder No. 3) and 415 grains of lead. This large charge with a small calibre requires a brass cartridge case 2.2 inches in length. The projectile is made upon the same general principle as the Chassepôt mentioned above, except that it has four peculiarly shaped grooves around it, which not only assist in preserving the line of flight, but facilitate the upsetting or compression in firing. The mouth of the case is reamed out by machinery, so as to accurately center the projectile, which closely fits into it .2 inch, and requires no crimping to retain it in place; thus neither the case nor projectile is deformed, nor is any force wastefully expended in expanding the former to relieve the latter. With this ammunition and a gun having a barrel 36 inches in length, with a rifle twist of one revolution in twenty-four inches, depth of rifle .01 inch, and with six grooves and six lands of equal width, and a range of 156 yards "the radius of the circle drawn on the target from center of impact, so as to contain one-half of the bullets fired, is 2.2 inches, while the best muzzle-loaders, as the Swiss military gun, has this radius equal 3.72 inches, and the Whitworth gun 5.28 inches." A very flat trajectory and high initial velocity (1,600 feet) are claimed for this cartridge. Hitherto, it would have been predicted that such a large charge of quick-burning powder, combined with rapid twist and slight increase of diameter of bullet over calibre, would inevitably produce stripping. It is to be hoped that further experiments will be made in regard to the several points involved in the results attained by Col. Gorloff.

It is at least determined by the Chassepôt experiments that the rifle revolution can be given to the projectile with less disfigurement and loss by friction than had been supposed. Col. Gorloff's experiments also determine the best method of securing the projectile in the case and centering it in the bore of the gun. Both the Chassepôt and Gorloff projectile have hemispherical heads, the paraboloid form having been abandoned at the risk of consequent increase in atmospheric resistance.

Although the great improvements in both arms and projectiles have increased the range and accuracy of fire, no advance gained in the past, and applicable now, should be abandoned. Such is the constant and homogenous density of metal in the projectile attained by compression. The Board has witnessed the operation of Naylor's improved machine for compressing and grooving bullets, manufactured for the French government by Mr James E.

Grannis of this city, and was impressed by the perfection and rapidity of its action.

LUBRICATION.—In the previous report the Board laid great stress upon the proper and adequate lubrication of the barrel, and recent experiments have confirmed the opinion that it is essential in breech-loading arms. The most efficient method of accomplishing it is, however, yet to be determined, and will naturally depend upon the system of cartridge. For the actual application of the lubricant, Ball's patent machine is commended, the tallow or other substance or compound being applied to the projectile in a cold or congealed state.

CONCLUSIONS.—As regards form of case, reinforcement of head, and location and security of fulminate, the Board recommends :

For target practice, the Berdan cartridge, which can be readily reloaded, being an external primer.

For active service and general use, the Powers cartridge, which combines the principles of internal and protected fulminate, and reinforcement of the head, without use of an anvil.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The Board begs leave, before closing this report, to offer a suggestion as to the expediency of a thorough system of target practice for the National Guard. This exercise, which has gradually fallen into disuse in this country, has been revived abroad, and in England especially has served not only the direct purpose of educating the young men of the nation in the accurate use of arms, but has stimulated martial ardor, and given to the volunteer corps, character, *esprit de corps* and a world-wide reputation. The laborious winter drills of our National Guard serve an excellent end, but the ultimate purpose of the soldier is the effective use of his weapons, and while we discipline and drill him in all the manœuvres that contemplate him solely as the fraction of a tactical whole, we should not neglect the individual instruction as a marksman, to which all other drill is merely auxiliary, and which alone renders him formidable when detached, and also acting in hostile consort with his fellows. Accuracy of fire is especially desirable in the use of breech-loading arms, as combined with rapidity of fire and long range, it gives this improved weapon the full measure of its extraordinary destructive power. The English system

would furnish the model and general details upon which could be based a system more particularly adopted to our requirements.

GEO. W. PALMER,

Com. Gen'l Ord. S. N. Y.

W. G. WARD,

Brigadier General.

GEO. M. BAKER,

Col. Com. 74th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

SILAS W. BURT,

Col. and Asst. Inspector Gen'l.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *March 27th*, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

The Board of Officers, constituted by Special Orders No. 2, series of 1867, to make an examination of breech-loading arms and report the result of said examination to these Head-Quarters, having completed their labors and rendered a final report thereof with their decision, is hereby dissolved.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to return his thanks to the members comprising the Board for their zeal, energy and indefatigableness which have prompted them in the difficult and arduous task entrusted to them, and for the desire manifested to make their examination thorough and for the greatest good to the interest and advancement of the Militia of the State.

The examinations of the Board have been attended by the representatives of several Foreign Governments, who have expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the results following the same, and who have been enabled to form a more correct judgment of the science of this class of arms; and also many improvements to our own inventors who have exhibited their skill and labor, have been suggested by the experiments made by the Board.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN,

Adjutant-General.

